





ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

BEING AN ANALYSIS OF THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERN-
MENTS DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1863-64.

VOLUME XI

SERAMPORE.
PRINTED BY MARSHALL D'CRUZ.

1864.

PREFACE.

THIS volume is the first attempt to present a uniform statistical picture of the Administration of India. It is, of necessity, only an attempt. The materials, consisting of the Annual Administration Report of each of the great Presidencies and Provinces, and of Reports of departments, are so confused, and in some cases contradictory, as to defy generalisation. Nevertheless uniform results have been arrived at, with considerable accuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the administration except that which includes the Civil and Criminal Courts, Police and Jails. The Chapter on the Area and Population of India, and that on the Feudatory States, will be found to contain much information that is either new or has not hitherto been presented in a compact form. For some of the generalised tables in the Chapter on Education the Editor is indebted to the Educational "Note" of Mr. A. M. Monteath, C. S., now Director General of the Post Office. Where information on other subjects, such as Trade, is wanting, use has been made of the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, presented to Parliament, although, in the few instances in which comparison is possible, the results in that Abstract do not accurately correspond with those now being worked out by the Financial Department of the Government of India.

India, however, will soon be independent of the necessarily imperfect Returns compiled in London. A Census of Bombay Island, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, has been taken since 1864. The detailed results of the two last appeared too late to be used in this volume. On 8th September 1865, on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, the Secretary of State sanctioned the undertaking of a Census of all India in 1871, when the

Decennial Census of the rest of the British Empire is to be taken. The Local Governments in India, and the Statistical Committee in Calcutta, have been asked to make the necessary preparations by January 1870. Henceforth the Administration Reports will be compiled on the uniform system elaborated by the Statistical Committee and sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The new system of uniform Trade statistics, drawn up by that Committee, is now at work, but it came into force only at the close of the year to which this Volume refers. More attention has been paid to systematic meteorological observations, since the Cyclone of 1864 and the creation of the three Sanitary Commissions. In the course of January 1868 a Committee, representing all India, will sit in Calcutta to discuss a uniform standard of weights and measures. The Survey, Trigonometrical, Topographical and Revenue, has accurately mapped more than three-fourths of the whole Peninsula. The Surveyor General has already issued a Sketch Map on the scale of 32 miles to the inch, and it is being improved by the various Local Governments and district officials. The Geological Survey is making progress. The events of the Famine in Eastern India have given an importance to the collection of agricultural and vital statistics, which the Government of India has fully recognised. Altogether the progress of statistical enquiry in India, in which is involved that of improved administration, promises to be rapid during the next few years.

SERAMPORE.

6th October, 1867.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

	<i>Page.</i>
I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF INDIA.	
Foreign and Feudatory India,	1
Civil Divisions of each Presidency and Province,	2
Area and Population of Asia,	18
Races and Creeds in India,	19
II.—LEGISLATION.	
Imperial,	23
Madras,	24
Bombay,	26
Bengal,	27
III.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	
Civil,	30
Police, Crime and Jails,	65
IV.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.	
Imperial,	97
Local Surplus or Deficit,	100
Local Administrations,	104
Paper Currency, since 1862,	121
Coinage, since 1841,	124
Land Revenue, Survey and Agriculture,	125
Income-tax,	155
All other Sources of Revenue,	158
Local Funds,	170
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.	
Expenditure,	171
General Statistics since 1852,	174
The Three Universities since 1857,	177
Colleges,	178
Schools,	180

CONTENTS

	<i>Page.</i>
Schools for Special Education, ...	184
School Books, ...	187
Grant-in-Aid Rules, ...	189
VI.—PUBLIC WORKS, FORESTS AND RAILWAYS.	
Expenditure, ...	191
Irrigation Works, ...	194
The Forest Department, ...	199
Railways, ...	201
VII.—THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.	
The Telegraph, ...	211
The Post Office, ...	217
VIII.—THE ENGLISH AND NATIVE ARMIES.	
Strength and Cost, ...	224
The English Army, ...	228
The Native Army, ...	239
IX.—THE GREAT FAMINE IN EASTERN INDIA.	
Ganjam, ...	243
Behar and Sonthalistan, ...	254
Orissa and other Parts of Bengal, ...	260
X.—DETACHED ADMINISTRATIONS.	
The Straits Settlements, ...	308
The Andaman Islands, ...	314
XI.—THE FEUDATORY STATES.	
Roll of Feudatories, ...	320
Tribute, ...	332
Allowances and Assignments, ...	333
Political Agencies, ...	335
Travancore, ...	336
Cochin, ...	338
Seventy-one States of Central India, ...	340
Eighteen States of Rajpootana, ...	363
XII.—TRADE.	
External Trade, ...	380
Emigration, ...	389
Shipping, ...	390

CONTENTS OF PART II.

IMPERIAL.

	<i>Page.</i>
Police Administration of Oudh, 1865,	1
Administration of Justice in the Central Provinces, 1865,	27
Public Instruction in Oudh, 1865-66, ...	79

BENGAL.

Police Administration, 1865,	47
Administration of Criminal Justice, 1865,	54
Public Instruction, 1865-66,	59
Geographical and Statistical Account of Palamow, 1862--66, ...	100

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Police Administration, 1865,	7
Administration of Civil Justice, 1865,	33
Administration of Criminal Justice, 1865,	41

THE PUNJAB.

Police Administration, 1865,	15
Administration of Civil Justice, 1865,...	22
Popular Education, 1865-66,	86

MADRAS.

Public Instruction, 1865-66,	92
------------------------------	----

INDEX.

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

PART I.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA IN 1865-66.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

SINCE the conquest of the Punjab by Lord Dalhousie in 1849 and of Pegu in 1852 the boundaries of British India, excluding Aden and the Straits Settlement, have been the Suliman range, the Kara Korum and the watershed of the Himalayas on the north except at Nepaul and Bhootan; the sea on the west and south; and a jungle line marked by no natural feature stretching from the Yoma range irregularly in a south-east direction to the tenth parallel of latitude. Roughly British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° and longitude $66^{\circ} 44'$ and $99^{\circ} 30'$. A Parliamentary Return of 27th July 1857 represents its area as 1,466,576 square miles and the population as 180,884,297 in number. This is slightly less than the extent and population of all Europe without Russia, which are 1,686,117 and 189,475,968 respectively. The following statistics, compiled from the latest returns, shew results not very different from those given in that blue-book.

French and Portuguese India.—The only foreign European powers who rule any portion of the Peninsula of India are France and Portugal :—

British India.

Name	Locality.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
<i>French—</i>			
Chandernagore	On the Hooghly River ..	Not known.	32,670
Karikal ...	Coromandel Coast ..	Not known	
Pondichery ...	Coromandel Coast ...	188	471,217
Yanon ...	Orissa Coast ...	Unknown.	
Mahé ...	Malabar Coast ..	Unknown.	
<i>Portuguese—</i>			
Goa ...	Western Coast ...	1,066	313,262
Damaum ...	Concan Coast ...	Not known.	
Diu ...	South Coast of Kattywar ...		

Both French and Portuguese territory in India are administered by a Governor General, the former from Pondichery and the latter from Goa.

British India.—The vast empire of British India, which may thus be said in round numbers to extend over a million and a half of square miles and to be inhabited by a hundred and eighty millions of people, is administered chiefly directly by English officials under a Viceroy and Governor General, but to some extent indirectly through native chiefs, who still retain semi-independent powers and enjoy large revenues guided by English officers. In 1857 the following was estimated to be the area and population under the native feudatories, and the total was not seriously affected by the results of the Mutiny, for what lapsed from chiefs who rebelled was to a large extent conferred on those who maintained their allegiance:—

Native States in Bengal,	<i>Sq. Miles.</i> 515,533	<i>Pop.</i> 38,702,206
“ “ Madras, ...	51,802	5,213,671
“ “ Bombay, ...	60,575	4,460,370

Native chiefs thus continue to administer nearly a half of the area and more than a fourth of the population of all India under Her Majesty's Government and with the assistance of English political officers.

The East India Company was established in 1599. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in 1682. In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor-General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial, over the other two. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sindh to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these Presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits. But the succession of con-

quests in Northern and Central India and Burmah gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. For political and administrative purposes the whole of British India has, during the past five years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Governor General, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity and power, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State for India as well as under the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British province.

	Province.	Government.	Capital.	Area.	Population.
1	Madras ...	Govr. Executive & Legislative Council	Madras ...	124,250	22,644,519
2	Bombay and Sindh ...	Do. •	Bombay ...	142,043	12,420,848
3	Bengal ...	Lieut. Governor & Legislative Council	Calcutta ...	245,120	38,572,312
4	North Western Provinces ...	Lieut. Governor...	Allahabad ...	82,941	30,067,871
5	Punjab ...	Do. •	Lahore • ...	95,135	14,847,962
6	Oudh ...	Chief Commissioner	Lucknow ...	23,700	8,071,075
7	Central Provinces	Do. •	Nagpore ...	118,837	6,635,883
8	British Burmah ...	Do. •	Rangoon ...	90,070	2,273,049
9	Berar ...	Commissioner ...	Oomrawuttee	17,334	1,535,935
10	Mysore and Coorg	Do. •	Bangalore ...	29,120	4,033,908
	Total ...			968,550	141,043,862

Each of these issues an annual report of its administration. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. Madras, Bombay and Bengal have each a legislature as well as a High Court. The North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the provinces which have no legislatures of their own in detail. The administration of all these provinces is now nearly uniform. In some of the more backward portions of each all the laws have not been introduced, and even in the older provinces there are still "extra-

regulation" districts where a looser and speedier judicial procedure is observed. Each province is divided into zillahs or districts or counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-assistants. These districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner.

Madras.—Madras consists of 19 districts, which are not grouped into Commissionerships. Their approximate area and population are as follows :—

District.	Square miles.	Population.
Madras City. ...	27	720,000
1. Ganjam ...	3,743	949,747
2. Vizagapatam ...	5,335	1,284,243
3. Godavery ...	7,534	1,276,200
4. Kistna ...	8,353	1,022,524
5. Nellore ...	8,507	996,877
6. Cuddapah ...	9,727	1,014,257
7. Bellary ...	11,496	1,077,715
8. Kurnool ...	7,604	683,147
9. Madras ...	3,073	605,221
10. North Arcot ...	6,874	1,588,104
11. South Arcot ...	4,961	1,135,961
12. Tanjore ...	3,736	1,657,285
13. Trichinopoly ...	3,097	809,580
14. Madura ...	9,076	1,792,737
15. Tinnevely ...	5,145	1,339,374
16. Coimbatore ...	8,417	1,192,433
17. Salem ...	7,602	1,268,200
18. South Canara ...	3,678	643,662
19. Malabar ...	6,250	1,587,312
	124,250	22,644,519

In 1863 the death rate of the city of Madras was little in excess of 26 per thousand. Of the total of 11,858 deaths registered, there were 1,684 casualties from cholera against 3,635 in the preceding year; 112 against 1,033 from small pox; 2,154 against 2,203 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 2,117 against 2,235 from fevers.

Bombay and Sindh.

Bombay, Sindh and Aden—

District.		Square miles.	Population.
Northern Com- missionership.	{ Bombay and Colaba Islands, ...	20	730,000
	{ Ahmedabad, ...	4,402	650,223
	{ Kaira, ...	1,375	580,631
	{ Broach, ...	1,351	290,984
	{ Surat, ...	1,482	492,684
	{ Tannah, ...	5,400	874,570
	{ Candeish, ...	12,078	778,112
Southern Commis- sionership.	{ Poonah, ...	5,250	666,006
	{ Ahmednuggur, ...	10,414	995,585
	{ Sholapore, ...	8,565	675,115
	{ Rutnagerry, ...	4,500	672,197
	{ Belgaum, ...	13,106	1,033,373
	{ Dharwar, ...	6,070	754,385
	{ North Canara ...	4,300	483,336
	{ Sattara, do. ...	9,327	948,053
Sindh Commissionership.	{ Kurrachee, ...	19,240	340,000
	{ Hyderabad, ...	10,974	630,300
	{ Shikarpoor, ...	9,042	650,304
	{ Frontier Upper Sind	2,147	47,955
	{ Thurr and Parkur, ...	13,000	127,085
Total,		142,043	12,420,848

In the first 12 districts the population is thus detailed :—

Hindoos, ...	5,652,100
Wild Tribes ...	913,978
Low Castes ...	782,003
Shrawniks or Jains ...	128,798
Lingayets ...	565,447
Mussulmans including Siddees ...	779,264
Jews ...	3,608
Parsees ...	132,563
Christians ...	57,766

In the five Sindh districts the population is thus classified :

Mohammadeans ...	1,354,781
Hindoos ...	363,295
Other religions ...	50,551

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, shews the following results :—

Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Buddhist or Jain	8,021	·98	Parsee	2,201	6·03
Brahmin	30,604	3·75	Jew	2,872	·35
Lingaet	1,598	·19	Native Christian	19,903	2·44
Bhatia	21,771	2·67	Indo-European	1,891	·23
Hindoo of other Caste	491,540	60·20	European	8,415	1·03
Hindoo Out-Caste	32,434	3·97	Chinese	358	·04
Mussulman	145,880	17·87			
Negro-African	2,074	·25	All Races	816,562	100·

The surface of the united islands is reckoned to be about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses exclusive of subsidiary buildings were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts. Of the 17,530 tiled houses, sixty-two per cent. had upper stories and twenty-two per cent. had more than one upper floor, the mean height of the walls of the houses is about twenty-three feet. The mean width of the streets is twenty-six and a half feet, or but little greater in measurement than the height of the walls. The streets and lanes differ much in width, the range being from six to forty-nine feet. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited outhouses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. There are 33 houses assessed at Rs. 10,000 and upwards, 68 at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000; 1,297 at from 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, and 15,790 at Rs. 1,000 and under.

Aden is under the jurisdiction of Bombay. This British settlement, which is almost the most southerly point on the Arabian Coast, is situated in latitude 12° 47' North, and longitude 45° 10' East. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater, and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low narrow neck of land, 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater, formed by lofty and precipitous hills, the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet: these, on the exterior sides, slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys, radiating from a common centre. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on

all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists, opposite the fortified island of Seerah. The population in 1856 was as follows :—

Christians,	...	...	1,129
Indian Mahomedans,	...	...	2,557
Arabian ditto,	...	...	4,812
African ditto,	...	...	3,627
Other ditto,	...	...	58
Hindoos,	...	...	5,611
Parsees,	...	...	61
Jews,	...	...	1,224
Miscellaneous,	...	...	1,659
Total,			20,738

Bengal contains 11 Commissionerships or Divisions including 56 districts, regulation and extra-regulation :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Houses.	Popula- tion.	Square Miles.	Remarks.
Bhangulpore.	Bhangulpore	854,538	7,804	{ Includes por- tion of Sonthal Pergunnahs.
	Purneah ...	.....	1,600,000	5,712
	Monghyr ...	.....	800,000	3,592
	Burdwan ...	.....	1,854,152	2,693
Burdwan. ...	Beerbhoom ...	173,861	514,597	3,114	{ Includes por- tion of Sonthal Pergunnahs.
	Bancoorah ...	87,699	438,495	1,349	
	Hoochly ...	.....	1,520,000	2,007
	Midnapoor ...	.....	666,328	5,032
Chittagong....	Chittagong with Hills	1,000,000	10,917	{
	Tipperah ...	143,542	717,470	2,655	
	Bullooah ...	.....	600,000	2,174
	Cuttack ...	220,688	553,073	3,082	
	Balasore ...	.....	556,305	1,876
	Poorce ...	103,296	550,963	2,698	
Cuttack. ...	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	16,063	{ Autgurb, Tig- ria, Bodamba, Iudole, Nur- singpoor, Kan- dapa, Nya- gurb, Rana- pur, Daspala, Taleher, Den- kanal, Ougul, Maharabany, Keonjur, Nil- giri, Pal Sahara, Boad, Aut Mul- lick.
	Carried for- ward ...	.....	12,226,011	70,763

Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal.—Continued.

Divisions.	Districts.	Houses.	Population.	Square Miles.	Remarks.
Brought over			12,226,011	70,753	
	Dacca		600,000	3,218	
	Mymensing		1,487,000	6,454	
Dacca. ...	Sylhet with Jyn- teah ...	.....	380,000	5,441	
	Cachar		65,000	4,094	
	Furreedpore	125,082	409,995	1,353	
	Backergunj	166,549	832,745	4,322	
Presi- dency	Nuddea	229,915	589,343	3,578	
late Nud- dea. ...	Jessore	181,375	909,875	3,441	
	24 Pergunnahs	283,894	1,562,100	2,277	
	Calcutta Town			7	
	Patna		845,790	1,829	
	Shahabad		1,602,274	4,404	
Patna. ...	Gya (Behar)	203,312	2,500,000	5,689	
	Sarun	390,620	1,700,000	6,394	
	Champaran				
	Tirhoot	327,509	1,635,495	6,114	
	Maldah	62,379	354,272	1,469	
	Dinajpoor		1,042,832	4,067	
	Rungpore		2,559,000	4,616	
Rajshahce. ...	Bograh		900,000	1,704	
	Pubnah		600,000	1,739	
	Rajshahce		671,000	3,035	
	Moorsheadabad		1,100,080	2,624	
	Kamroop				
Assam. ...	Darrung				
	Nowgong				
	Sechsangor				
	Luckimpoor				
	Naga Hill District				
	Hazareebang				
	Lohardugga				
	Singhbhoom				
	Maunbhooma				
Chota Nag- pore or S. W. Frontier A- gency. ...	Sirgooja, Oodley- poor and the Gurjhat Me- hals of Kuria, Gangpoor and Bona		4,000,000	42,500	
	Darjeeling			1,640	Includes the Hill portion of Western Doars.
	Goalpara			4,378	
	Cooch Behar			1,287	Includes Eas- tern Doars.
Cooch Behar.	Western Doars... (Mynagoorie)			1,427	
	Garrow Hills			3,390	
	Titalyah Sub-Di- vision			940	
Total, ...			38,572,812	245,120	

Calcutta.

On the night of 8th January, 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took a census of that part of the city of Calcutta which is under their jurisdiction embracing 7.8 square miles. The results were as follows, but they are not reliable :—

Population of the Town	...	3,77,924
Average proportion of males to females	157.83	to 100
Do, children to adults	...	100 to 485.60
Average rate of mortality	...	5.40 per hundred.
Rate of mortality among Europeans	2.71	ditto.

The fixed population were thus classified. The floating population is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal part of Calcutta to 430,000 :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Males to 100 Females.
Europeans	6,820	2,545	907	952	220.96
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	96.02
Greeks	17	7	2	4	172.72
Armenians	291	238	88	86	116.98
Asiatics	786	412	120	123	169.34
Jews	240	228	111	102	106.36
Parsees	73	15	6	4	415.79
Africans	39	9	2	3	...
Chinese	378	...	31	...	...
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	9667	8,842	200.85
Hindoos	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142.48
Total	1,98,077	1,15,311	33,268	31,268	...

Taking the fixed and floating population of the Town at 430,000, the above would give only one licensed shop for the retail sale of spirituous drinks and intoxicating drugs to 1,870 persons.

The North-Western Provinces contain 35 districts of which 29 are grouped into 6 Commissionerships and the others are extra-regulation. The following is taken from the last census in 1865. The progress of the population in the principal cities in the North-Western Provinces is seen from the following statement. The population of Meerut in 1853 was exclusive of Cantonments :—

City.	In 1865.	In 1853.	City.	In 1865.	In 1853.
Benares, ...	173,352	171,668	Furraekabad, ...	73,110	77,967
Agra, ...	142,661	125,262	Mirzapore, ...	71,849	75,012
Cawnpore, ...	113,601	118,000	Shahjehanpore, ...	71,719	74,560
Allahabad, ...	105,649	72,093	Moradabad, ...	57,304	57,414
Bareilly, ...	105,649	111,332	Muttra ...	51,540	65,749
Meerut, ...	73,378	40,276	Gorcnckpore, ...	50,853	54,529

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.				Area.	Population.
Meerut.	Meerut	...	...	...	2,361	1,199,593
	Allypore	...	...	...	1,259	925,538
	Seharunpore	...	...	...	2,162	866,483
	Moozuffernuggur	...	...	...	1,647	682,212
	Boolundshuhur	...	...	...	1,889	800,431
	Dehra Doon	...	...	...	1,020	102,831
Rohilcud.	Bareilly	...	...	...	2,372	1,381,334
	Bijnour	...	...	...	1,882	690,975
	Moradabad	...	...	...	2,761	1,095,306
	Budaon	...	...	...	1,972	889,810
	Shahjehanpore	...	...	...	2,328	1,016,844
Agra.	Agra	...	...	...	1,873	1,028,544
	Muttra	...	...	...	1,612	800,321
	Furruckabad	...	...	...	1,693	915,943
	Mynpoory	...	...	...	1,666	700,220
	Etawah	...	...	...	1,631	626,444
	Etah	...	...	...	1,404	614,351
Allahabad.	Allahabad	...	...	...	2,764	1,393,182
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	2,366	1,188,862
	Futtehpore	...	...	...	1,580	680,786
	Banda	...	...	...	3,030	724,372
	Humeerpore	...	...	...	2,288	520,911
Benares and Goruckpore.	Jounpore	...	...	...	1,552	1,015,427
	Benares	...	...	...	991	793,277
	Goruckpore	...	...	...	7,500	3,439,513
	Bustec	...	...	...	2,545	1,385,872
	Azimghurh	...	...	...	5,199	1,054,413
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	2,225	1,342,234
Extra-Regulation.	Ghazeepore	...	...	...	1,608	357,442
	Jhansie	...	...	...	1,542	405,604
	Kaloun	...	...	...	1,947	248,146
	Lullutpore	...	...	...	2,672	426,268
	Ajmere	...	...	...	...	91,802
	Terrai	...	...	...	6,000	369,223
Gurhwal	Kumaon	...	...	...	5,000	233,326
	Gurhwal	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	82,941	30,007,871

The details of the population in the regulation districts are farther seen from these tables :—

Division.	Hindoo— Total.		Hindoo Males.		Hindoo Females.		Mahomedans— Total.		Mahomedan Males.		Mahomedan Females.	
	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.
Meerut.	3,415,165	3,878,419	1,856,779	1,932,969	1,556,386	1,695,450	597,610	913,748	525,592	698,031	472,018	445,715
Rohilkund.	4,000,196	4,036,166	2,157,508	2,156,328	1,842,680	1,839,838	1,155,573	1,181,341	698,722	613,487	556,651	567,854
Agra.	4,287,259	3,984,983	2,265,652	2,198,217	1,911,577	1,785,766	395,564	348,173	211,375	263,579	187,189	184,801
Allahabad.	4,085,342	4,199,772	2,159,015	2,165,308	1,926,327	1,894,464	4,25,412	4,96,535	220,319	226,621	202,483	206,214
Goruckpore.	3,165,599	2,716,775	1,596,997	1,431,635	1,427,671	1,285,146	414,914	371,089	215,267	183,355	195,547	177,744
Benares.	3,653,811	5,685,617	2,680,126	2,998,639	2,385,675	2,696,974	336,422	653,775	281,575	337,002	254,847	316,777
Total.	23,867,334	24,111,732	12,497,502	12,923,098	11,429,832	11,158,666	936,195	3,64,976	2,066,310	2,066,681	1,569,835	1,595,905

Division.	Area in Acres.		Cultivated Area.		Total Population.		Males.		Females.	
	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.	1865.	1883.
Meerut.	6,303,774	6,391,960	4,086,744	4,029,142	4,412,745	4,592,155	2,384,471	2,451,000	2,228,274	2,071,16
Rohilkund.	7,520,777	7,857,095	4,651,216	4,132,012	5,166,071	5,277,507	2,767,030	2,769,815	2,399,041	2,417,693
Agra.	6,324,952	5,930,686	3,807,609	3,474,833	4,685,923	4,873,156	2,577,067	2,401,769	2,165,766	1,971,867
Allahabad.	7,699,268	7,661,418	4,019,894	3,895,871	4,504,144	4,526,867	2,379,334	2,385,929	2,128,810	2,140,678
Goruckpore.	4,736,592	4,997,708	2,650,266	2,232,501	3,430,513	3,687,471	1,915,259	1,614,996	1,624,254	1,477,964
Benares.	8,109,802	7,234,265	3,594,657	3,485,772	5,591,923	5,34,936	2,970,701	3,335,641	2,620,522	3,013,755
Total.	40,595,095	40,589,268	23,230,263	21,253,311	27,863,519	28,076,705	14,599,892	14,989,164	12,919,867	13,067,541

Punjab.—The Punjab contains 32 districts in 10 Divisions.

Division.	DISTRICT.				Area.	Pop.
Delhi.	Delhi	...	...	...	790	506,689
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	1939	682,486
	Kurnal	...	...	...	1812	481,067
Hissar.	Hissar	...	...	...	3294	340,886
	Rohtak	...	...	...	1340	551,000
	Sirsa	...	...	...	1270	151,683
Unaballa.	Unaballa	...	...	...	1832	1,003,974
	Ludhiana	...	...	...	1377	527,722
	Simla, about	...	...	...	300	50,000
Jalandhur.	Jalandhur	...	...	...	1381	683,531
	Hushiarpur	...	...	...	2204	795,784
	Kangra	...	...	...	3207	692,977
Umritsur.	Umritsur	...	...	...	2024	883,319
	Sealkot	...	...	...	1350	711,472
	Gurdaspur	...	...	...	1675	800,000
Lahore.	Lahore	...	...	...	2826	543,495
	Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	433,609
	Gujranwala	...	...	...	3752	420,758
Rawl Pindi.	Rawal Pindi	...	...	...	5996	543,000
	Jehlum	...	...	...	5350	395,000
	Gujrat	...	...	...	1916	489,661
Multan.	Shahpur	...	...	...	3500	301,769
	Multan	...	...	...	4634	411,386
	Jhung	...	...	...	5718	299,034
Derajat.	Montgomery	...	...	...	4142	106,434
	Muzuffargarh	...	...	...	6122	248,802
	Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	5745	434,180
Peshawur.	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	6531	238,959
	Bannu	...	...	...	4500	246,824
	Peshawur	...	...	...	2324	450,099
Peshawur.	Kohat	...	...	...	2840	107,362
	Hazara	...	...	...	2424	310,000
Total					95,135	14,847,962

Classes.	Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindoos	2,242,066	1,759,016	1,670,608	1,293,538
Mahomedan and others not Hindoos	2,414,755	2,060,335	1,883,860	1,578,825
Total	4,656,821	3,819,351	3,554,468	2,872,363

Oudh.—No census has been taken of Oudh. It consists of 12 districts in 4 Commissionerships as follows :—

	DISTRICTS.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.
Divisions.			
Lucknow.	{ Lucknow Oonao Durriabad	Fyzabad.	{ Fyzabad Baraitch Gonda
Khyrabad.	{ Seetapore Hurdul Mohumdee	Baiswara.	{ Roy Bareilly Sultanpore Pertabgurb

The estimated area is 23,700 square miles and the population 8,000,000. This

Divisions.			Population.
Fyzabad	...	...	2,330,500
Lucknow	...	...	2,014,822
Khyrabad	...	...	1,826,398
Bainswarra	...	...	1,899,355
Total			8,071,075

The Central Provinces contain 18 districts in the 4 Commissionerships of Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Chutteesgurb covering 118,938 square miles with a population numbering 6,635,683. In Mr. Temple's Report for 1863-64 he gives the following :—The return prepared in 1862-63 is based either on actual enumeration for the towns, or upon the numbers of houses in the villages, as ascertained by the Settlement Department, —a general average being then taken of souls to a house. The rural population of the three Divisions of Nagpore, Jubbulpore and Saugor, with the area of 53,718 square miles, was 5,184,129, or 93 to the square mile. These dwelt in 7,235,874 houses formed into 24,389 villages and towns, which gives an average of 4.25 to each house. The population of 37 towns containing above 5,000 souls was 585,155, dwelling in 133,066 houses. The same means for making a reliable estimate of the population as exist in these three Divisions did not exist in the Chutteesgurb Division, comprising the Raepore, Sumbulpore and Betaspore districts, as well as the Upper Godavery district, and the numerous petty chieftaincies contiguous to those districts, but the population of these districts has been roughly assumed to amount to 2,297,842. This would give, for the whole of the Central Provinces, a total population of 7,841,971, or, with the floating non-residents and nomad population, about 8 millions. The Survey figures are :—

No.	DISTRICT.	Square Miles.	Population.
1	Jubbulpore...	4,832	435,500
2	Dumoh ...	3,128	232,500
3	Saugor ...	2,600	522,700
4	Nursingpore ...	2,286	328,000
5	Hoshungabad ...	3,325	579,000
6	Nimar ...	3,358	.....
7	Baitool ...	3,900	219,700
8	Chindwara ...	5,245	242,800
9	Seonee ...	4,864	354,100
10	Mundla ...	5,403	134,100
11	Nagpore ...	6,781	945,600
12	Wurdah ...		
13	Chanda ...	8,411	304,600
14	Bhundara* ...	5,180	553,600
15	Raepore ...	19,876	711,100
16	Belaspore ...		
17	Sumbulpore ...	2,664	460,000
18	Upper Godavery ...	2,000	507,000
	Bustar, Karaundi, &c. ...	21,172	296,000
	Gurjhat Mehals ...	13,811	9,583
Total of Central Provinces ...		118,837	6,635,683

British Burmah contains 13 districts in the 3 Commissionerships of Pegu, Tenasserim and Arracan.

* A new District called Balaghat has lately been formed from portions of Bhundara, Mundla and Seonee.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>
ARRACAN	{ Akyab. Ramree. Sandoway. Maubmain. Tavoy.	PEGU	{ Rangoon. Bassein. Prome. Myanong. Toungoo. Thayetmyo.
TEYASSERIM	{ Mergui. Martaban.		

The following shows the progress of the province for 5 years.

<i>YEARS.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Area of cultivation.</i>	<i>Land revenue.</i>	<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Excises.</i>	<i>All other taxes.</i>	<i>Total imperial revenue.</i>	<i>Total local taxes and funds.</i>	<i>Total value of import and export trade by sea and land, including treasure.</i>
1861-62	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1862-63	90,070	1,897,897	1,552,563	26,567,082	20,501,123	7,80,859	40,432,031	93,30,895	4,34,136	6,53,99,423
1863-64		2,020,634	1,654,258	27,74,874	19,42,563	7,69,764	38,81,705	93,68,906	4,35,595	6,16,24,147
1864-65		2,092,041	1,708,076	28,36,391	17,29,595	7,22,801	40,65,562	93,54,349	5,19,270	7,04,90,252
1865-66		2,196,180	1,767,093	28,31,715	20,54,380	8,19,092	45,95,433	1,03,00,620	6,94,059	10,34,17,338
		2,273,046	1,817,093	29,64,639	19,10,725	8,42,662	43,05,306	1,00,23,322	8,74,476	10,74,53,317

NOTE.—The area for 1865-66 is estimated.

Statement exhibiting the numbers of the principal races comprising the population of British Burmah in 1865 as compared with 1864.

RACES.	PEGU.		TENASSERIM.		ARAKAN.		Total.
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1865.
1. Europeans and their descendants...	2,443	2,273	2,727	3,199	147	148	5,620
2. Burmese, including Arakanese and Talines ...	998,310	1,054,796	249,435	257,356	335,269	341,998	1,684,014
3. Karens ...	272,899	267,207	104,294	104,206	140	126	377,333
4. Sians and Tounghoos ...	24,277	21,270	31,001	33,673	54	116	55,332
5. Chinese ...	2,099	2,393	7,076	7,903	109	113	10,409
6. Khyengs ...	22,084	21,713	24	.....	20,577	19,969	42,685
7. Yabaings ...	.....	9,734	.....	911	.....	.....	10,645
8. Indians ...	14,559	15,242	28,722	29,611	27,479	23,179	70,760
9. Mahomedans of Burmah ...	2,795	1,794	5,020	5,358	21,927	23,903	29,742
10. Kamees ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,456	6,844	6,844
11. All races not included above ...	11,523	4,890	2,252	1,478	5,482	6,646	13,014
Total	1,350,989	1,401,312	430,551	443,695	414,640	428,042	2,196,180
SEXES							
Men ...	377,658	391,655	136,727	145,193	126,538	129,134	640,923
Women ...	367,165	380,562	105,548	108,754	116,115	119,552	598,828
Boys of 15 years and under	283,406	294,378	99,303	98,898	90,005	93,643	372,714
Girls of 15 years and under	260,434	271,826	88,973	90,940	81,982	85,713	341,389
Total	1,288,663*	1,338,421*	430,551	443,695	414,640	428,042	2,133,854
							2,210,188

* This does not include the Mountain Karens in the Youngoo District, estimated at 62,326.

The population of Rangoon in 1865 was 66,577, of Maulmein 70,349 and of Akyab 14,990. The population of other towns which have more than 5,000 inhabitants was

Yandoon ...	...	...	6,202
Prome ...	...	...	21,807
Shogydoun	...	...	8,700
Thaymyo	...	...	7,766
Pongday	...	...	5,017
Rassein ...	...	...	18,356
Laymyethna	...	...	5,590
Pantanau...	...	...	5,116
Myanoun	...	...	5,539
Henzadah	...	...	14,277
Kyanghen	...	...	6,607
Toungoo...	...	...	9,374
Tavoy ...	...	...	14,255*
Mergui ...	...	...	9,873*
Shoayghen	...	...	7,772*

Berar.—The surplus revenue of this province is paid to His Highness the Nizam. There are 4 districts with a population of 1,535,935 and an area of 17,334 square miles:—

		Square miles.	Population
Oomrawuttee,	...	5,050	549,082
Akolah, ..	...	3,396	477,925
Mehkur, ...	...	3,013	215,740
Woon, ...	...	5,875	293,188
		<hr/> 17,334	<hr/> 1,535,935

Mysore contains three Divisions with a population of nearly 4 millions.

	Population.	Area.	Population to square mile.
Nundidroog Division	1,474,087	8,426	175
Ashtagram Division	1,307,250	7,345	178
Nugur Division.	1,134,384	11,233	101
	<hr/> 3,915,721	<hr/> 27,004	<hr/> 454

Average 151½

The population of Bangalore (Town and Cantonment) is included in the returns of the Nundidroog Division.

* The Phongyees and their scholars are not shown in the population of the towns.

Coorg with an area of 2,116¹/₂ miles has a population of 118,187 of whom 24,821 are Coorgees and the rest Hindoos, Mussulmans and others.

The following figures show the area, and population of the principal states of Asia, and of the continent of Asia as compared with the rest of the world:—

STATES.	Square miles.	Population.	Pop. to square mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
ASIA.					
Afghanistan ...	400,000	6,500,000	17	{ Cabul ...	60,000
Anam, Empire of ...	120,000	5,000,000	41·7	{ Herat ...	100,000
Arabia ...	1,000,000	10,000,000	10	{ Bué ...	50,000
Birman Empire ...	260,000	8,000,000	30·8	{ Kesho ...	150,000
Chinese Empire ...	5,350,000	415,000,000	77·6	{ Mecca ...	30,000
India ...	1,476,316	185,908,277	126	{ Mandalay ...	90,000
Japanese Empire* ...	260,000	40,000,000	153·8	{ Pekin ...	1,500,000
Persia ...	450,000	10,000,000	22·2	{ Calcutta ...	413,000
Russia in Asia ...	5,500,000	8,325,642	1·5	{ Jeddo ...	700,000
Siam ...	200,000	5,000,000	25	{ Miaco ...	475,000
Tartary (Independent) ...	900,000	6,000,000	6·7	{ Teheran ...	120,000
Turkey in Asia ...	550,000	16,000,000	29·1	{ Orenburg ...	18,000
				{ Bankok ...	400,000
				{ Bokhara ...	150,000
				{ Smyrna ...	150,000

Weimar Almanac, 1840.			Prof. Dieterici of Berlin 1861.
	Population.	English Square miles.	Population.
Europe ...	233,240,043	3,807,195	272,000,000
Asia ...	608,516,019	17,805,146	720,000,000
Africa ...	101,498,411	11,647,423	200,000,000
America ...	48,007,150	12,542,400	89,000,000
Oceania (Australia, Polynesia, and Indian Archipelago) }	1,838,194	3,347,840	2,000,000
Totals.	993,099,817	50,150,009	1,283,000,000

Professor Dieterici of Berlin, estimating the population of the world at about 1,300,000,000, reckons the Caucasian race to number 369,000,000; the Mongolian, 552,000,000; the Negro and Ethiopian, 196,000,000; the Malay, 200,000,000; the American Indian, 1,000,000. Divided according to religious creeds, he computes the Christians at 335,000,000 (viz. Roman Catholics, 170,000,000; Greek Orthodox, 89,000,000; Protestant, 76,000,000;) the Jews at 5,000,000; the Mahometans at 160,000,000; the Heathens or Pagans at 200,000,000; the Asiatic Buddhists at 600,000,000.

RACES AND CREEDS IN INDIA.

The numbers are approximative.

Aboriginal Hill Tribes	...	...	4,000,000
Hindoos	...	...	140,000,000
Buddhists	...	...	4,000,000
Mahomedans	...	...	30,000,000
Parsees	...	...	250,000
Asiatics from beyond British India	...	...	500,000
Jews (in Cochin 1790, by census of 1857)	...	...	10,000
Armenians	...	...	5,000
Europeans pure	...	...	134,000
Ditto mixed	...	...	91,000
Native Christians	...	...	1,100,000

Looking only at Christians we have the following results in 1866—

European	...	...	133,738
East Indian	...	...	90,496
Armenian	...	...	5,000
Native Christians—			
Protestant	...	...	300,000
Syrian (census of Travancore and Cochin)	...	...	116,483
Roman Catholic	...	...	650,000
Total	...	...	1,295,717

SUMMARY OF MISSIONS IN INDIA, CEYLON AND BURMAH, JANUARY 1862.

PRESIDENCIES.	Stations.	MISSION-ARIES.				NATIVE CONVERTS.				BOYS' SCHOOLS.				GIRLS' SCHOOLS.						
		Out-stations.	Foreign.	Native.	Total.	Native Catechists.	Churches.	Communicants.	Native Christians.	Contributions.	Vernacular Boys' Schools.		Boarding.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Day.	Boarding.				
											Schools.	Boys.					Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Bengal	74	112	113	17	136	189	140	4,719	50,774	Rs. 7,572	129	4,820	23	695	29	7,119	40	1,031	25	546
North-West Provinces, Punjab, &c.	65	47	119	11	180	114	73	1,458	5,361	8,358	104	4,398	14	561	46	5,975	44	879	15	719
Bombay	26	41	40	10	90	53	37	965	2,231	1,795	57	2,107	3	112	8	1,752	26	1,237	6	269
Madras	146	1,575	217	60	270	903	716	40,214	110,237	75,270	1,069	25,061	53	1,155	71	6,836	151	8,988	63	2,019
Ceylon	60	150	37	42	79	102	214	3,859	15,273	37,150	219	8,226	8	164	23	1,657	116	3,844	5	145
Total	271	1,925	519	146	659	1,365	1,190	31,249	153,812	130,584	1,562	44,618	101	2,720	185	23,377	71	15,499	114	4,098
Burmah	15	342	22	46	65	411	357	16,439	59,366	67,504	248	3,777	7	435	8	567	9	963	3	103
Total	286	2,267	541	186	724	1,776	1,547	49,688	213,182	248,088	1,811	48,390	108	3,156	193	23,964	80	16,462	117	4,201

Native Protestant Christians.

	India and Ceylon 1852.	India and Ceylon 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burmah in 1862.
Societies ...	22	31	31
Stations ...	313	371	386
Out-stations ...	unknown.	1,925	2,307
Foreign Missionaries ...	395	519	541
Native Missionaries ...	48	140	186
Native Catechists ...	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches ...	331	1,190	1,542
Communicants ...	18,410	31,249	49,688
Native Christians ...	112,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools ...	1,347	1,562	1,811
Scholars ...	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools ...	93	101	108
Christian Boys ...	2,414	2,720	3,158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	126	185	193
Scholars ...	14,562	23,377	23,963
Girls' Day Schools ...	347	371	373
Girls ...	11,519	15,899	16,862
Girls' Boarding Schools ...	102	114	117
Christian Girls ...	2,779	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible ...	Ten languages.	Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament ...	Five others.	Three others.	Five others.
Separate Books ...	.....	.....	{ Twenty books in seven others.
Scriptures circulated in } ten years ...	unknown.	.....	1,634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c. ...	unknown.	.....	8,604,033
Mission Presses ...	25	.....	25
Expenditure last ten years ...	£190,000	£285,000	£294,300
Local Contributions last } year ...	£33,500	£45,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last } three years ...	.....	£13,000	About £18,000

The latest reliable figures for Europeans and East Indians are these—

European Officers and Soldiers (1866)	..	65,287
„ Covenanted Officials ...	...	3,590
European residents in Calcutta (1865)	...	11,224
Ditto Bombay city (1864)	...	8,415
Ditto Madras city (about)	...	2,000
Ditto N. W. Provinces (1866)	...	22,692
Ditto British Burmah (1865)	...	5,620
Ditto other parts of India	...	15,000

133,738

The census of European British subjects taken in 1861, at the same time as the census of the United Kingdom, was incorrect.

It showed the English population at only 125,945. Of these 84,083 went to compose the British officers and men of the Indian army; while 22,556 consisted of men and boys in civil life, including the civilians in the public service; the remaining 19,306 being females, of whom 9,773 were over 20 years of age. When the census was taken, the number of females of English origin in India above the age of 15 was 11,636, including 8,356 wives and 1,146 widows. Of the officers and men of the Royal army 93 per cent. of all ages were unmarried, while the proportion of civilians above the age of 20 unmarried amounted to 50 per cent. In the census of 1861 no distinction as to those of mixed race was made. The following shows approximately the number of East Indians, Eurasians or Indo-Europeans in India.

East Indian Uncovenanted officials	...	...	3,500
East Indians in Calcutta in 1866	...	...	11,036
Ditto in Bombay city 1865	...	...	1,891
Ditto in N. W. Provinces 1865	...	...	5,069
Ditto in Madras city (assumed)	...	...	14,000
Ditto in the rest of India	...	...	55,000
Total			90,496

The following table shews the strength of the Civil Service in India in 1861. The entries of natives are below the truth:—

Locality.	Classes.	Number.	Salaries per Annum.	
			£.	£.
Bengal ...	Europeans and Eurasians	1305	12 to	2400
	Natives ...	418	72	1200
North-West Provinces ...	Europeans ...	219	36	1500
	Eurasians ...	293	21	720
Punjab... ..	Natives ...	643	36	810
	Europeans ...	179	36	1800
	Eurasians ...	107	36	720
	No Natives apparently.			
Madras... ..	Europeans ...	309	12	1800
	Eurasians ...	236	16	1200
Bombay ...	Natives ...	557	120	960
	Europeans and Eurasians	329	24	3000
Other parts of India ...	Natives ...	556	18	900
	Europeans and Eurasians	1007	12	1800
In all India ...	Natives ...	54	90	1500
	Europeans and Eurasians	3984	12	3000
	Natives ...	2228	18	1500

CHAPTER II.

LEGISLATION

Imperial.—The Acts passed by the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations in the year 1865-66 will be found described at page 354 of the last volume. They were :—

XXIV. of 1865 to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.

XXV. of 1865 to amend the Law relating to the Duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.

XXVI. of 1865 to amend Act XXIX. of 1861, to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

XXVII. of 1865 to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

XXVIII. of 1865 to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

XXIX. of 1865 to amend the Pleaders, Mooktars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865.

XXX. of 1865 to define and sanction the rates which the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company is authorized to charge for the supply of water for purposes other than that of Irrigation.

I. of 1866 to amend Act XIX. of 1861 to provide for a Government Paper Currency.

II. of 1866 to amend Act II. of 1865.

III. of 1866 to confer certain increased powers on the Registrars of the Recorders' Courts in British Burmah, and for other purposes.

IV. of 1866 to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.

V. of 1866 to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.

VI. of 1866 to continue Act XXXI. of 1860, relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases and for other purposes.

VII. of 1866 to extend to the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca Act XXIII. of 1840, for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of

Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil.

VIII. of 1866 further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

IX. of 1866 to extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "The Pleaders, Mook-tars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," and of Act No. XXIX. of 1865.

X. of 1866 for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

XI. of 1866 to repeal Act No. IV. 1855, for incorporating for a further period, and for giving further powers to the Assam Company.

XII. of 1866 to provide for the compulsory taking of rights to form and maintain private water courses from public works of irrigation.

XIII. of 1866 to exempt certain suits in Oudh from the operation of the rules of limitation in force in that Province.

XIV. of 1866 to amend the law for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the Duties of Postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office.

XV. of 1866 to amend the Law of Partnership in India.

XVI. of 1866 to relieve the Governor-General of India in Council from the duty of signing the Commissions mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 1865.

XVII. of 1866 to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta.

XVIII. of 1866 to alter the Customs Duty on the export of Saltpetre.

XIX. of 1866 to enhance the price of Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George in Council.

XX. of 1866 to provide for the Registration of Assurances.

XXI. of 1866 to legalize, under certain circumstances, the Re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity.

XXII. of 1866 to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Madras.—Act VI. of 1865, "to enable the Governor in Council to direct and prescribe what official seals Collectors, Magistrates, and other Public officers shall have and use," came into operation on 19th August 1865. This Act repeals Section X., Regulation II. of 1803, and enables the Government to deal with the matter of official seals, as they may, from time to time, deem necessary.

VII. of 1865, "to enable the Government to levy a separate cess for the use of water supplied for irrigation purposes in certain cases," came into operation on 7th September 1865. This Act empowers the Government to levy a cess, in addition to, and distinct from, the land assessment, on account of water supplied from sources of irrigation constructed or kept up at the charge of the State.

VIII. of 1865, "to consolidate and improve the Laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of rent," came into operation on 1st January 1866. This is a very important Act, and occupied the consideration of the Legislature for more than two years. It empowers landholders to collect arrears due to them, whether those arrears consist of the land tax which Zemindars and Inamdars collect, as authorized representatives of the Government, or of rent which proprietors have a right to levy from the tenants to whom they let their lands. The necessity for legislation on this important subject had been long experienced in the Madras Presidency, owing to the doubts existing as to the construction to be placed on Regulations XXVII. and XXVIII. of 1802, II. of 1806, and IV. and V. of 1822: and this need was latterly felt more strongly owing to a decision of the High Court, which reversed a previous decision of the Sudder Court, and unsettled the vexed question of the mutual rights of landlord and tenant. Besides codifying the old law, this Act simplifies the procedure to be followed in recovering arrears of rent, and gives the use of summary process, under certain restrictions, to all landlords, thus abolishing a somewhat anomalous provision of the old law, which restricted this privilege to those who paid revenue direct to Government.

IX. of 1865, "to amend the law relating to the appointment of Municipal Commissioners for the town of Madras, and the management of its Municipal affairs, and to make better provision for the Police, conservancy, and improvement of the said town, and to enable the said Commissioners to levy taxes, tolls, and rates therein," came into operation on 1st November 1865.

X. of 1865, "to provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for the Police, conservancy, and improvement thereof, and for the levying of rates, tolls, and taxes therein," was to come into early operation in the larger towns.

I. of 1866, "to repeal Madras Act IV. of 1865, and to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George," comes into operation only in

such Military Cantonments, and from such dates as the Governor in Council may direct. It has been extended to Bellary, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Saint Thomas' Mount, and Wellington.

II. of 1866, "for the prevention of the spread of disease among cattle in the Madras Presidency," was passed on the urgent representation of the Revenue authorities, and of Veterinary Surgeon Thacker, who was deputed by Government to investigate the causes of the murrain prevalent among cattle, and to suggest the appropriate remedies. The heavy losses inflicted upon the country, and the extraordinary apathy and carelessness of the agricultural community in the matter of contagion, necessitated legislative action.

III. of 1866, "for the levy of a District Road Cess," is to enable Government to raise funds for the construction and repair of minor roads, by local taxes imposed upon the owners and occupants of lands in the vicinity. This measure was considered necessary, since the increasing demands on the general revenues, render it improbable that the Government will ever be in a position to do more than complete and maintain the chief lines of communication.

Bombay.—Act II. of 1865 to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

III. of 1865 to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding Wagers.)

IV. of 1865 for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of Discipline therein.

V. of 1865 to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases in the Bombay House of Correction.

VI. of 1865 to authorise the destruction of useless records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency.

VII. of 1865 to extend the provisions of Act XX. of 1863 of the Governor General of India in Council to the District of Canara in the Bombay Presidency.

VIII. of 1865 to authorise taxation in the Province of Sind for objects of public local utility and improvement.

I. of 1866 to extend the provisions of (Bombay) Act I. of 1866 to the Province of Sind.

II. of 1866 to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, and to vest such jurisdiction in the Courts of Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency.

III. of 1866 for the prevention of gambling in certain places in the Presidency of Bombay.

IV. of 1866 for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and as regards the trial of certain offences modifying its constitution.

V. of 1866 to repeal Section X. of Regulation XVI. of 1827.

In addition to the above Laws the following Bills were also passed during the year 1865-66.

Bill to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind.

Bills to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the levy of Port Dues in certain Ports of the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to limit the liability of a son or heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, and the liability of the second husband of a Hindoo widow for the debts of her deceased husband, and otherwise to amend the Law of Debtor and Creditor.

Bill to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and to make certain provisions regarding thereto.

Bill to amend the Law relating to certain declarations of office in the Bombay Presidency.

Bill to authorise the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the general Regulations.

Bengal.—The Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations met on the 25th November 1865, and continued its sittings, at intervals, till the 21st April 1866. The following Acts were passed :—

IX. of 1865 to amend Act VI. 1863, passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a corporation, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the Town and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.) This Act gives the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices a seat in the Council.

I. of 1866, to amend certain provisions of Regulation VI. 1819 (for rescinding Regulation XIX. 1816, and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof.) This Act was passed, making it an offence punishable under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code, for any one without the sanction of the Magistrate of the district to keep a ferry boat for the purpose of plying for hire within a distance of two miles above or below the

place where any public ferry might be established. To provide against any inconvenience to the public resulting from this enactment, it was provided that the Magistrate might require the person in charge of any main public ferry to establish subsidiary ferries within the two mile limit. The rules for the determination and grant of compensation, which had been for some time in practical force, were also embodied in the Act.

II. of 1866 to provide for the better regulation of the Police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.

III. of 1866 to provide for the attendance and examination of witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations. The want of accurate information on many subjects, in connexion with which that body has to legislate, having been felt by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, this Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor, by summons, to require any person residing within the provinces subject to his control, to appear and give evidence before Council, and to produce all documents required of them. The Act also provides for the apprehension and confinement of recalcitrant witnesses, and for the payment of the expenses of persons summoned to appear before the Council.

IV. of 1866 to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII. 1856 (for regulating the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay,) and of Act XLVIII. 1860 (to amend Act XIII. of 1856.)

V. of 1866 to make better provision for the regulation of Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in the towns and suburbs of Calcutta. The registering officer is placed in subordination to the Commissioner of Police; drivers are required to give notice of change of residence; convictions of drivers, for offences under the Act, are to be endorsed on their licenses, and these may be revoked or suspended on conviction for such or any other offences; provision is made for the punishment of drivers who, being hired by time, desert from the hiring; compensation is allowed, in addition to fine, for the offence of refusing to let a carriage for hire; hirers attempting to evade payment of the legal fare for a carriage are made liable to a fine, in addition to the payment of the fare and such compensation as the Magistrate may award. Further, the registration of palankeen bearers is provided for, and the scale of palankeen fares raised; while the final clause enables the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the Act to any other towns or places within the provinces under his control.

VI. of 1866 to amend Act VI., 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to vest the property of the town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a corporation; and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the town, and for levying rates and taxes therein.)

VII. of 1866 to make better provision for the acquisition of land for embankments and other matters relating thereto. It enacts that lands required for the construction, extension, or alteration of any public embankment may be taken up under the provisions of Act VI., 1857, though without the necessity for the issue of the declarations and orders by or on behalf of Government, mentioned in Sections 2 and 3 of the said Act, and makes provision for the appointment of the cost of the acquisition of the land amongst the persons to be benefited by the construction or alteration of the embankment. The Act also contains similar provisions for the apportionment of the expense of making a sluice amongst the persons to be benefited thereby, and provides for the disposal of lands no longer required for embankment purposes.

VIII. of 1866 to amend "the Calcutta Police Act, 1866."

IX. of 1866 for the more effectual punishment of persons resisting lawful apprehension or escaping from legal custody after having been charged with or convicted of offences punishable only under some special or local law.

X. of 1866 for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta. It makes the corporate body of Justices trustees for the purposes of the Act, the immediate administration of the powers and trusts vested in the justices being confided to a Committee of ten selected from their number, of whom the Chairman is always to be one, while of the remaining 9, 5 are to be chosen by the Justices, and 4 nominated by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The objects of the Trust are defined to be—
1. The construction of wharves, quays, stages, piers, and jetties within the Port. 2. The construction of tramways, warehouses, and sheds for conveying and storing merchandize landed or to be shipped. 3. The laying down of moorings and erection of cranes, and all necessary appliances for loading and unloading vessels. 4. The reclamation of any part of the river bed within the Port and below high water mark which may be necessary for the execution of works. 5. The construction and application of dredges within the limits of the Port. 6. The construction of such works without the limits of the Port as may be necessary for the protection of works executed under the Act.

Within six months the Justices are to submit a scheme of the works which they propose to commence. On the approval of the scheme by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Justices are empowered to raise money on debentures bearing interest, chargeable on all property acquired by them, and on all tolls, duties, rates, and charges. The total value of outstanding debentures is, however, not to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of Rupees. The Act further provides for the compulsory use of the jetties and wharves of the Trust when erected and for the levy of tolls, dues, or rates on account of the landing and shipping, storing, keeping, and removal of goods, and on account of the use of moorings.

CHAPTER III

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

CIVIL.

MADRAS.—Registration.—The number of registrations was 1,39,792. Of these, 39,708 were deeds of gift, of sale, and of partition, and other absolute transfers of immoveable property; 69,214 were leases, mortgages, and other temporary or conditional transfers of immoveable property; 10,959 were memoranda of decrees, and orders of Courts, and awards of arbitration, and 19,911 were bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous instruments affecting moveable property. The above number gives an average per mensem of 11,649; the average number of registrations per mensem during that portion of the previous official year, in which the Registration Act was in force, was only 3,268. Out of a total number amounting, exclusive of memoranda of decrees, orders of Court, and awards of arbitration, to 1,28,833, the number of instruments the registration of which was compulsory was 73,530; of those the registration of which was optional, 55,303. The number of appeals preferred to the District Registrars, under Section 62, was twenty-three. Nine instruments, which Sub-Registrars had refused to register, were registered under the orders of District Registrars. Ninety-six sealed covers purporting to contain wills, codicils and authori-

ties to adopt were deposited during the year. One cover was withdrawn, and fifteen were opened on the death of the depositors. No case occurred of a registered instrument being declared, by the Civil Courts, invalid or forged. The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,54,232-10, the expenditure was Rs. 1,76,367-3-9; the loss entailed upon Government during this year by the Registration Department is thus Rs. 33,805-7-11.

Original Suits.—At the close of 1864, 61,641 original suits remained undecided. The number instituted in 1865 was 168,129, and 1,948 were remanded or readmitted, making a total of 231,718. These suits came before the following Courts:—

Panchayets	...	...	...	553
Village Moonsiffs	...	...	...	52,107
District Moonsiffs in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	...	89,933
Do. do. under Madras Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	70,470
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	331
Principal Sudder Ameens in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	...	2,053
Do. do. under Madras Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	3,366
Assistant Agents	...	...	...	17
Civil Judges and Agents in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	...	1,180
Do. do. under Madras Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	379
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	10,876
Do. do. in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen	...	...	...	353

Of the total number, 169,397, or 73 per cent., were disposed of, leaving 62,321 undecided at the close of the year. The number determined is less by 18,499 than the number disposed of in 1864. The Courts by which the 169,397 suits were disposed of are shewn in the following table:—

	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Total.
Panchayets ...	552	...	652
Village Moonsiffs ...	40,166	...	40,166
District Moonsiffs ...	47,694	65,510	113,204
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	234	234
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	884	3,108	3,992
Assistant Agents ...	7	...	7
Civil Judges and Agents ...	503	339	842
Judges of the Small Cause Courts ...	...	10,193	10,193
Do. do. in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen	207	...	207
	20,013	79,384	169,397

Of the ordinary suits disposed of by the several Courts 39,216, or forty-three per cent., were decided on the merits in favour of plaintiffs, and 11,516, or thirteen per cent., in favour of defendants; 10,417 were dismissed for default; 26,203 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 2,661 were disposed of in other ways. Of the Small Causes disposed of by District Moonsiffs, &c., under Act IV. of 1863 (Madras), 36,757, or fifty-three per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 8,851, or thirteen per cent., for defendants; 3,463 were dismissed for default; 18,523 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 1,363 were otherwise disposed of. Of those disposed of by Courts of Small Causes, under Act XLIII. of 1860, 6,158, or sixty per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 937, or nine per cent., for defendants; 512 were dismissed for default; and 2,586 were adjusted or withdrawn. And of those disposed of by the Cantonment Small Cause Courts 173, or fifty-one per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and ten, or three per cent., for defendants; fourteen were dismissed for default; thirty-six were adjusted or withdrawn; and one was disposed of in some other way. The average duration on the files of the suits disposed of by the Lower Courts was as follows:—

	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
District Moonsiffs ...	0	9	0	0	0	29
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	9	0	124
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1	3	16	0	0	21
Assistant Agents ...	0	9	18	...	...	...
Civil Judges ...	1	1	17	0	1	10
Judges of the Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	0	0	22
Do. do. in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen	0	9	10	...	...	...

The suits newly instituted are thus classified:—

For rent and revenue derivable from land ...	5,646
Lands ...	13,395
Real property, such as houses, &c. ...	5,192
Debts, wages ...	1,41,156
Caste, religion, &c. ...	458
Indigo, Sugar, &c. ...	2,282

The aggregate value of the property at stake in the original suits pending at the close of the year amounted to 1,50,22,438 Rs.

Appeals.—In the course of the year 15,274 appeals came before the Courts subordinate to the High Court, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1864. Of these 8,711 were disposed of leaving 6,568, of the value of Rs. 15,08,287 undetermined at the close of the year. On the merits 1,766; or twenty per cent., were decreed in favour of appellants, and 2,974, or thirty-four per cent., for respondents; 181 were remanded to the Lower Courts; 282 dismissed for default; 219 adjusted or withdrawn; and 3,289 were disposed of in other ways. The average duration of appeals was eleven months and seven days before the Civil Judges, ten months and two days before the Principal Sudder Ameens, and eleven months and twenty-nine days before the Judges of the Small Cause Courts vested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

In addition to the original and appeal suits shewn above, 93,318 applications for execution of decrees, and 155,568 petitions of a miscellaneous character, were disposed of by the Lower

Courts, leaving a balance of 13,644 of the former and 3,526 of the latter.

The High Court.—On the Original side of the High Court, besides ninety-eight suits that were pending on the 31st December 1864, 358 were instituted. Of these 162 were disposed of on merits at the settlement of issues, and eighty-four on final disposal; twenty-eight were dismissed for default; nine were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suits, and seventy-three absolutely. Twenty-two petitions for leave to sue “in forma pauperis” were also disposed of, and in addition, fourteen suits and plea side actions, remaining from the late Supreme Court, were heard and determined. Thus on the 31st December 1865 there were 100 suits pending under the Procedure Code, besides Ecclesiastical suits and Interlocutory orders. Before the High Court, in its Appellate Jurisdiction, there were pending, at the close of 1864, forty-eight Regular and 156 Special appeals, to which eighty-seven Regular and 661 Special appeals were added in 1865, making a total of 135 Regular and 817 Special appeals pending and instituted. In the number newly filed as compared with the previous year there was an increase of four Regular and 174 Special appeals. Eighty-seven Regular and 544 Special appeals were disposed of, and at the close of the year there remained on the file forty-eight Regular and 273 Special appeals. Of these only seven Regular and five Special appeals were filed previous to 1865. The decided appeals were thus disposed of:—

		Regular.	Special.
Decrees confirmed ...	...	52	456
Do. amended ...	...	5	18
Do. reversed ...	...	19	28
Suits remanded ...	...	8	13
Appeals dismissed for default ...	...	0	22
Do. adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	0	3
Do. otherwise disposed of ...	...	3	4

The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 4 months. The total value of those depending at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 14,01,125. Of 321 civil petitions brought before the Court, 262 were disposed of:—

Orders confirmed ...	...	204
Do. reversed ...	...	40
Dismissed for default ...	...	9
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	7

Thirty-two cases were referred for the judgment of the High Court, under Section 13, Act XLII. of 1860, and Section 28

Act XXIII. of 1861. Of these 30 were disposed of within the year. The High Court also disposed of 185 of the 203 Criminal petitions brought before them:—

Dismissed after hearing without perusal of record	157
Orders or sentences of Lower Courts confirmed after perusal of record (of which two were under Section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)	16
Do. amended do. do. ...	2
Do. released without perusal of record...	3
Do. do. after perusal do. ...	5
Otherwise disposed of without perusing record	1
Do. after perusing the record ...	1

Eighty-five trials, in which sentence of death was recorded by the Session Court, were referred for the confirmation of the High Court of the eighty-five, all but two were disposed of within the year, as follows:—

Sentences confirmed	76
Modified or amended	2
Released	4
Remanded to Session Court	1

Sixty-eight references were made to the High Court under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The sentence or order of the Lower Courts was reversed in forty, and modified or amended in seven. In the remaining twenty-one there was no error on a point of law to justify the High Court's interference.

BOMBAY, SINDH AND ADEN.—*Original Suits.*—At the beginning of the year 1865-66 the number of suits on the files of the Courts throughout the Regulation Districts was 53,225, which added to the number of suits filed during the year, which was 129,216, makes the total number of suits for decision 182,441. As, however, only 141,912 decisions were passed during the year, there were 40,529 suits on the files at the end of the year. Out of the 141,912 decided suits there were 5,700 for possession of land, 5,429 otherwise connected with land, and the rest connected with debts, wages, &c. Of the suits decided there were 119,406 which would have been cognisable by Courts of Small Causes. In the Civil Courts in Sindh in 1865 the number of suits filed and in arrears was 11,028, and the number decided was 10,024. The corresponding number for the year 1864 was 13,665 and 14,821. Of the suits decided there were 6,783 for plaintiffs and 1,341 for defendants. The value of the suits in 1865 was Rs. 5,59,770 and in 1864 Rs. 11,66,637. In Aden there were 2,474 suits.

Small Cause Courts.—The following tabular statement shows the working of the Bombay Court of Small Causes during 1865-66 :—

Year.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.		Fees carried to the credit of Govern- ment.		Number of Judg- ments given.	Amount received in Cases decreed and compromis- ed.		Amount paid to Smit- ors in Cases decreed and compromised.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1864-65	18,495	19,74,326	2 51	98,558	6 5	11,613	3,76,133	6 9	3,76,285	10 11
1865-66	22,362	25,64,026	0 32	56,479	9 6	14,483	4,93,557	4 8	4,83,207	14 5
Increase in 1865-66	3,877	5,89,699	13 10	57,921	3 1	2,870	1,17,423	13 11	1,06,922	3 8

This statement shows that there was a considerable increase in the business and receipts of the Court during the year 1865-66 as compared with those of the preceding year 1864-65. The entire expenses of the Court amounted to Rs. 1,45,317-1-2, which, deducted from the net receipts or Rs. 2,56,479-9-6, leaves a surplus to the credit of the Court of Rs. 1,11,162-8-4. There were 1,154 suits for sums over Rs. 500 instituted during the year under the extended jurisdiction of the Court, being an increase of 314 over the number instituted during the preceding year. During the year 25 applications were made for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under Act XVI. of 1864.

Statement showing the Business and Receipts of the Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil.

District.	Total	Number disposed of.	Balance remaining over till next year.	MODE OF DISPOSAL.				SUITS CLASSIFIED AS TO THEIR VALUE.						
				Decided on merits.	Decided ex parte.	Admitted.	Compromised, withdrawn, dismissed, &c.	Under Rs. 25.	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	From Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.	From Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.	From Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.	From Rs. 400 to Rs. 500.
Poona	6,487	5,715	772	682	3,690	200	1,082	2,002	1,719	1,951	578	255	36	71
Ahmednuggur	2,475	2,442	33	397	1,321	461	203	937	790	462	183	56	4	10
Belgaum	1,485	1,406	79	211	828	191	176	354	417	352	192	51	19	21
Ahmedabad	2,456	1,951	505	234	841	67	819	445	793	387	217	78	13	18

District.	Average of Costs per Suit.	Receipts of the Court.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Average duration of Suits.		Amount in litigation in Suits disposed of.	Average value per Suit.
					Months.	Days.		
Poona	Rs. 8 8	941,671 7 0	...	21,196 7 7	29	3,61,647 10 5	63 4 5	
Ahmednagar	7 4	14,963 10 0	...	5,743 15 10	12	1,24,418 8 6	50 15 4	
Belgaum	9 15	2,10,124 3 2	2,48,19 8	...	19	93,993 7 3	66 13 1	
Ahmedabad	6 5	7,19,199 8 0	...	5,805 7 3	6	1,17,624 5 10	80 4 9	

The High Court and Appeals.—The number of appeals filed and in arrears in the Appellate Courts in Sindh in the year 1865 was 498, and the number decided 314. The corresponding number for the year 1864 was 455 and 289. The value of the appeals in 1865 was Rs. 29,151 and in 1864 Rs. 23,902. The following shows the Civil work disposed of at the Appellate Side of the High Court during the year 1865, 66 :—

Regular Appeals.			Special Appeals.			Applications for admission of Special Appeals.			Miscellaneous applications.	
Received on 1st May 1865			Received on 1st May 1865			Received on 1st May 1865			Granted.	Rejected.
Received from 1st May 1865 to 31st April 1866			Received from 1st May 1865 to 31st April 1866			Received from 1st May 1865 to 31st April 1866				
Total.			Total.			Total.				
13	17	30	13	12	25	15	1,001	1,016	749	250
									17	1,449
										191

There were 1,734 original suits in the High Court including two from the Small Cause Courts. There were also 42 appeals from Division Courts. Of the whole 750 were decided and 829 dismissed, there were 869 motions and 1,208 orders in Chambers. Twenty-six appeals from Division Courts were disposed of. There were 19 ecclesiastical, 31 equity and 171 insolvency motions. There were of applications for probates

A comparison of the average duration of suits in 1864 and 1865 shows an improvement in the higher courts ; but in the courts of Sudder Ameen and Moonsiffs the average duration was the same as in the preceding year :—

Courts of	1864.		1865.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges	5	26	5	11
Principal Sudder Ameen ...	5	9	3	27
Sudder Ameen	3	28	3	28
Moonsiffs	1	26	1	27

The value of suits decided during the year was Rs. 4,07,19,566, against Rs. 7,14,45,588 of the preceding year ; and the value of suits pending was Rs. 2,21,10,556, against Rs. 1,73,67,148.

The miscellaneous work disposed of by the courts again greatly increased, and, though there was a slight decrease in the number of cases pending at the close of the year, the cases in arrear had more than doubled :—

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1863 ...	216,383	53,809	87,306	35,268	134
1864 ...	248,324	94,902	108,855	44,567	96
1865 ...	263,227	103,565	117,629	42,033	241

The largest number of suits for real property on conveyance by mortgage and will, or to establish inheritance under the

Mahomedan or Hindu law, was in Jessore. Tirhoot shewed a very large number of suits for real property on conveyance by sale, and also by gift. The suits regarding wills were most numerous in East Burdwan, which surpassed even Tirhoot in this respect. Chittagong, with its large Mahomedan population, had still the largest number of suits regarding dower, and was next to Jessore in suits for inheritance under the Mahomedan law. Tipperah had a larger proportion of suits regarding claims in right of adoption than even in past years, having had no less than 1,096 of this description out of 1,230 instituted throughout Bengal. Suits for the determination of boundaries were most abundant in Chittagong and Sylhet. Suits connected with religion were more numerous in Bhaugulpore and Tipperah than elsewhere, though in the latter district not so remarkably as before. The result of the original suits decided by the Judges of all grades in 1865 is thus shown :—

Decided by				In favour of Plaintiffs.	In favour of Defendants.
Judges	...	...	...	97	83
Principal Sudder Ameeris	...	...	...	3,003	1,075
Sudder Ameeris	...	...	...	3,496	865
Moonsiffs	...	...	...	74,420	25,520
Total				81,016	27,543

Small Cause Courts.—The total number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was 37,324, against 35,948 in the preceding year, which shews an increase of litigation to the extent of 1,376 cases. The amount of property under litigation during 1865 was Rs. 20,20,398-4-3, and during 1864 Rs. 17,68,551-4-7, the increase in the value of property litigated for being Rs. 2,51,846-15-8. The average number of suits for each day during the year under review was 141.0. The number of cases set down for hearing during the year was 37,477, of which 16,138 were decided in favour of plaintiffs, including 6,362 which were tried *ex parte*; 1,813 decided in favour of defendants; and 3,520 were nonsuited. Of the rest, 12,402 were compromised, 3,420

struck off for non-appearance of the parties concerned,* and 171 were pending trial at the close of the year. Of the total number of suits instituted 30 were for sums in excess of a thousand rupees, and in six of these, claims ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 were abandoned by the parties to bring them within the jurisdiction of the court. The receipts of the year on account of fees, &c., of all descriptions amounted to Rs. 2,30,879 7-2, while the cost of the establishment, including house-rent, was Rs. 1,42,868 1-4, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 88,011 5 10 to the credit of the court, as against a surplus in the preceding year of Rs. 80,926-7-5. There were 35 Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil during the year. A comparison of suits instituted during the last three years shews a progressive increase in the amount of work brought before the courts. The total number of suits instituted in them during 1865 was 38,266, besides which 2,487 suits of the previous year also came under trial, making a total of 40,753 suits. Of these 38,851 were decided during the period under review, leaving 1,902 pending at the close of the year, of which 11 only were pending for a period exceeding six weeks.

Description of Cases instituted.		1863.	1864.	1865.
Money claims, &c.	...	25,454	30,641	34,244
House Rent	...	396	373	528
Claims for personal property	...	1,327	1,757	2,062
Claims for damages	...	1,357	1,052	1,432
Total	...	28,534	33,823	38,266

Of the suits decided during the year, 22,228, or about 57 per cent., were decided on their merits and in the presence of both parties, 17,498 cases being decided in favour of plaintiffs, and 4,730 in favour of defendants. Of the former, however, 11,221 cases were decided on confession, so that the decisions in favour of plaintiffs in cases which were actually contested were 6,277. In 9,417 suits judgments were delivered *ex parte*, which is 50 per cent. in excess of those decided after contest in favour of plaintiffs. On the other hand, in 3,206 suits the actions were abandoned. The cost to Government of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted to Rs. 2,98,206-11, while

Of these however 47 were by permission of court again brought on the file.

the net income, after deducting refunds of stamps under Section 20 of Act X. of 1862, amounted to Rs. 2,11,661-7, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. 86,545-4. •

Registration.—The amount of fees received was Rs. 3,25,089-7-6, and the disbursements Rs. 2,25,966-14-11, which left a surplus of Rs. 99,122-8-7. The largest amount of fees was realized in Tirhoot, and the amount next to it in the 24-Pergunnahs, the sums being Rs. 20,540-4-3 and 19,834-9 respectively. On the other hand the smallest amount of fees was realized in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, the sum being Rs. 14 7 only. •

The High Court and Appeals.—On its original side the following was the business of the High Court :—

Year.	On the file at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total under trial.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1863	63	1,135	1,198	869	329
1864	329	1,385	1,714	1,325	389
1865	389	1,211	1,601	1,192	409

The working of the High Court in its Testamentary and Intestate, as well as in its Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions was as follows :—

	1864.	1865.
Probates granted	136	149
Letters of Administration	196	226
Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Suits	6	12
Ecclesiastical Suits	5	7
Marriage Licenses granted	15	19
Miscellaneous orders	470	307
Insolvency cases	75	126
Protection orders	50	48
Vesting, hearing Divident, and other orders	398	451

The amount of debt stated in the schedules filed by the Insolvents in 1865 was Rs. 65,36,435-1-8, against assets amounting to Rs. 34,67,000-4-5.* On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number of regular appeals instituted in 1865 was 441, the number of special appeals 3,672, and the number of miscellaneous appeals 715. The number of appeals decided during the year and the number pending are compared in the annexed statement with the results of the two preceding years.

	Decided in			Pending on 31st December		
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Regular	1,250	627	529	487	340	252
Special	4,823	4,482	4,451	2,927	2,104	1,325
Miscellaneous ...	977	1,265	674	403	501	257

In regular appeals the orders of the courts of first instance were absolutely upheld in 298 cases, but reversed or modified in 217; while in special appeals the orders of the lower appellate courts were upheld in 2,510 cases and reversed or modified in 1,819. The amount of institution fees realized by the filing of appeals during the year was Rs. 3,00,554 against Rs. 3,16,347 in the previous year, and Rs. 4,30,700 in the year before. The value of the appeals decided during the past three years was.

1863	...	...	... Rs. 5,44,82,024
1864	...	...	... 2,19,91,934
1865	...	...	... 2,40,96,356

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—Regulation Provinces, Sub-ordinate Courts.—Excluding the Small Cause Courts and the Courts in the Non-Regulation Districts, there were 57,372 original suits and 10,783 appeals instituted during the year: including all the Courts, there was an aggregate total of 85,110 suits and appeals. The miscellaneous cases in all the regular Courts instituted during the year amounted to 125,269. Adding to this the number of original suits and appeals, the suits instituted in the four Small Cause Courts 6,210, and

those for the Non-Regulation Districts 16,555, the total, or 215,149, represents the amount of Civil litigation in these Provinces during 1865, as against 243,033 in 1864. Of the 67,823 regular suits which were disposed of by the ordinary Civil Courts, 52 per cent. were decided on their merits (an improvement of 2 per cent. as compared with 1864), 21 per cent. on confession of judgment, 10 per cent. were adjusted or withdrawn, 4 per cent. were dismissed on default, and 3 per cent. were decided by arbitration. The aggregate value of these suits was Rs. 2,52,88,320, and the costs Rs. 21,04,563. The average value of each suit was Rs. 373, and the average cost Rs. 31,—the percentage of costs to value being thus 8. There were employed in the decision of these suits 122 Officers in the Regulation Provinces, and 55 in the Non-Regulation Districts. The applications for execution of decrees were 73,360, as compared with 96,446 in 1864. Only 23 per cent. of these applications were fully, and 19 per cent. partially, executed. 12,530 rent cases appealable to the Judges were disposed of during the year, of which 23 per cent. were appealed. Greater care was apparently taken in the preparation of these cases, 31 per cent. of the appeals having been reversed or modified, as compared with 43 per cent. in 1864. The general average duration for the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts, in which the bulk of the Civil litigation is decided, is not unsatisfactory :—

	Judges.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens.			Moonsiffs.			Average Duration of Cases under Act X. of 1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
General Average.	...	4	25	...	2	17	...	...	20	...	...	26	...	3	24

82 per cent. of the parties were present in Court when their cases were decided. Two-thirds of the original suits instituted

during the year were for debts on bond, and 9 per cent. were suits for real property. The net balance credited to Government on account of value of Stamps filed in the District Civil Courts, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 8,97,188, as compared with Rs. 8,63,724 during the previous year. There was a decrease in the net value of Stamps filed in the Sudder Court, the amount being Rs. 82,558, as against Rs. 92,826 in 1864. Four extra Judges sat in the Court for nearly six months in 1864. The cost of the Court, including the salaries of the Judges, amounted to Rs. 2,90,041, and of the District Courts, Rs. 10,15,196. If the sums credited on account of Stamps be deducted from these amounts, the net cost to Government of the whole Civil Judiciary in these Provinces is found to be Rs. 3,25,491.

The Sudder Court.—

<i>Appeals.</i>	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending on 31st December.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Regular, ...	360	49	141	129	452	118	49	60
Increase, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Decrease, ...	...	311	...	12	...	334	...	...
Special, ...	2,069	474	1,541	1,684	3,136	1,472	474	686
Increase, ...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	212
Decrease, ...	...	1,595	...	...	...	1,664	...	...
Total Increase, ...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	223
Total Decrease, ...	...	1,906	...	155	...	1,998	...	...

Small Cause Courts.—There was a slight decrease in the number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts during the year, there having been only 6,210, as compared with 6,331 in 1864. There was also a fourth Small Cause Court at Dehra Dhoon in 1865, which was not established in the previous year. Of the suits instituted 2,637 were for debts on bond, 766 were shop debts, 638 book account debts, 304 for personal property, 659 claims supported by parole evidence alone, 248 for rent, 137 for damages, 296 for wages, and 435 for money due on written contract. Of the cases disposed of, 33 per cent. were decided upon confession of judgment, 30 per cent. on their merits, and 18 per cent. *ex parte*. 31 per cent. of the decrees were completely, and 12 per cent. partially, executed. The

average duration of cases in three out of the four Courts was not quite seven days; in the Agra Court it was more unfavourable, consequent upon the illness of the Judge during a part of the year. The income from stamps, fines, penalties, and surplus tulubana was Rs. 45,102, and the total cost of the four Courts was Rs. 46,483 : the net loss to Government was therefore only Rs. 1,381. The salary of the Judge of the Dehra Small Cause Court is excluded from this calculation, as only a portion of his time is devoted to his Civil duties.

Extra Regulation Provinces. In the whole of the Non-Regulation Districts the number of Civil suits, original and miscellaneous, instituted during the year was 15,515. The following statement shows the manner in which they were disposed of :—

	Jhansie Division.	Ajmere.	Kumaon.	Terai.
Merits, ...	26 per cent.	20 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
Ex parte,...	12 "	10 "	10 "	3 "
Confession,	33 "	37 "	10 "	1 "
Arbitration,	1 "	5 "	0 "	2 "
Default, ...	16 "	16 "	36 "	44 "
Adjusted,...	12 "	12 "	15 "	13 "

In the Jhansie Division (comprising the three Districts of Jhansie, Jaloun, and Lullutpore) the number of suits and appeals instituted was 1,569,—a slight increase over the previous year. The number of miscellaneous cases was 648, which is considerably less than in 1864. The suits instituted in the Kumaon Division fell from 13,256 to 3,330—the action of the Limitation Law and the introduction of the Stamp Act in Gurhwal having occasioned an abnormal increase in 1864. 2,127 miscellaneous cases were instituted during the year. In the Civil Courts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra the suits instituted amounted to 5,745, which shows a considerable increase on the number, 4,033, for 1864. There were 1,947 miscellaneous cases. The average duration of suits varied from 23 days in the Jhansie Division, which is very creditable, to two months and three days in Ajmere; but the high average in the Court of the Commissioner, who is frequently absent from Ajmere on political duty, unfavourably affects this return.

PUNJAB.—*Original Suits*.—Including 3,220 cases pending from the previous year, there were 144,065 cases on the file, whereof 137,881, or nearly 96 per cent., were disposed of during the year, leaving 6,184 cases pending. The average duration of suits was 17 days. The cases were disposed of as seen in the following abstract statement of the entire civil business of the District Courts of the Punjab during the years 1864 and 1865:—

Year.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.																
	IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFF.						IN FAVOUR OF DEFENDANT.										
	By decision on merits.		In whole.	In part.	By arbitration.	By confession.	Ex parte.	Total.	By decision on merits.	By arbitration.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Non-suited.	Struck off on default.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.
1864.	1,06,450	14,416	15,080	30,618	.....	61,094	13,334	.....	18,924	1,396	8,219	463	1,03,294	3,220	16
1865.	1,44,645	18,791	15,100	34,557	2,034	80,566	17,528	1,719	25,233	1,860	10,869	316	1,37,581	6,184	17		
Difference.	+ 37,615	+ 4,375	- 960	+ 4,049	+ 3,664	+ 19,172	+ 4,194	+ 1,719	+ 6,309	+ 464	+ 2,940	- 147	+ 34,651	+ 2,964	+ 1		

Of the total increase of 35,782 suits upwards of 28,000 suits were for sums not exceeding Rupees 32, while the average value of suits decreased as follows:—

					<i>Average value of suits.</i>	
1863,	...	...	...	...	79	Rupees.
1864,	...	...	...	...	59	do.
1865,	...	...	...	...	50	do.

In about six cases out of seven, judgment-debtors were able to liquidate the decrees against them, but for the most part required some pressure from the Courts. Resort to distraint and sale of goods was comparatively seldom necessary :—

Total number of decrees granted,	...	80,266
Total number of applications for execution,	...	56,082
Number of cases in which execution against goods was ordered	... ..	11,653
Percentage of orders of execution against goods to decrees	... ..	14.5

In the County Courts of England and Wales in 1864, there were 124,804 executions issued to 236,758 decrees. There were only 12 sales of land in execution of decrees during the year.

The agency by which the original suits were decided was the following :—

32 Deputy Commissioners,	disposed of	4,808
53 Assistant Commissioners,	do.	17,357
19 European Extra-Asst. Commrs.,	do.	8,995
8 Judges of Small Cause Courts,	do.	22,889
9 Judges of Cantonment Courts,	do.	5,852
40 Native Extra-Asst. Commrs.	do.	14,476
127 Tehseeldars,	do.	45,598
69 Naib Tehseeldars,	do.	11,680
35 Honorary Civil Judges,	do.	3,226

The total number of suits disposed of by European Agency was 59,901 and by Native Agency, 74,980. Compared with the previous year, the Native agency considerably increased by the investiture of 30 Naib Tehseeldars with judicial powers. The Cantonment Small Cause Court of Delhi was abolished during the year. All the Judicial Officers, except Small Cause Court Judges and Honorary Civil Judges, had executive as well as judicial duties to perform.

Small Cause Courts.—In these Courts 28,754 suits, or more than one-fifth of the litigation of the province, was disposed of, at an average duration of 6 days. Favourable testimony

is borne, in the reports of the District Officers, to the successful working of these Courts. The number of cases instituted in the Lahore Small Cause Court has almost doubled since 1862, while the number of suits instituted in the District Courts has remained nearly the same; yet the returns shew that the percentage of contested cases given in favour of plaintiffs in the Small Cause Court is not larger than in the District Courts. The following are the details:—

Comparative statement of all cases pending, instituted, decided and remaining for trial in the District Small Cause Courts of the Punjab, for the year 1865.

[illegible]

The working of the Lahore, Umritsur and Hooshiarpore Courts shows a surplus, that of the other 5 a deficit.

Appeals.—About 8 per cent. of appealable cases of subordinate District Courts were appealed to the Deputy Commissioner. Considering the facility of appeal allowed under the Punjab Code of Civil Procedure, this percentage must be considered small; in the North Western Provinces, 40 per cent. of the appealable decisions of Sudder Ameen, and 27 per cent. of the decision of Moonsiffs were appealed to higher authority in 1864. About 23 per cent. of the orders of Deputy Commissioners in original jurisdiction and in appeal, and of the orders of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners with full powers, were appealed to Commissioners. In the North Western Provinces in 1864, 37 per cent. of the orders of Principal Sudder Ameen (who have the same powers in regard to Civil suits as Deputy Commissioners in this Province) were appealed. About 11 per cent. of the orders of Commissioners in appeal were appealed to the Judicial Commissioner. The following abstract will shew generally the result of the appeals in 1865:—

Appeals to Deputy Commissioners.

Number of appeals.	Rejected.	Heard.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for reinvestigation.
5,854	1,181 or 20 per cent.	4,673 or 80 per cent.	2,563 or 43 per cent.	957 or 16 per cent.	1,153 or 20 per cent.

Appeals to Commissioners.

Number of appeals.	Rejected.	Heard.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for reinvestigation.
5,559	1,628 or 29 per cent.	3,931 or 71 per cent.	2,400 or 43 per cent.	789 or 14 per cent.	742 or 13 per cent.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner from Commissioners.

Number of appeals.	Rejected.	Heard.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for reinves- tigation.
645	440 or 70 per cent.	182 or 50 per cent.	89 or 13 per cent.	30 or 5 per cent.	63 or 10 per cent.

The average duration of appeals was in District Courts 24 days, in Commissioner's Courts 43 days. The receipts from process-serving, fees amounted to Rs. 1,73,219, the expenditure to Rs. 1,01,217—leaving a balance of Rs. 72,002 to credit.

Registration.—The number of deeds registered increased from 39,341 in the previous year to 52,012; being an increase of 12,671 instruments registered. The amount of fees levied amounted to Rs. 41,833, against Rs. 31,876 in 1864.

ODDH.—Original Suits.—There was a large increase:—

Year.	Cases.	Disposed of on trial.	Disposed of in other ways.
1864	17,890	7,646	9,362
1865	23,009	8,97	13,091

In 1865, suits were disposed of in the average time of 21 days against 27 days in 1864. Every district in the province, except Sultanpore, shows an increased number of suits. In Baraitch there were 1,930 cases in 1864 to 3,270 in 1865, or about 60 per cent. increase. The total and average value of the suits in 1865 as compared with those of 1864, fell off; but this is owing to there having been a suit for 50 lakhs of rupees in 1864. The total value in

1864	...	Rs. 72,86,624
1865		42,73,177

The average value in

1864	Rs. 492 14 5
1865	227 11 3

Value of cases.	Number of cases.		Average value.		Aggregate value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Rs.						
1 to 12...	4,325	5,738	9 11 1	7 3 8	41,928	41,480
12 to 100...	8,445	10,695	34 3 2	33 9 0	2,88,801	3,58,976
100 to 500...	1,526	1,772	201 3 5	205 9 6	3,11,631	3,64,320
500 to 5,000...	440	537	1,355 1 9	1,508 9 0	5,96,250	8,09,823
Total ...	14,736	18,742	84 0 10	84 0 2	12,38,614	15,74,599

The general classification shows 681 suits depending on personal status, 17,513 on contract or debt, 2,429 claims to property not included above and 887 for injury.

The number of suits disposed of in the different Courts was—

	1865.	1864.
Civil Judge, Lucknow ..	489	486
Deputy Commissioners ..	358	273
Assistant Commissioners ..	5,558	4,467
Assistant Civil Judge, Lucknow .	3,329	3,207
Extra Assistant Commissioners .	3,524	3,638
Tehseeldars	7,922	3,983
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	781	859

showing an increase in all Courts but those of the Extra Assistant and Honorary Assistant Commissioners, and an immense increase in the work done by the Tehseeldars. Of suits struck off in default there were 3,175; adjusted by Razeenamah, 3,123; decreed by confession, 5,567; decided *ex parte*, 1,123; decided on trial, 8,974; and transferred 103, or 22,065 in all; leaving 944 cases pending, being little more than 4 per cent. The proportional number of suits disposed of on trial was 40 per cent. for 1865, and 45 per cent. for 1864. The average duration of suits during 1865 was 21 days against 27 in 1864. The number of suits referred to arbitration in 1865 was 1,041, against 886 in 1864; of these, 961 awards were confirmed unreservedly, 64 partially, and 16 set aside. Out of 14,189 miscellaneous cases

disposed of, 9,012 were for execution of decrees, and 609 for claims against property attached in execution. Of 860 miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year, 603 were for execution of decrees.

Appeals.—The appeals to Deputy Commissioners were more numerous than in 1864, and the percentage of reversals rose from 12 to 13. In the Commissioners' Courts there was a slight decrease of appeals, and the reversals rose from 8 to 11. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, there was a nominal decrease of appeals, but the percentage of reversals fell from 7 to 4:—

Courts.	Pending at close of last year.	Appeals instituted.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded for re-investigation.	Total.	Pending at close of year.	Average duration from date of institution.	Average duration from date of receipt of proceeds.	Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.
Deputy Commissioners and Circuit Judge, Lucknow	90	1,244	1,334	86	837	174	74	119	1,290	44	28	.....	13
Commissioners	20	245	265	61	144	29	10	10	254	11	38	.....	11
Judicial Commissioner	10	120	*159	60	47	7	4	16	†149	10	22	15	4
Total	120	1,609	1,758	207	1,028	210	88	145	1,693	65	...	.....	...

* Includes 29 cases called for.

† Includes 15 cases returned after inspection.

Commissioners called for 563 cases, but of these in one only was the order modified. There were 32 of these pending at the close of the year.

Registration.—The number of deeds registered and the amount of fees received was:—

	1864.	1865.
Deeds of sale or gift of real property ...	3,655 0 0	4,237 0 0
Deeds of mortgage in do. ...	6,841 0 0	10,823 0 0
Leases and conveyances for temporary transfer of real property ...	968 0 0	1,064 0 0
Agricultural leases ...	668 0 0	965 0 0
Wills ...	43 0 0	164 0 0
Authority to adopt ...	57 0 0	63 0 0
Retrothals, &c. ...	117 0 0	142 0 0
Contracts and sales of moveable property ...	2,451 0 0	2,815 0 0
Obligations for the payment of money ...	23,133 0 0	28,421 0 0
Receipts for money ...	1,160 0 0	1,502 0 0
Not included in the above ...	16,895 0 0	20,910 0 0
Total ...	55,988 0 0	71,106 0 0
Amount of fees received	29,073 15 11	36,501 4 5

In every heading there is a considerable increase, and it is the more remarkable in regard to Wills, which are an English innovation upon native customs. The number of agricultural leases registered is very small. The witness statement shows that 14,874 witnesses were examined, of whom 13,913 were discharged on the first, and 774 on the second day, only 177 being detained more than two, and only 10 more than five days. Trials by Jury were held only in the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow, and in 17 cases these terminated in 5 unanimous verdicts for the plaintiff, and 12 for the defendant. The verdicts were accepted in all 17 cases; and the Civil Judge says the Juries worked unexceptionally well. The number and va-

lue of Stamps used, after deductions for refunds, was in 1864—42,897, Rs. 1,22,818; and in 1865—50,970, Rs. 1,32,387. Small Cause Courts were established in the Cantonments of Lucknow and Fyzabad.

Cantonment.			Cases instituted.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Lucknow	...	...	724	719	14
Fyzabad	...	...	149	148	1
Total	...	...	873	867	15

The average duration was at Lucknow 12 days and at Fyzabad 7.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—*Original Suits.*—Civil litigation increased considerably, in respect both of the number of suits and of their average value. There were 39,188 suits, involving property and rights valued at Rs. 31,24,495, instituted during 1865, as compared with 32,655 suits, involving Rs. 20,02,965, in the preceding year. The average value of each suit in the year 1865 was Rs. 77 against Rs. 60 in the preceding year. The proportion of increase in the several classes of suits may be shown as follows :—

	1864.	1865.
Suits for or connected with Inheritance	170	177
Marriage, Betrothal, &c.	202	294
Religious Shrines and Customary fees	111	142
Personal service	496	468
Mortgage	71	134
Tenancy, &c., of houses	359	314
Specific performance	429	155
Torts	388	521
Partnership	177	205
Debt on registered bonds	225	335
Debt other than on registered bonds	22,555	32,643
Other Suits not included in the above	1,304	1,403
Real Property	1,720	2,063
Personal property		

More than four-fifths of the litigation is made up of simple cases, for parole and book debts. In about one-fifth of the whole Civil litigation the cases were between agriculturists and money-lenders. Out of 39,632 suits for disposal during the year 1865, only 343 cases were pending at its close. The average duration of each suit was 16 days. The average cost of each suit was 9 per cent. on its value, against 8 per cent. in the preceding year. The mode in which cases were disposed of, may thus be shown :—

Struck off on default	...	15	per cent. of total cases.
Settled out of Court by com-			
promise	...	14	ditto.
Judgment confessed	...	34	ditto.
Decided <i>ex parte</i>	...	11	ditto.
Referred to arbitration	...	1	ditto.
Decided on their merits after			
trial	...	25	ditto.

The large proportion of cases in which judgment was confessed is perhaps satisfactory, as showing that the Courts are so far used as engines for the enforcing of just and clear claims. Out of the cases which were decided after trial, 77 per cent. went in favour of plaintiffs in whole or in part, and 23 per cent. in favour of defendants. The proportion of cases referred to arbitration is very small. Among the miscellaneous business which came before the Civil Courts during the year were 21,795 claims for execution of decree, against 18,908 in the preceding year. 95 per cent. of these cases were decided during the year, and only 5 per cent. were pending at its close.

Appeals.—There were 1,468 appeals in the year 1863, 1,378 in the year 1864, and 994 in the year 1865. The proportion of appeals to cases disposed of in the last-named year was only 2.56 per cent. The Appellate Courts—

upheld the order in	64	per cent. of the cases ;
modified	7	„ ditto ;
reversed	16	„ ditto ;
remanded for re-trial	10	„ ditto.

Only three per cent. of the appeals were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals in the Commissioners' Courts was 36 days in the year 1865, against 187 days in the preceding year, and 368 days in the year 1863.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The numbers of Courts of each class were as follows :—

Chief Commissioner	...	...	1
Commissioners	...	...	3
Deputy Commissioners	...	...	12
Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class	...	...	20
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class or Tseekays	...	...	10
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class or Myookes	...	...	70

Original Suits.—In the year 1865 the total number of cases instituted and brought from the previous year in all the Commission Courts, except the Chief Court was as follows :—

Appeals and second appeals	...	...	1,559
Original regular suits	...	...	17,820
Miscellaneous	...	...	7,091
Total	...	...	26,470

The number disposed of and pending at the end of the year was—

	No. disposed of.	No. pending.
Appeals and second appeals...	1,427	132
Original regular suits ...	17,496	324
Miscellaneous suits ...	7,044	47
Total, ...	25,967	503

The total value of property in litigation during the year amounted to Rs. 16,31,481, and the value of stamps filed to Rs. 82,276. Of the original regular suits, disposed of, being 17,496 in number, the following is the proportion in which they were tried and dealt with :—

Decided on their merits	...	63 per cent.
Rejected or dismissed in default	...	17 do.
Compromised	...	15 do.
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	...	5 do.

Of all original regular cases before the Courts during the year, 98 per cent. were disposed of before the close of the year. The general nature of the litigation will be seen from the

following statement of the original suits instituted during 1865 :—

I.—Suits connected with immovable Property.

	No. of Suits.
Houses	185
Lands	929
Mortgages	63
Fisheries	51
Inheritance	89
Other cases	640
	<hr/> 1,957

II.—Suits not connected with immovable Property.

	No. of Suits.
Debt	5,465
Damages for breach of contract, or loss or injury to property	1,178
Damages for personal injury or wrong	1,339
Marriage and Divorce	1,831
Inheritance	185
Other cases	5,466
	<hr/>
Total	17,421

Appeals—The total number of regular appeals from each class of officers was—

From Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners	9
From Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners	33
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade, to Deputy Commissioners	40
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade (Tseekays), to Deputy Commissioners	582
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade (Myookers), to Deputy Commissioners	831
	<hr/>
Total	1,495

The proportion in which appeals from each class of Courts were decreed, or otherwise dealt with by the superior Courts, was as follows :—

	From Deputy Commissioners' Court to the Commissioners.	From Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners.	From Extra Assistant Commission- ers, 1st Class, to Deputy Commis- sioners.	From Extra Assistant Commission- ers, 2nd Class (Tseekeys), to De- puty Commissioners.	From Extra Assistant Commission- ers, 3rd Class (Myookes), to Depu- ty Commissioners.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Judgment confirmed, in- cluding appeals reject- ed	77.77	48.49	55	49.14	41.76
Judgment modified or reversed ... ..	...	27.27	20	34.19	39.95
Otherwise disposed of ... ..	...	15.15	16	11.17	8.54
Pending	22.22	9.09	15	5.50	9.75

In the Court of the Chief Commissioner there were 17 special appeal cases and 34 miscellaneous cases for trial during the year. Of these, 15 special appeals and 28 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. Among the special appeals three were rejected, six were decided in favour of special appellant, and six of special respondent. This shows a larger proportion of decisions reversed in cases brought to trial than appeared in the table of appeals from the Courts below the Deputy Commissioners. The average duration of a special appeal before the Chief Court was three months and seven days, and of a miscellaneous case one month.

Recorders and Small Cause Courts.—In the Courts of the Recorder there was a considerable increase in the number of suits instituted and disposed of during 1865 as compared with the previous year. The returns for the towns of Rangoon and Maulmain are shown together :—

Instituted—

	1864.	1865.
Original suits	... • 389	411
All other suits	... • 350	438

Disposed of—

Original suits	... 349	381
All other suits	... 330	442

In the Court of Small Causes the result for each town separately is as follows :—

• RANGOON.

Instituted—

	1864.	1865.
Original suits	... 1,424	2,114
All other suits	... • 84	551

• *Disposed of—*

Original suits	... 1,379	2,097
All other suits	... 79	554

• MAULMAIN.

Instituted—

	1864.	1865.
Original suits	... • 1,416	2,523
All other suits	... 273	1,227

Disposed of—

Original suits	... 1,366	2,536
All other suits	... 265	1,224

In the Recorder's Courts there were instituted during 1865 38 suits connected with immovable property and 373 connected with movable property. In the Courts of Small Causes there were four suits connected with immovable property and 4,633 connected with movable property. The average duration occupied in the investigation of suits disposed of by the Recorder was as follows :—

RANGOON.

	Month.	Days.
1864	... 0	19
1865	... 1	2

MAULMAIN.

1864	... 0	18
1865	... 1	16

In the Courts of Small Causes the time occupied was—

RANGOON.

MAULMAIN.

	Days.		Days.
1864	7	1864	10
1865	8	1865	13½

The total value of suits instituted in the Courts of the Recorder and the Small Cause Courts was in—

1864	... Rs. 14,21,828
1865	... „ 17,43,678

The value of Stamps on plaints and law papers filed during the two years in these Courts was as follows :—

1864	... Rs. 47,192
1865	... „ 62,841

The value of the Stamps filed in the cases during the past year nearly covered the expenses of the Courts.

BERAR.—*Original Suits.*—At the close of 1864, 1,789 original suits were pending, and during 1865, 6,658 were filed, being 1,459 less than the number instituted in 1864. In the year 1865 5,910 cases were decided on their merits, being 654 more than in the previous year. 4,865 were decreed in favour of plaintiffs, and 1,045 in favour of defendants. 1,783 cases were amicably adjusted; 184 withdrawn; and 487 were dismissed for default; thus altogether 8,364 cases were disposed of, leaving only 183 on the files at the close of the year. The number of cases disposed of in the several Courts during the year was as follows :—

4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	... 32
12 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	... 737
4 Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	... 5,356
15 Tehseeldars	... 2,239
Total	... 8,364

The value of property litigated was Rs. 14,53,260-14-7, being nearly three lakhs more than last year and the cost

of litigation, Rs. 1,44,918-15-6, or Rs. 9-15-7 per cent. The average value of each suit, excluding those above Rs. 5,000, was Rs. 149-9-3, and the average costs were Rs. 16-5-8. The average duration of suits in the District Courts was:—

Courts.	Comrawut- tee.	Akolah.	Mehkur.	Woon.
4 Deputy Commissioners, ...	200	244	...	63
12 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, ...	121	72	157	48
4 Judicial Extra Assistant Com- missioners, ...	91	72	...	...
15 Tehseeldars, ...	48	107	80	54

The average duration of suits in the last quarter of 1865 was 59 days.

Appeals.—On the Commissioner's file there were 49 appeals, 15 of them remaining from 1864. The Deputy Commissioners' decisions were reversed in 11, and confirmed in 29 cases. The value of property under litigation was Rs. 1,29,241-12-11, and the costs, Rs. 20,612-10-9, or Rs. 15-15-2 per cent. The average value of each suit, excluding those above Rs. 5,000, was Rs. 864-5-3, and the average costs, Rs. 196-12-7. The average duration of each case was 206 days. This is a very great deal too long; but the multifarious duties falling on the Commissioner often leave but little time for hearing Civil appeals. In the District Appeal Courts 223 cases were pending at the close of 1864 and 843 were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,066. Of these, 781 were decided on their merits, the orders of the Lower Courts having been confirmed in 510, and reversed in 271 cases. Of the remainder, 15 were amicably adjusted, 12 dismissed for default, 7 withdrawn, 102 remanded for re-investigation, and 16 transferred, leaving at the close of the year 133 cases undisposed of—

COURTS.	DECIDED DURING THE YEAR		Returned for re- investigation.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed for de- fault.	Transferred.	Remaining.
	On their me- rits.	By Razeena- mah.					
Oomrawuttee ...	327	3	49	...	...	...	32
Akolah ...	316	10	40	7	5	16	97
Mehkur ...	61	1	...	...	2	...	...
Woon ...	47	1	13	...	5	...	4
Total ...	781	15	102	7	12	16	133

The value of property litigated was Rs. 2,10,390-13, and the cost of litigation, Rs. 18,103-10-1, or Rs. 8-9-8 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 258-2-4, and the average costs, Rs. 22-3-5. The average duration of each suit was 87 days. In 1864 it was 131 days. Of 14,531 witnesses summoned, only 264 are shown to have been detained for more than one day. 490 persons were imprisoned for debt. Only 12 appeals were presented to the Resident of a total value of 1,20,243. Of these, seven were rejected; in four the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed, and one was remanded for further enquiry.

MYSORE AND COORG—The Administration Reports of both contain no information as to justice.

POLICE, CRIME AND JAILS.

MADRAS.—Police.—The constabulary of Madras, exclusive of the city, was 23,751 strong. Of these 23,249 were constables, 453 inspectors, 22 Assistant Superintendents, 21 District Superintendents and 6 the Inspector General and his supervising staff. Of the force 20,813 were employed in general police duties, 1,689 in towns and 19,124 in rural districts. As Jail guards 1,276 were employed and 1,662 as customs preventive establishment. Excluding the last the proportion of rural police to rural population (23,201,200) is one to 1,212; of town police to town populations (1,005,309) one to 536; on the whole population of the Presidency the proportion of policemen is one to 1,019 inhabitants. In England and Wales the proportion is one to 906 (1864). In Ireland the average proportion is one to 417. The force cost Rs. 35,77,653 of which Rs. 3,29,386 was for clothing and accoutrements and Rs. 1,05,238 for office and miscellaneous charges. The average cost of each Policeman for the year was Rs. 150, or £15. In England and Wales the cost (1864) was £74-10 per man, and in Ireland (1864) £55-15-4. The annual cost of police per head of the population of the Madras Presidency, excluding State services, was 2½ annas, or about 3¼d. per inhabitant. In England and Wales, and in Ireland these charges are respectively 1s. 7¾d. and 2s. 8¼d. The total expenditure upon Police, from Imperial funds, was Rs. 35,04,640. The strength of the constabulary force in Madras city was 983, or, excluding marine and mounted police, 1 to 600 inhabitants. The cost was Rs. 1,98,567 excluding the Marine force which is self-supporting. The Police executed 34,934 warrants, and arrested 38,886 persons, and served 286,305 summonses on 291,621 persons; in all 321,239 processes issued to compel the appearance of 330,507 persons. In 1863, 465,075 persons, and in 1864, 417,459 persons respectively were arrested or summoned. The decrease has been 28.9 per cent. in three years. In grave cases, one in 315 of the population appeared before a Court in 1865; whereas one in 276 was compelled to attend in 1864. In 1863, the Returns shewed 381,845 persons brought up by warrant and summons in minor cases; in 1864, 330,023; during the year under review, 253,754 persons only were compelled to attend the Courts, showing a decrease of about one-third within three years. In 1863, one in every sixty-one of the population was compelled to appear; in 1864, one in seventy-three; in 1865, one in ninety-five. The average daily number of convicts guarded by Police in all Jails during 1865-66 was 8,141.

Crime.—The first step towards effective prevention and detection of crime by the Police, is a thorough knowledge of the criminal classes :—

Range.	Known thieves and depredators.		Receivers of stolen property.		Total	Houses of bad repute.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Drink shops frequented by thieves.	Of receivers of stolen property.	Notorious gambling houses.
Northern ...	2,477	93	479	73	3,122	841	332	400
Central ...	4,483	110	596	70	5,259	471	284	349
Southern ...	2,965	30	361	57	3,353	529	314	123
Western ...	1,107	25	160	21	1,313	72	29	143
Total ...	10,972	258	1,596	221	13,047	1,913	959	1,015
Suspected persons ...	16,000	550	...	...	16,550	...	...	...
Vagrant and wandering gangs ...	5,333	2,326	...	...	7,659	...	...	...
Total ...	32,305	3,134	...	...	37,256	...	...	...

The proportion of the criminal classes at large thus returned by the Police to the population is one to 655. In England the proportion (deducting prostitutes) is one to 226 (1864), and in Ireland one in 327 (1863). Comparing the number of criminals already convicted and confined in prison, with those still at large and known to the Police, the proportion in England is 24·4 to 100 at large (1864), in Ireland 23·7 : in the Madras Presidency the proportion of sentenced convicts to depredators at large is about 21 to 100. The prostitutes of India are not returned as belonging to criminal classes, as are all low prostitutes in England. These women are, however, observed, and their numbers registered in cantonments where there are European soldiers. There were 762 such prostitutes in Cantonments at the end of 1865. One thousand and fifteen notorious and open gambling houses are returned. The following are the criminal statistics of 1865 :—

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1. <i>Offences against the person.</i>									
Murder	232	109	46.9	538	177	32.9	1,732	247	14.2
Attempt to murder	47	26	55.3	69	30	43.4	19	.....	.....
Culpable homicide	76	42	55.2	140	55	39.2	41	21	51.2
Attempt to commit do.	4	2	50	5	2	40	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to commit and abetment of suicide	202	89	44	192	89	46.3	.....	.....	.....
Causing miscarriage	58	13	22.4	96	17	17.7	.....	.....	.....
Concealment of birth, exposure of children	54	24	44.4	50	23	54	.....	.....	.....
Causing grievous hurt and hurt to extort confession	222	95	42.7	525	168	32	.....	.....	.....
Kidnapping and abducting	65	10	15.3	127	26	20.4	543	128	23.5
Prostitution of minors	10	2	20	.....	21	19	.....	.....	.....
Rape	60	17	28.3	67	19	28.3	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,030	429	41.6	1,830	614	33.5	2,335	396	16.9
2. <i>Offences against property with violence.</i>									
Robbery in houses	177	52	29.3	223	103	46.1	6,282	872	13.8
Do. in fields	445	63	14.1	332	108	32.5	5,492	1,023	18.6
Do. on highways and thoroughfares	303	65	21.4	246	115	46.7	9,909	1,535	15.4
Dacoities in houses	192	84	43.7	1,393	492	35.3	84,201	10,460	12.4
Do. in fields	245	46	18.5	459	140	30.5	8,921	912	10.2

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percent.	Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Percent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percent.
Dacoities on highways	131	28	21.3	302	106	35	12,198	501	4.1
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, and house-breaking by night	8,292	1,395	16.8	3,998	2,110	52.7	3,61,510	51,261	14.1
Do. with violence	4	1	25	8	1	12.5	15	4	26.6
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	242	38	15.7	179	77	43	2,440	789	32.3
Total	10,034	1,772	17.6	7,140	3,252	45.5	4,90,968	67,357	13.7
3. Offences against property without violence.									
Theft	17,681	6,505	36.7	17,345	10,583	61	2,93,272	75,533	25.5
Petty theft under Regulation IV. of 1821	8,451	7,647	90.4	12,786	11,747	91.8	2,379	1,938	81.4
Extortion	300	62	20.6	675	95	14	1,701	751	44.1
Criminal breach of trust and misappropriation	1,757	804	45.7	3,158	1,151	36.1	51,063	10,188	19.9
Receiving, &c., stolen property	488	264	54.09	802	355	44.2	5,760	9,188	...
Cheating	521	106	20.3	599	130	21.7	11,239	1,516	13.4
Frauds relating to weights and measures	77	50	64.9	161	111	69	1	.....	...
Total	29,275	15,438	52.7	35,526	24,172	68	3,67,415	99,114	26.9
4. Malicious Offences against property.									
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	241	107	44.4	819	352	43	297	.....	.....
Do. by fire	168	17	10.1	158	24	15.2	8,292	.....	.....
Total	409	124	30.3	977	376	38.4	8,589	.....	.....

5. Forgery and Offences against Currency.										
Forgery	...	154	41	26.6	246	80	26.1	1,197	48	4
Counterfeiting coins	...	9	3	33.3	10	3	30	...	...	...
Uttering coins	...	107	47	43.9	141	61	43.2	11	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	5	5	100	5	5	100	...	...	...
Total	...	275	96	34.9	502	149	29.6	1,208	48	3.9
6. Offences not included in the above Classes.										
Unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riot	...	98	60	61.2	850	461	54.2	...	...	...
Affray	...	156	103	66	1,334	745	55.8	...	...	...
Harbouring escape and rescue of offenders	...	263	242	92	915	743	81.2	...	...	...
Return from Transportation	...	51	25	49	78	42	53.8	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	101	86	85.1	155	109	70.3	...	...	...
Nuisances and offences against public health, safety, and decency	...	160	99	61.8	226	131	57.9	...	...	...
Offences against Police Act by Policemen, Act XXIV. of 1859	...	339	202	59.5	813	506	62.2	120	...	...
Nuisances and other offences under Police Act XXIV. of 1859	...	232	196	84.4	341	275	81.5	34	15	44.1
Breach of Post Office Act	...	5,588	5,198	93	18,054	16,099	89.1	417	1	2
Railway Act	...	15	9	60	14	10	71.4	1,328	...	...
...	...	259	234	90.3	347	293	84.4	33	30	90.9
Total	...	7,262	6,434	88.8	22,127	19,417	87.4	1,932	46	2.3
7. Offences against Revenue.										
Abkari	...	388	266	68.5	726	392	53.9	92	97	...
Salt	...	680	600	88.2	2,730	2,568	94	704	519	73.7
Total	...	1,068	866	81	3,456	2,960	85.6	796	616	73.7
Grand Total	...	49,353	25,179	51	72,558	50,940	70.2	8,73,243	1,67,577	19.1

These returns show a considerable decrease of crime compared with 1864. The percentage of detection improved. In fifty per cent. of all important offences, detection was successful, and offenders punished; against 41·6 per cent. in 1864. And 70·1 per cent. of all persons arrested and proceeded against, were convicted. In 47·1 per cent. of all murders, offenders were brought to justice. In twenty per cent. of all robberies, 25·8 per cent. of all dacoities (44·9 per cent. of all torch-light dacoities,) and 16·3 per cent. of all burglaries, offenders were convicted.

Accidental and Violent Deaths and Fires.—7,086 lost their lives accidentally, viz., 4,056 males, and 3,030 females, against 6,321 in 1864: 4,967 were drowned, 2,119 lost their lives by other accidents. In India the loss of human life from accidental causes is not excessive, as compared with England and Wales. In Madras, on the average, one in every 3,635 of the inhabitants is killed by accident every year; in England the proportion, on an average of six years (9,485,) is one in every 2,115. 1,242 persons (482 males and 760 females) committed suicide. Men resort to drowning and hanging in equal numbers. Six out of seven women who destroy themselves prefer the water. The average number of suicides for five years (1,145) was exceeded in 1865—the increase may be attributed in part perhaps, to better observation, but chiefly to increased destitution. Several women are reported to have jumped into wells, taking with them one or more of their children. The yearly average proportion to the population of persons who commit suicide is nearly one in every 20,000. In England and Wales the proportion of suicides to population, on an average of six years (1,319,) is one in 15,200. Some suicides no doubt pass unchallenged in India, and there really exists a near analogy in respect to self-murder between the two populations, except that twice as many males destroy themselves as females in England, while the reverse is the condition of India. 581 attempts were made to commit suicide in England and Wales in 1862—in Madras 202 attempts were reported in 1865. In respect to murder, too, the same analogy holds good. In Madras, on an average of five years, it is found that one in 97,680 of the population falls by the hand of an assassin; in England and Wales, one in 91,210. The destruction of human life and dwellings by fires during the year largely exceeded that of the previous years—7,150 fires occurred, 116 persons were burnt to death, and 33,276 dwellings of all kinds were consumed, involving a loss of above six and a half lakhs of Rs. worth of property. In 1864, 6,401 fires occurred, and caused the loss

of ninety-six lives, 27,410 dwellings, and property to the value of eight and a half lakhs. By far the greater number of fires are accidental, but mystery hangs over the origin of many, which, though not proved to be, are no doubt the work of incendiaries.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year, was 8,150, and the number in Jail on the 31st December 1865 was 9,437. There were 1,055 deaths, being at the rate of 12·944 per cent. The greatest mortality was in Calicut, Rajahmundry, Cochin, Nellore, Tellicherry, Madura, Guntoor, Vizagapatam, Mangalore, Berhampore, Palghat, Tinnevely, and Salem. The deaths were due chiefly to overcrowding. The death-rate was not so heavy, as in the two years immediately preceding. In 1863 it was 15·58 on the average strength. In 1864 it was 19·5 and in 1865 it was 11·9. The expenses, exclusive of Police Guards and buildings, amounted to Rs. 4,86,947, of which Rs. 3,24,343 were on account of food. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 56 1-7 per head, that for last year having been Rs. 56-11-3. The estimated value of convict labour was Rs. 75,796. The European Prison at Ootacamund was in good order. The average daily number of prisoners, during the year, was fourteen. They were employed in sawing wood, making rope and mats, tailoring, and rattan work. There were no deaths, and the health of the prisoners generally was very good. Four hundred and sixty-seven persons escaped from custody during the year, of whom 308 were re-captured. Forty-five escaped from Convict Jails, of whom twenty-five were re-captured. Seventy-five escaped from the casual wards or subsidiary Jails attached to Magistrates' offices—very few of which are in any respect fit places for custody; sixty were re-captured. 342 escaped from Police lock-ups or from Police custody while in transit, of whom 219 were re-captured. Eighty Police Officers were convicted of culpable negligence in regard to a portion of these escapes. New Central jails were in progress in the existing Jails affording proper accommodation for 4,492 prisoners, there were confined 6,802 prisoners.

BOMBAY, SINDH AND ADEN.—*Police.*—No returns are given shewing the strength of the constabulary force in Bombay, Sindh and Aden.

Crime.—The number of offences tried in all the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Districts was 27,971, the number of trials being 27,233. The corresponding number in the previous year was 30,075 and 27,243. The number of persons tried

was 51,309, and of these 29,051 were convicted. The largest number of trials was under the heads of "hurt," "criminal force," and "assaults." The convictions under these heads were 7,176. The corresponding number for the previous year was 7,749, so that there was a decrease of 573 under these heads. There were 5,483 convictions for thefts other than thefts of cattle, and 471 convictions for thefts of cattle. In convictions of the more serious offences there was a decrease under the head of "murder," but an increase under the heads of "grievous hurt" and "dacoity." 1,792 appeals were disposed of in the Mofussil—886 by the Sessions Courts, and 906 by the Magistrates of the Districts. The sentences of lower Courts were reversed in 345 cases; in 157 cases the sentences were altered, and in the rest they were confirmed. The High Court on its original side disposed of 8 motions in criminal matters and 175 criminal cases. The following shews the work on its appellate side:—

	Cases received for confirmation of capital sentences.	Cases disposed of on appeals after calling for Records and Proceedings.	Cases disposed of on review of Criminal Returns.	Cases received for orders of Court.	Petitions presented in Court and received with Registrar of Petitions.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1864-65 ..	55	123	223	65	250	337	1,062
1865-66 ..	51	128	184	70	205	404	1,042

The number and nature of offences committed in Bombay Island was

	Murder, and attempt to commit Mur- der.	Culpable Homicide, and attempt to commit Culpable Homicide.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Robbery.	Abduction.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Receiving stolen Pro- perty.	Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.	Assault.	Perjury and Conspi- racy.
1865-66 ...	9	6	18	32	15	2,177	82	187	2,273	17	
1864-65 ...	5	1	10	28	14	1,961	55	165	2,319	14	
Increase ...	4	5	8	...	1	216	27	22	...	3	

The returns also show that 25,763 persons were brought before the Magistrates during the year 1865-66 for various offences, including the cases which remained undisposed of at the close of the year. During the same period 171 criminals were convicted by the High Court, and 41 acquitted by the same tribunal; 18,577 were convicted, fined, imprisoned, flogged, or bound over to be of good behaviour, &c., and 6,874 persons were acquitted by the Magistrates; 7 persons were convicted and 3 acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions, and the cases against 90 persons, including those committed for trial before the High Court, remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1865-66. The proportion of convictions in the High Court was 80 per cent. during the year 1865-66; in the several Police Courts the proportion was 72 per cent. and before the Court of Petty Sessions 70 per cent. Of the persons convicted by the High Court 1 was sentenced to death, 36 to transportation, 133 to imprisonment, fine, flogging, &c., and 1 to flogging only; 6 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, and 1 to fine by the Court of Petty Sessions; 2,254 were sentenced by the Magistrates to imprisonment, 439 to flogging, and 15,630 to fine, and 254 were bound over to be of good behaviour, &c. The following shows the castes to which the offenders brought before the Police Courts in Bombay belonged:—

Years.	Europeans.	Indo-Briton and Native Christians.	Hindoos.	Malom- dians.	Parsees.	Others and Unknown.	Total.
1865-66 ...	2,100	1,136	15,779	5,758	804	186	25,763
1864 65	1,288	863	13,657	5,961	639	356	22,714
Increase ...	812	273	2,122	...	165	...	3,049

The increase in the number of Europeans is partly accounted for by more European seamen having been brought for trial under the Merchant Shipping Act for refusal of duty. Property of the value of Rs. 3,30,868-7-8 was believed to have been stolen. The corresponding sum during the previous year was Rs. 2,82,922-15-6. Property of the value of Rs. 1,06,511-11-3 was recovered by the Police, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,213-0-5.

The total number of criminal cases tried in SINDH in 1865 was 1,172, and the number of persons tried was 18,820. The

corresponding number during the previous year was 9,514 and 16,679. The number of persons convicted was 9,864, and the rest were acquitted or discharged. There were disposed of in Sindh during the year, 40 cases of murder, 13 of culpable homicide, 12 of attempt to murder, 27 of causing grievous hurt, and 2,140 of hurt, criminal force, and assault. There were also 25 cases of false evidence, 2,190 of theft or misappropriation of cattle, 2,677 of petty thefts, 844 of receiving stolen property, 696 of house breaking, &c., 17 of highway robbery, 6 of forgery, and 23 of adultery. Of the sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts in the province of Sindh during the year 1865, 19 were of death, 14 of transportation for life, and 29 of transportation for different periods. 4,480 convicts were sentenced to imprisonment for different periods, and 4,228 were punished with fine only. The only other facts regarding crime in Sindh are the following :-

			Number of Thefts and Robberies.	Amount stolen.	Amount re- covered.	Percentage of Proper- ty.
	<i>Karachi.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864	...	...	2,640	1,00,001	50,102	50.125
1865	...	...	2,588	1,05,196	61,892	58.835
	<i>Hydrabad.</i>					
1864	...	...	2,565	98,021	52,577	53.
1865	...	...	3,009	1,43,690	72,859	50.706
	<i>Shikarpoor.</i>					
1864	...	...	3,195	1,35,370	44,373	32.78
1865	...	...	2,793	1,02,963	46,700	45.36
	<i>Frontier.</i>					
1864	...	...	563	26,074	4,223	16.19
1865	...	...	549	17,575	4,660	26.51
	<i>Thur and Parkur.</i>					
1864	...	...	384	18,366	13,697	70.7
1865	...	...	410	19,730	13,472	68.28

In ADEN 973 persons were tried and 968 convicted of offences against 690 and 686 respectively the previous year. The increase was in petty crimes brought about by the number of poverty-stricken people who flocked into Aden when scarcity drove them from the interior. A Reformatory was established, with a view of reclaiming the many young Somalee boys lost or deserted by their parents, and who have always

been the most inveterate hands at petty theft. Of the 968, two were discharged on security, 628 fined, 27 flogged, 182 imprisoned for one month, 99 for 6 months, 11 for 1 year, 2 for 2 years, 6 for between 2 and 5 years, and 11 were expelled the settlement.

Jails.—In 1865-66 there were 24,298 prisoners confined in the 23 jails, being an increase of 4,009 over the numbers for the previous year. Of these 23,144 were males and 1,154 females. The daily average number was 6,485 against 5,806 during the previous year, showing an increase of 679 prisoners. In Sindh the number of prisoners was 6,623 against 5,075 during 1864-65, being an excess of 1,548. Of these 6,472 were males and 151 females. In addition to these there were on an average 276 prisoners employed on the canals in the Thur and Parkur districts, making the total jail population of the Presidency 24,574. Adding 46,786 prisoners confined in the lock ups or permanent subordinate jails the criminal population of Bombay, Sindh and Aden was 71,360. The total gross cost of maintenance was Rs. 6,96,561-4-8 against Rs. 4,81,438-14 during the previous year, and the gross cost per prisoner was Rs. 107 6 7 against Rs. 84-14-8 for 1864-65. The value of convict labour increased from Rs. 77,656-4-7 in 1864-65 to Rs. 1,51,040-1-2; this decreases the cost of maintenance from Rs. 6,96,561-4-8 to Rs. 5,45,521-3-6, and brings the net cost per prisoner down to Rs. 84 1-11 against Rs. 69-8 8 in the preceding year. The mortality was very exceptional. The ratio per cent. of mortality to the average strength from all causes was 10-04 against 4-3 during the previous year, but excluding the exceptional mortality in Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Yerrowda the ratio per cent. was 4-9, which may be considered as the normal rate. There were 35 escapes during the year against 30 in 1864-65; 14 of these occurred from the jails and Public Works gangs in Sindh. Of the 35 escapes 19 occurred from extramural gangs and 16 from within jail walls. The recaptures amounted to 19, 18 of which were convicts escaped during the year, under report, and one during the previous year; 16 are still at large. Out of the 18,482 prisoners admitted into the jails during the year, 772 were able to read and write. Of these 2 were females; 229 were considered fairly educated for their position in life, and the remaining 17,481 were totally ignorant.

Accidental and Violent Deaths.—The Coroner of Bombay Island held 318 inquests or 69 more than in the previous year. There were 50 cases of fire in the Island in which Rs. 6,42,671 worth of property was destroyed.

BENGAL.—Police.—The Constabulary Force was 24,208 strong and cost Rs. 42,75,072. It supplies an average of one policeman to 8 square miles of country, or one to every 1,513 of the population. It was supervised by 1 Inspector General, 5 Deputy Inspectors General, 41 District Superintendents, and 76 Assistant Superintendents, who are included in the above strength. The Calcutta and Suburban police were remodelled. The Calcutta police cost Rs. 19,987 a month consisting of 93 European officers and 1,431 native officers and constables. The suburban police cost Rs. 9,261 a month consisting of 18 European officers, 960 constables and 3 assistants as clerks. The River and Salt police consisted of 109 men of all ranks costing Rs. 2,002 a month.

Crime.—The statistics refer only to the Regulation districts. Outside of Calcutta and its suburbs the general police in 1865 arrested 148,697 persons. The following are the statistics of heinous offences:—

	Cases under trial.		Persons arrested.		Persons convicted or committed.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Murder ...	263	351	961	979	444	541
Culpable homicide ...	244	245	504	554	283	285
Dacoities ...	455	540	1,895	2,937	941	1,463
Robberies ...	745	767	834	574	151	139
Thefts ...	17,152	21,325	16,644	19,199	7,105	9,048
Received stolen property ...	1,015	1,556	2,070	3,468	1,165	2,230

The increase in dacoity is attributed to scarcity. The value of property stolen was Rs. 9,04,137, against Rs. 10,38,768 in the preceding year, and the value of property recovered Rs. 2,40,923, against Rs. 2,67,957 in 1864; the percentage of recovery being 26·64 instead of 25·70 as last year.

In Calcutta and its suburbs the following crimes were committed:—

Crime in Calcutta.

	Calcutta.		The Suburbs.	
	1864-65	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Murder ...	4	4	...	6
Attempt at ditto ...	...	3	1	1
Ditto suicide ...	3	15	4	6
Culpable homicide ...	2	5	2	1
Cutting and wounding ...	10	...	...	...
House breaking ...	97	74	96	158
Theft ...	2,692	2,762	694	792
Rape ...	6	7	2	...
Exposure of new born infants ...	...	...	1	...
Kidnapping ...	10	11	5	3
Causing grievous hurt ...	23	21	13	28
Other cases...	840	904	101	156
Total ...	3,687	3,811	919	1,151

The total number of cases of all kinds brought to trial in Calcutta and during 1865-66 was 19,597 ; while the total number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 35,890, of whom 154 were convicted and 86 acquitted by the High Court, and 8 were waiting trial before that court at the close of the year ; 27,843 were convicted and 6,944 acquitted by the Magistrates, and 855 released without being brought to trial. The total number of convictions was 27,997, or 80 per cent. of the number arrested by the Police, and the total number of acquittals 7,030, or 20 per cent. The total amount of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 2,38,247-13-6, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,53,997-0-5, or 64½ per cent, had been recovered by the Police. In the suburbs the total number of cases brought to trial was 3,789, while the total number of persons arrested by the Police was 5,598, of whom 6 were convicted, 5 acquitted at the Sessions, and one was awaiting trial at the close of the year ; 4,848 were convicted, and 458 acquitted by the Magistrates ; 275 were released without being brought to trial ; and 5 were under examination at the end of the year. The total number of convictions was 4,854, or 91 per cent. of the number of arrests ; and the number of acquittals 463, or 9 per cent. The total amount of property stolen in the suburbs was Rs. 26,947-3-7, and the value of property recovered Rs. 10,009-14-10, or 37 per cent.

There were 279 criminal cases before the High Court in 1865 against 407 in 1864. Of 197 persons convicted in 1865 3 were sentenced to transportation for life, 22 to transportation for periods varying from 7 to 14 years, 10 to penal servitude for terms of 4 to 6 years, 7 to rigorous imprisonment for terms of 4 to 7 years, 25 to the same punishment for 3 years, 41 for two years, 25 for 15 to 18 months, and 61 for one year and under. Besides these three persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment. No sentence of capital punishment was passed during the year, and one only of the convicts sentenced to transportation was also condemned to solitary confinement. The Court heard 998 criminal appeals against 832 the previous year. Sixty-five out of the total number of 70 references which were made to the court, were for confirmation of sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judges on 83 persons; and such sentences were confirmed and carried out on 56 persons, while in the cases of 18 persons they were commuted to the alternative punishment of transportation for life, and in those of 3 others to transportation for 10 years. Of the remaining 6 persons 5 were acquitted, and one, who was sentenced capitally by the High Court, was reprieved by the orders of Government. Ninety-seven cases were adjudicated by the High Court as a court of revision, and in 29 of these the sentences passed by the lower courts were confirmed, in 3 modified, and in 62 reversed; while 3 cases remained under trial at the close of the year. In appeals under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code the orders of the Sessions Judges were confirmed in 561 cases, modified in 52, and reversed in 63; while 5 cases were remanded for retrial or for fresh evidence under Section 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 45 remained undecided at the end of the year. The total number of miscellaneous cases heard by the court was 105, in 31 of which the petitions were rejected, in 58 the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in one modified, and in 6 reversed; while 9 cases were pending at the end of the year. Before the Courts of Session in their original jurisdiction there were 4,623 persons in 1815 cases. Of these 1,312 were acquitted on 447 cases, and the commitments of 576 were pending in 225 cases, and of these 78 had been pending beyond a month. The rest were convicted. These Courts heard 3,395 appeals, 3,182 criminal and 213 miscellaneous. Of the 3,182 appeals from orders passed by Magistrates in criminal trials 409 were rejected, while in 1,975 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 798 cases either modified or reversed. Of

Criminal Statistics.

the 213 miscellaneous appeals 95 were rejected, while in 81 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 37 modified or reversed. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 67. The number of persons sentenced to death was 74 against 53 in 1864, but the number of cases in which capital sentence was passed was 46, or the same number as in the preceding year. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life in 1864 was 123 against 226 in the year under review.

The criminal work of the Magistrates was—

Year.	Number of cases tried by Magistrates.	Number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Committed.	Released.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial, &c., at the end of the year.	Percentage of persons convicted and committed to total number under trial.	Percentage of persons released.
1864 ...	63,169	122,771	61,687	3,433	53,731	935	2,985	55	45
1865 ...	69,231	130,397	63,717	4,156	58,531	908	2,992	54	46

The number of cases which remained under trial at the close of the year was 1,502, of which 28 had been under trial for more than three months against 24 in the preceding year. The number of witnesses examined by the Magistrates in 1865 was 257,771, of whom 236,589 were discharged on the first day, 16,942 on the second day, and 3,176 on the third. The total number of witnesses examined in 1864 was 275,250, or 17,479 more than in the year under review, but there has been no appreciable difference in the percentage of detention. The detention of witnesses for more than three days occurred in more districts in 1865 than in 1864, but the number of witnesses so detained was less in proportion. Of the 63,717 persons convicted after trial, 16,663 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 6,734 visited with lighter punishments inclusive of whipping under Act VI. 1864, and 40,300 were fined. Sentences of whipping were passed in the cases of 2,439 persons, of whom 206 were juvenile and 2,233 adult offenders. The number of juvenile offenders similarly punished in the preceding year was 514, and of adult offenders 884. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 4,20,955-15-10½, but of this the portion realized

amounted only to Rs. 2,73,250-9-0½, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,47,705-6-10. Each case lasted 16 days when police agency was employed and 11 when it was not. The criminal business before the Magistrates was:—

	1864.		1865.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Cases of non-bailable and bailable offences and appeals ...	63,395	1,377	68,960	1,627
Miscellaneous cases ...	191,582	2,971	183,891	2,683
Cases under Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code ...	815	47	624	52
Total ...	255,792	4,395	253,475	4,362

Twenty-one Honorary Magistrates decided 1,306 cases concerning 2,530 persons, of whom 772 were convicted and 1,758 acquitted.

Jails.—A total of 90,333 prisoners were in custody during the year 1865, against 81,970 during the preceding year. Of the former 86,528 were males and 3,805 females. The total gross expenditure was Rs. 8,97,270-11-10½ and the average per head Rs. 48-4-4½. The net cost was Rs. 7,49,619 and the average per prisoner Rs. 40-5-3¼. The deaths from all causes except lunacy amounted to 1,122, against the same number in the previous year. These casualties occurred among a total daily average strength of 18,812 prisoners, in a prison population of 90,333, and among an aggregate of 29,516 prisoners treated in hospital. The number discharged cured aggregated 27,082, being in the proportion of 91·75 per cent. to the number treated, against 77·98 per cent. in the preceding year. The death rate in 1865 was considerably below the average of the preceding decade and lower than in any one of the past ten years. It was 5·95 per cent. to the daily average strength. Of the prisoners only 0·53 per cent. were fairly educated, 7·83 per cent. could only read and write, and 91·64 were entirely ignorant. There were 291 escapes and 154 recaptures.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—*Police.*—The total strength of the force was 25,939 in the Regulation Districts. No details are given.

Crime.—Prevailing scarcity led to an increase of crime. The total number of persons brought to trial was 98,115, as contrasted with 95,940 in 1864:—

	1864.		1865.	
	Cases report- ed.	Persons for trial.	Cases Report- ed.	Persons for trial.
Murder,	310	668	335	754
Culpable homicide,	188	568	203	559
Grievous hurt,	87	230	89	197
Rape,	169	194	154	185
Dacoity (simple,)	67	254	89	294
Dacoity (aggravated,)	8	41	9	3
Theft,	28,081	13,361	28,809	14,785
Receiving stolen property dishon- estly,	1,346	2,742	1,623	3,400
Robbery,	360	553	376	591
House-breaking	13,560	2,317	16,453	3,184

Out of 96,319 persons disposed of on trial, 58,646 were convicted or committed to the Sessions Courts, being a proportion of 61 per cent., as compared with 58 per cent. in 1864; and 37,666 were acquitted—a percentage of 39, as contrasted with 41 per cent. in the preceding year. In non-bailable or heinous offences, the proportion of persons convicted or committed improved from 56 to 60 per cent., which is very satisfactory. Although the number of cases disposed of increased from 57,606 to 61,988, if the miscellaneous proceedings be added, the aggregate for 1865 shows a decrease as compared with 1864, being 2,48,363, as against 2,51,541. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 3,205 criminal trials and 6,106 miscellaneous cases as compared with 2,223 and 2,135 respectively in the previous year. 18,097 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, *viz.*—11,279 to rigorous imprisonment, 806 to simple imprisonment, and 5,681 to both imprisonment and fine. 30,360 persons were fined—the total amount of fines imposed being Rs. 3,46,763, of which 60 per cent. were realized. The largest amount of fines was inflicted in cases of “grievous hurt,” “breach of Customs and Abkaree Laws,” “assault,” “mischief,” and “criminal trespass.” The number of persons whipped (4,093) was nearly double that

of the previous year. Of those whipped, 611 were juveniles and 3,482 adults. Under Section 2 of the Whipping Act, 3,697 persons were whipped as sole punishment in 2,812 cases of theft, extortion, dishonestly receiving stolen property, and lurking house-trespass: 372 persons were whipped on second conviction. The number of cases committed to the Sessions amounted to 1,661, and the number of persons to 3,474. Of the persons tried by the Sessions Judges, 73 per cent. were convicted. The witness statement shows an aggregate number of 2,50,327 persons called to give evidence in the Courts of the Magistrates: of these, 95 per cent. were dismissed on the first day of their attendance. The average duration of each trial was 11 days. Eighteen Sessions Judges disposed of 1,523 Sessions trials and 1,939 appeals during the year. 560 criminal trials were disposed of by the Court, and 159 miscellaneous cases. The penal sentences passed or confirmed by the Court were :—

PENALTIES.	1865.	1864.
Death,	74	61
Transportation for life,	20	11
Transportation above 7 years, and not exceeding 14 years,	7	30
Imprisonment above 12, but not exceeding 21 years,	0	0
Imprisonment above 5, but not exceeding 10 years,	9	14
Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years,	182	104
Total,	292	220

The criminal statements for the Ajmere and Mhairwarra districts show that 2,273 persons were under trial during the year—a merely nominal increase over the number in 1864, which was 2,260. 595 bailable and 464 non-bailable offences were committed, and 61 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were either convicted or committed. The sum of Rs. 7,506 was imposed as fines, of which Rs. 5,594 was realised; and 101 persons were whipped. The duration of cases and witness statements show satisfactory improvement. In districts such as these, surrounded by foreign territory, they cannot be expected to be so favourable as in the Regulation districts. The

statistics for the Terai district show an increase from 103 to 150 in the number of persons for trial, chiefly, however, in bailable offences. The proportion of persons convicted and committed of those tried (70 per cent.) was very favourable. All the fines imposed (Rs. 758) were realized, all the witnesses were dismissed on the first day of attendance, and the average duration of cases decreased from ten to eight days.

Jails.—The number of convicts in confinement during the year was 57,886, as against 56,105 in 1864. Including the prisoners under-trial the number was 73,118. The expenditure under all heads incurred in the 34 jails of the provinces during 1865 aggregated Rs. 7,80,351, which gives an average cost for each prisoner of Rs. 47-9-1 per annum. If, however, the amount of net cash profits from the sale of manufactures be deducted, the average cost of each prisoner is reduced to Rs. 42-13-7. The average earnings of each prisoner engaged in manufactures amounted to Rs. 36-11-8. The number of boys imprisoned decreased from 1,325 to 846, in consequence of the introduction of the Whipping Act. The mortality was little more than 3 per cent.; and of the 187 prisoners who died, 123 were admitted during the year in indifferent or bad health, 52 were above 60 years of age, and 52 having been under-trial prisoners their deaths cannot be attributed to jail influences. In only five jails did the mortality amount to 5 per cent., and in no jails did it exceed 8 per cent. The number of escapes was 30, against 51 during the previous year. Only 12 of these escaped from inside a jail. There has been a steady decrease of escapes since 1861. The punishments inflicted for offences committed within the jails are on the whole not excessive, being a little below 7 per cent. The Educational Statement shows that out of 18,210 prisoners reported on in the month of December, 2,310 could read and write on admission, and 3,505 could read only. During confinement, 3,191 had learned to read, and 1,676 had learned to read and write. It is satisfactory, however, to know that out of 43,259 prisoners released since 1860, and whose subsequent conduct has been ascertained, upwards of 55 per cent. have returned to useful employment, and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. have been re-imprisoned.

PUNJAB.—Police.—The force paid from imperial funds was 15,491 strong, and cost Rs. 26,00,000. It was supervised by 1 Inspector General, 4 Deputy Inspectors, 28 District Superintendents and 30 Assistant Superintendents. The Municipal

Police was 3,905 strong and cost Rs. 3,41,376. Thus of the total cost of police about one-ninth part was defrayed from local taxation. Almost every town of 50,000 inhabitants and upwards defrayed the cost of its police. In addition to their ordinary duties, the police guarded 26 jails, containing on an average 10,300 prisoners, of whom only ten escaped; furnished treasure escorts amounting in the aggregate to 10,391 men, of all grades; they protected the camps of 343 regiments and detachments on march, so that only 17 offences occurred therein, 11 of which were traced. Their agency was employed in obtaining statistics of death and disease. The working of the force is seen from the following:—

Year.	Percentage of cognizable cases brought to trial.	Percentage of acquittals and discharges to arrest.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1863 ...	60·0	34·0	27·
1864 ...	61·4	31·6	27·
1865 ...	62·3	27·8	32·

Crime.—The following statement exhibits the amount of criminal business before the Courts during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, and the amount disposed of and pending:—

Year.	Bailable cases.	Not bailable.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1863 ...	23,600	10,438	34,038	33,812	226
1864 ...	29,927	12,432	42,359	42,084	275
1865 ...	20,935	13,488	44,423	44,120	303.

The average duration was in the case of enquiries 10 days, and of trials 5 days. As in the year 1864, 93 per cent. of the witnesses are reported to have been discharged after only one day's attendance. The cases were thus disposed of as to agency—16,914 by 175 European Judges and 26,566 by 299 native Magistrates. Of 501 persons committed for trial to the Sessions during 1865, 345 or 68·8 per cent. were convicted; the percentage varying from 52·3 in the Peshawur division, to 88·9 in the Amritsur division. In the North Western Pro-

vinces the percentage of convictions during 1864 was 74, and in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal, 54·8 per cent. In England and Wales, during 1864, of 19,506 persons committed for indictable offences, 14,726, or 75·5 per cent., were convicted :—

		Cases decided.	Appeals.	Percentage.
Decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, ...	1864	20,069	822	4·
Do. of Magts. of Districts (original and appeal) and Magts. of full powers, ...	1865	20,660	1,023	5·
Do. (Original and appeal) of Sessions Judges, ...	1864	22,460	2,859	12·7
	1865	25,352	3,184	12·5
	1864	3,156	386	12·2
	1865	3,246	482	13·9

The following statement shows the result of appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, for the last four years :—

Year.	Rejected or confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Further enquiry called for.
1862 ...	65·1 per cent.	26·3	8·1
1863 ...	66·7	26·2	7·0
1864 ..	66·5	29·3	3·3
1865 ...	68·0	28·0	3·4

The following statement shows the result of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts from the decisions of Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates exercising full powers :—

Year.	Rejected or confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Further enquiry called for.
1862 ...	79·	16·9	3·6
1863 ...	80·2	17·5	2·2
1864 ...	77·4	20·2	2·2
1865 ...	78·5	19·5	1·9

The average duration of appeals in Magistrates' Courts was nine days; and in Sessions Courts it ranged from 6 to 48 days, the average being 17. Of 493 appeals disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner during 1865, 406 were rejected; in 46 the orders were confirmed, in 11 modified, and in 10 reversed; in four cases further enquiry was ordered; and 15 cases remained pending. Of the 345 persons committed by the Sessions Courts 68 persons were sentenced to death; 98 to transportation for life; 5 to transportation for more than 10, and not more than 14 years; 7 for more than 7 and not more than 10 years; 9 for 7 years; 9 to imprisonment for more than 10 and not more than 14 years; 19 for more than 7 and not more than 10 years; 15 for 7 years; 2 for more than 5 and less than 7 years; 45 for more 2 and not more than 5 years; 55 for not more than 2 years; 6 to fine alone; and 7 to whipping. Of the 68 sentences of death passed by the Sessions Courts, 33 were confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner.

Jails.—The subjoined statement contains the principal statistics relating to jail administration for the last three years:—

Year.	Number of Jails.	Total number of prisoners.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average percentage of sick to strength.	Mortality calculated on total number of prisoners.	Mortality calculated on daily average.	Cost per prisoner per annum.	Earnings per prisoner.
1863	26	28,771	9,834	4.34	2.29	6.71	37 11 6 14	2 9
1864	26	30,213	9,502	4.76	2.7	8.67	48 9 6 15	10 0
1865	26	32,424	10,308	2.89	1.39	3.56	51 13 10 16	10 0

Increased attention was paid to the education of prisoners. Of the prisoners in jail at the close of the year, 52.58 per cent. were under instruction, or 10.72 per cent. more than at the close of 1864. In the Central Jail there were, at the close of the year, 195 prisoners who had learned to read and write fairly since their imprisonment.

ODDH.—Police.—In 1865 the force was 6,407 strong and cost Rs. 10,22,413. The Municipal Police was 1,734 strong and cost Rs. 1,48,524 to which Government contributed Rs. 27,868.

Apprehensions. Convictions.
 1864 ... 12,496 1864 ... 8,994
 1865 ... 15,675 1865 ... 12,236
 This gives a percentage of convictions of 71.77 in 1864 and 77.47 in 1865.
Crime.—

Class of offences.	Under trial at the close of previous year.		Persons apprehended during the year.		Total persons tried.		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed.		Died, escaped, or transferred.		Under trial.		Total.	
	Gases tried.		Received by transfer.		Persons apprehended during the year.		Total persons tried.		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed.		Died, escaped, or transferred.		Under trial.	
Not bailable	{ 1864 ... 1865 ...	...	6,213 8,901	9,509 13,908	2,488 3,177	6,460 10,186	513 534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bailable	{ 1864 ... 1865 ...	...	8,444 8,350	17,229 17,443	7,491 5,593	9,691 11,760	41 150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1864 ... 1865 ...	...	14,657 17,251	26,738 31,351	9,979 8,770	16,151 21,946	554 684	35 51	340 27,059	340 31,704	35 51	253 31,704	...	...	...	...

The most important trials for non-bailable offences were :—

Offences.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Number of persons acquitted.
Murder of all kinds and attempts	264	147	93
Culpable homicide ...	127	59	55
Grievous hurt and aggravated assault	427	288	139
Dacoity	178	128	50
Robbery with hurt	52	31	19
Robbery simple	138	82	54
Theft by house-breaking	3,915	3,031	805
Theft ordinary	4,357	3,482	827
Theft of cattle	897	708	177
Receiving stolen property	1,466	1,043	410

The commitments during the year fell from 539 in 1864 to 408 in 1865. The following statement shows the comparison of Sessions trials with their results :—

Year.	Under trial at the close of previous year.	Committed during the year.	Total number of persons.	Commitment cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to find security.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Under trial at the close of the year.	Date of oldest cases pending.
1864	36	539	575	20	33	315	137	6	3	61	29th October 1864.
1865	61	408	469	8	39	282	99	2	...	39	29th August 1865.

The following is the detail of punishments awarded by the District Courts :—

Imprisonment, rigorous	...	...	4,370
" simple	...	...	228
" with fine	...	...	2,031
Fine	...	...	12,442
Whipping	...	...	4,309
To find security for conduct	...	...	466
" " to keep the peace	...	...	44
To enter into recognizance	...	...	496

The number of persons imprisoned somewhat decreased, while the number whipped largely increased. Out of 6,629 persons, the total number imprisoned, no less than 4,790 persons were imprisoned for one year and under. Of those flogged 649 received 10 stripes or under, 1,877 between 10 and 20 and 1,783 over 20 stripes. The number of persons fined was 12,442, of whom 10,311 paid in full and 569 in part. The average amount of fine was about Rs. 11. Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,43,241 were imposed, of which Rs. 93,105 was realized. In the Courts of Commissioners 33 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, eight for fourteen years and 109 for seven years and upwards; four were sentenced to imprisonment for seven years or upwards, one with fine added, and 168 to imprisonment for periods under seven years, 36 of whom were also fined, and three were ordered to find security for good behaviour. Out of 38 cases submitted to the Judicial Commissioner, the sentence of death was confirmed in 29, not confirmed in 7, and in 2 the verdict was annulled. The average duration of trials in the District Courts was seven days in cases in which the Police was employed, and six days in cases carried on without them. In the Commissioners' Courts the average is 32 days as below. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the average was 2 days. The average duration of Criminal appeals was in the Magistrates' Courts was 12 days, in the Commissioners' 19 days, and in the Judicial Commissioner's 4 days. The subjoined Comparative Statement shows the business of the Appellate Courts for 1864 and 1865. The number of appeals sensibly diminished, and the proportion modified or reversed sensibly diminished also. The number remanded for re-investigation greatly diminished, Commissioners called for 992 cases without appeal. Of these 26 were referred to the Judicial Commissioner, 923 were returned after inspection and 43 were pending.

Courts.		Pending.	Preferred.	Submitted under Chap. ter XXXI.	Called for under Chap. ter XXIX.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for re-inves- tigation or revision.	Pending on 31st De- cember.
Deputy Commissioners	{ 1864 ...	22	723	...	...	745	25	551	118	6	35
	{ 1865 ...	35	507	...	...	542	30	439	58	6	9
Commissioners	{ 1864 ...	13	639	...	...	652	79	386	151	12	23
	{ 1865 ...	23	610	...	...	633	104	351	144	16	18
Judicial Commissioner	{ 1864 ...	6	117	139	129	401	65	47	125	45	2
	{ 1865 ...	2	101	66	86	255	49	70	77	12	5
Total	{ 1864 ...	41	1,479	139	139	1,798	179	984	394	63	59
	{ 1865 ...	60	1,218	66	86	1,430	183	860	279	34	32

Two hundred and fifty-five cases passed under the review of the Judicial Commissioner. Of these, 103 were appeals and the rest were called for. The Witness Statement shows that 46,668 witnesses were examined. There was a large increase of trials by Assessor, the numbers being 455 in 1864 and 686 in 1865. No criminal trials by jury were held during the year.

Accidental Deaths.—There were 4,145 against 3,472 the previous year.

Jails.—The prison population was 16,854 against 20,566, and the daily average 5,584 against 5,709 the previous year. The admissions decreased by 3,969 and the discharges by 3,597. This effect was produced mainly by more frequent resort to whipping. The daily average number of prisoners employed in manufactures was 1,142, and the average earnings of each were Rs. 14-2-8 against Rs. 8 9-0 in 1864. Only six prisoners escaped during the year from all the jails in the Province, and of these, three were recaptured. There were 230 juvenile offenders confined in jail against 355 in 1864. They are placed in the Reformatory of the Lucknow Central Prison where they learn trades and are taught to read and write the Hindee language, and a few are also taught English. The total cost was Rs. 2,55,604. The average cost of each prisoner rose from Rs. 40-13-2 in 1864 to Rs. 45-12-4 in 1865. The daily average number of sick was 3·58 per cent., and the deaths were 11·65 per cent. on the strength.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—*Police.*—The force paid from the general revenues was 7,527 strong costing Rs. 12,06,656, and from the municipal funds 1,518 costing Rs. 1,36,933. The miscellaneous and administrative duties of the Police were heavy—5,550 miles of high road were daily patrolled; a daily average of 4,016 prisoners were guarded in the different jails and lock-ups; while Treasure guards and Treasure escorts were furnished.

Crime.—The reported offences were :—

	<i>Cognizable.</i>	<i>Non-cognizable.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1864 ...	18,900	11,754	30,654
1865 ...	22,297	10,279	33,576

In the eight worst kinds of crime the general decrease continued :—

Number of Cases in

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Murder ...	93	116	92	95
Attempt to Murder ...	14	16	13	11
Culpable Homicide, not amounting to Murder ...	29	37	20	20
Dacoity ...	61	73	32	25
Robbery ...	84	67	76	54
Attempt at Robbery ...	...	...	8	...
Administering stupefying drugs with attempt to cause hurt ...	2	5	3	10
Rape ...	52	42	33	25
Total ...	349	356	277	240

The proportion recovered out of the aggregate of property stolen was 31 per cent. in the year 1865, as compared with 33 per cent. in the preceding year. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 4,06,132 in the year 1865, against Rs. 4,01,761 in the year 1864. The number of successful prosecutions of receivers of stolen property continued to increase. The number of complaints in cases not cognizable by the Police has risen from 11,140 in the year 1864, to 11,448 in the year 1865. Out of 20,606 cases for disposal before the Courts during the year, there were only 66 pending at its close; out of 38,095 persons for trial there were only 117 under trial at its end. The average duration of the several classes of trials was—

In cases sent up by the Police	...	...	3½ days.
In cases taken up on complaint	...	...	6 "
In cases committed to the Sessions Court	...	...	50 "
In appeals to Commissioners, as Sessions Judges	...	...	21 "

Of the total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates in cases cognizable by the Police, 84 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions in the year 1865, against a percentage of 76 in the previous year. In cases instituted before the Magistrates on complaint, without the intervention of the Police, 62 per cent. of the persons summoned or arrested were convicted in the year 1865, as compared with 53 per cent. in the year 1864. Out of 443 persons committed to the Sessions Courts during the year, 68 per cent. were convicted and 32 per cent. acquitted. Last year the percentages were, respectively, 80 and 20. Out of 637 cases which were appealed to the higher Courts, the orders of the Magistrates of different grades were modified in 58 cases, and reversed in 86. Out of 24,323 persons convicted during the year—

153 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, whipping, and fine.

173	"	"	"	imprisonment and whipping.
1,480	"	"	"	imprisonment and fine.
3,287	"	"	"	imprisonment only.
4,063	"	"	"	whipping only.
15,220	"	"	"	fine only.

For each person sentenced to the several kinds of punishment, the average term of imprisonment was 7½ months, the average amount of fine was 10½ rupees, the average number of stripes was 16. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,985, out of which 70 per cent. was realized, and Rs. 21,923

Violent Deaths. Jails.

were ordered to be paid to sufferers. Sixty Honorary Magistrates, of whom 6 were European gentlemen, disposed of 4,114 cases, or more than one-fifth of the Criminal trials of the year.

Accidental and Violent Deaths and Fires.—The Police Returns furnish the following statistics of deaths.

	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Injured.</i>
From falling into tanks, wells, and rivers	904	67
From wild beasts	546	137
From snake-bites	651	112
From fire	82	...
From the fall of walls and houses	65	15
From other causes	345	55
From suicide	341	...

The same Returns show that by accidental fires during the year some 7,560 houses were burnt down, with a total destruction of property valued at Rs. 4,03,831, or £40,383. The following number of wild beasts was destroyed in the districts during the year:—

Tigers	543
Panthers and Leopards	760
Bears	392
Wolves	168
Hyænas	387

Total ... 2,250

For these, rewards to the amount of Rs. 35,462 were paid.

Jails.—The number admitted into the 13 district jails was 9,935 in 1865, against 11,252 in previous. The daily average number was 4,016, compared with 4,193 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 109 were juvenile prisoners, against 249 in the preceding year; the satisfactory decrease being attributable to the operation of the Whipping Act. Of the whole number of prisoners there were—9 per cent. imprisoned on a second conviction, 2 on a third, $\frac{1}{2}$ on a fourth, and $\frac{1}{4}$ on a fifth. The average cost per prisoner under all heads of expenditure rose from Rs. 50-13-7 in 1864 to Rs. 57-14-7 in 1865, mainly under the head of “cost of rations,” owing to the rise in prices. But the net cost to the State, after deducting the profits, direct and indirect, accruing from prison labour on manufactures and public works, was Rs. 25 only, which, compared with the net cost in the year previous, viz. Rs. 28 $\frac{1}{4}$, shows improvement. The prison death-rate has increased from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1864 to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1865. The number of prisoners who escaped

during the year was 20, of whom 9 were recaptured. The number of prisoners learning to read and write was 2,818, which, compared with last year, shows a slight decrease, owing to the larger proportion of prisoners employed on jail buildings and other extra-mural public works. Of the number of prisoners in jail on the last day of the year, there were 266 who could read and write, and 1,321 who could read only; the remainder, or 1,941, could neither read nor write.

BRITISH BURMAH.—Police.—The total strength was 6,951 costing Rs. 13,26,236. Of these 5,483 were paid from the general revenues Rs. 11,20,876; 945 were village police costing Rs. 1,13,400 and 523 were town police costing Rs. 91,960. A force of 202 men, costing Rs. 54,220, was raised for the penal settlement in the Andaman Islands.

Crime.—There were 30,164 persons under trial on bailable offences against 29,729 in the previous year. Of these 19,127, or 63 per cent., were either convicted or committed to the Sessions; the rest were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of, except 78 persons, who were still under trial at the close of the year. In non-bailable offences 4,982 persons were under trial against 5,239 in the year 1864. Of these 2,999 were convicted or committed to the Sessions; 1,878, or 38 per cent. of the whole, were acquitted; the remainder, being 105, were otherwise disposed of, or were under trial at the close of the year.

Of 16,981 cases brought to trial 8,864, or more than one-half, were decided in one day, and 15,390, including the above 8,864, within one week: 260 cases were pending for more than a month; the extreme limit of those decided during the year was four months. In the cases brought to trial 30,652 witnesses were examined, of whom 26,811 were discharged after one day's detention; only 93 were detained more than one week. In the cases brought before the Sessions Courts 104 persons were under trial. Of these 73 were convicted, 21 were acquitted, five either died or were otherwise disposed of, and five were under trial at the close of the year. Before the Sessions Courts, and Courts of Appeal, there were 186 cases. Of these 23 were rejected; in 103 cases the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed; in 20 they were modified; and in 30 they were reversed. These results are favourable to the lower courts. Three cases were transferred and seven were still pending at the close of the year. The effect of the Whipping Act was as follows:—124 persons were flogged in lieu of other punishment; 35 persons in lieu of, and

in addition to, other punishment on a second conviction and 21 juvenile offenders. Of the 73 persons convicted by the Sessions Court 14 were sentenced to death, 22 to transportation for life, and 37 to other minor punishments. Of the 14 sentences of death passed, only eleven reached the Chief Court before the close of the year. In nine instances the sentences of death were confirmed; one was commuted to transportation for life; one case was pending at the close of the year. Dacoitee is the most prevalent offence. There were 125 cases of which 6 were with murder and 11 with grievous hurt. The number of cases of murder rose from 47 in 1863 to 52 in 1865. Of robbery with grievous hurt there were 3 cases and of simple robbery 144. The other heinous offences were:—

	63.	1864.	1865.
Theft	5,123	5,176	5,294
House trespass for theft, &c. . . .	18	23	2
Lurking house trespass with house-breaking, &c.	16	2	4
Lurking as above, unaggravated ...	329	458	317
Receiving stolen property dishonestly	308	366	362

The value of stolen and plundered property amounted to Rs. 4,13,600; of this, property to the amount of Rs. 93,946, or 22 per cent., was recovered.

Jails.—The average daily number of prisoners was 3,791 males and 85 females. The death rate among the former was 12.29 per cent., among the latter 8.2. The gross cost was Rs. 2,20,562, and the average cost per head Rs. 56-11-7. The cash earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 23,692 the value of their labour on public works to Rs. 74,808, of other out-door labour to Rs. 19,466, and of all other labour to Rs. 66,974. There were 77 escapes and 50 recaptures.

BERAR.—Police.—The strength and cost of the Police are not given. The establishment of camel riders, set on foot by—

Major Younghusband for the conveyance of merchants' coin, was most successful. The number of officers and men dismissed for misconduct was very large. Whilst field labourers receive from six to eight annas per diem, the pay of a constable is either $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 annas according to his class.

Crime.—There were 4,495 cases involving 7,871 persons during the year. In 31 of these 92 prisoners were committed to the Sessions Court, in 102 cases 195 prisoners were committed to the Deputy Commissioner's Court. The Magistrates tried 4,307 prisoners of whom 2,799 were acquitted, 2,371 were fined, 89 flogged and 1,819 were imprisoned :—

Crimes.	Reported number of cases of crime.	Percentage in which no apprehensions were made.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.	Percentage of cases pending.
Of First Class ...	42	14.28	38.1	42.86	4.76
Of Second Class ...	46	17.39	32.61	47.83	2.17
Of Third Class ...	1911	35.95	42.18	21.51	.36
Of Fourth Class ...	3327	3.85	57.32	38.56	.27
Total ...	5326	15.56	51.52	32.56	.36

The number of cases disposed of in the several Courts was :—

1 Commissioner's Court ...	32
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts, under Act XV. of 1862 ...	106
4 Do. do. in their Magisterial capacity ...	79
11 Assistant Commissioners' Courts ...	1,444
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts ...	227
1 Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners' Court ...	
17 Tehsildars' Courts ...	2,587
Total	4,478

Sixty-nine Criminal Appeals were instituted in the Commissioner's Court. The decisions were reversed in 36 and confirmed in 32 cases, and in one modified. Forty-five appeals were decided by the Deputy Commissioners, of which 22 were confirmed and 23 reversed. Eleven criminal appeals were tried by the Resident. Of these three were summarily rejected, and in one the order of the lower Court was reversed. The average duration of trials was from 9 days in the Commissioner's Court to 1 in the Tehsildars' Courts. Of 11,863 witnesses nearly 15 per cent. were detained for more than one day.

Jails.—The average number of prisoners during the year was 870, and the average cost of each was Rs. 86-14-5.

MYSORE AND COORG.—No statistics are given.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL.—

Budget for 1865-66 and Estimate for 1866-68.

<i>Revenue.</i>	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Actual.	Regular Estimate 11 months.	Budget Estimate.
Land Revenue ...	£20,473,897	18,610,200	20,054,790
Tributes from Native States ...	709,632	651,480	696,930
Forest ...	367,682	352,710	434,300
Abkaree (Excise) ...	2,244,874	2,137,150	2,205,280
License Tax ...	692,241	20,630	500,000
Customs ...	2,279,857	2,045,140	2,357,130
Salt ...	5,342,149	5,621,770	6,078,030
Opium ...	8,518,264	6,875,700	7,713,750
Stamps ...	1,994,632	1,873,250	2,487,580
Mint ...	494,354	239,500	313,240
Post Office ...	406,466	355,580	595,210
Telegraph ...	190,463	288,600	303,900
Law and Justice ...	643,628	642,060	718,520
Police ...	146,901	203,420	246,090
Marine ...	98,890	235,440	246,220
Education ...	57,538	60,860	66,090
Interest ...	216,824	245,650	226,900
Miscellaneous ...	2,311,123	362,750	347,520
ARMY.—Miscellaneous ...	728,340	679,470	711,630
PUBLIC WORKS.—Miscellaneous ...	917,465	411,170	480,000
	48,935,220	41,912,530	46,783,110
DEFICIT, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges ...	Surplus	2,395,247	557,522
Total ...	48,935,220	44,307,777	47,340,632

Expenditure.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Actual.	Regular Estimate 11 months.	Budget Estimate.
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	£2,763,532	2,217,170	2,711,040
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works .....	.....	.....	80,000
Do. on Service Funds &c.	564,119	600,894	745,189
Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks	420,471	336,906	321,612
Land Revenue	1,957,333	1,906,296	2,114,823
Forest	213,770	231,208	276,379
Abkari (Excise)	243,014	214,737	236,179
Income Tax	16,626	1,237	.....
Customs	207,514	183,661	218,221
Salt	339,140	346,772	369,351
Opium	1,891,270	1,616,013	1,679,972
Stamps	81,858	81,885	83,492
Mint	163,020	135,342	135,541
Post Office	433,301	431,772	481,120
Telegraph	289,218	487,852	520,528
Allowances to District and Village Officers	369,654	381,287	395,777
Administration and P. Department	1,068,292	1,001,761	1,042,165
Law and Justice	2,423,206	2,113,396	2,841,803
Police	2,384,330	2,199,697	2,427,436
Marine	557,397	520,008	549,886
Education, Science and Art	670,739	683,130	821,667
Ecclesiastical	154,886	147,479	157,090
Medical Services	274,889	276,490	301,205
Stationery and Printing	181,654	151,564	108,056
Political Agencies, &c.	229,656	221,340	221,610
Allowances and Assignments	1,894,733	1,567,782	1,980,792
Miscellaneous	1,281,099	327,427	431,980
Superannuation, &c.	68,987	687,585	680,412
Army	13,909,412	12,338,959	12,057,020
Public Works	4,674,025	4,640,754	3,212,500
Supervision, and Land for Railways	225,572	508,911	472,000
Exchange on Railway Transactions	50,506	210,330	185,077
Income Tax Grant	110,000	60,100	.....
Stores in England heretofore included in the Indian Accounts	40,615,189	37,137,535	38,161,432
.....	503,735	623,082	1,117,226
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital less Net Traffic Receipts	11,120,925	37,761,537	39,278,658
.....	31,641	932,914	582,359
Home Charges	41,152,565	38,704,451	39,861,017
.....	4,982,164	5,603,326	5,154,615
Total	£16,131,729	44,307,777	45,015,632
Military .....	.....	.....	1,531,000
Jails .....	.....	.....	82,000
Communications .....	.....	.....	361,000
Embankments .....	.....	.....	51,000
.....	.....	.....	2,325,000
Grand Total	£46,151,729	44,307,777	47,340,632
Surplus, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges	2,800,491	.....	.....
Surpluses, excluding Public Works Extraordinary Charges .....	.....	.....	1,767,478

Net Revenue and Cost of Collection.

29

The net receipts in 1865-66 were £48,514,749. The actual receipts in the several Treasuries, after deducting the charges of collection, were £40,483,067.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.				CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.
LAND REVENUE, &c.	Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.	Charges of Allowances, Collection, and Assignments in- to Districts.	Charges of Cost and of Encumbrances, &c.	Charges of Salt and Opium.	Charges of Excess and Charge.	Charges of Excess and Charge.	Charges of Excess and Charge.		
Land Revenue	20,368,430	1,950,890							
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	700,682								
Forest.	367,313	213,779							
Abkaree (Excise).	2,742,680	243,014							
Total Land Revenue, &c. £	23,718,085	2,407,683							
Income Tax	678,600	16,620							
Customs	2,145,518	207,514							
Salt	5,283,563	339,140							
Opium	8,518,292	1,891,270							
Stamps	1,981,012	88,035							
Mint	491,351	172,561							
Post Office	368,489	433,304							
Telegraph	160,115	271,502							
Law and Justice	625,369								
Police	146,846								
Marine	192,040								
Education	67,468								
Religion	216,224								
Interest	2,263,494								
Miscellaneous	728,310								
Army - Miscellaneous	917,465								
Public Works - Miscellaneous	56,314,749	5,840,236							
Grand Total. £	48,514,749	1,801,730							

*General Abstract Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the
1866, showing the Local Surplus or*

Net Revenues and Receipts.	Government of India.			
	General and Political.	Oude.	Central Province.	British Burmah.
	£	£	₹	₹
Per Account	2,886,829	1,079,772	648,885	886,840
Total Net Receipts ...	2,886,829	1,079,772	648,885	886,840
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,763,532	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	361,871	987	520	1,030
Administration and Public Departments	303,694	38,793	37,037	30,252
Law and Justice	131,815	65,601	72,308	148,873
Police	11,185	109,517	131,166	122,332
Marine ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30,653
Education, Science and Art	120,812	14,290	16,779	9,868
Ecclesiastical	9,759	3,763	3,153	3,662
Medical Services	276	8,963	12,690	7,513
Stationery and Printing	33,268	2,580	3,867	.....
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	96,308	.....	625	5,871
Miscellaneous	1,052,829	3,666	13,199	3,026
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	141,591	4,134	16,795	3,355
Army	8,149,844	.....	.....	.....
Public Works	675,298	122,297	262,583	155,826
Total Expenditure ...	13,855,082	374,591	571,022	522,261
Local Surplus ... ..	.....	705,181	77,863	364,579
Local Deficit	10,968,253	.....	.....	.....
	2,886,829	1,079,772	648,885	886,840

Finance of each Province.

101

Several Presidencies and Provinces of India, for the Year ending 30th April
Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

East and West Be- nar.	Eastern Settle- ments.	Bengal.	North- Western Provinc- es.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay and Sind.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
440,764	183,840	12,723,367	5,113,728	2,816,396	6,043,391	7,659,255	.....
440,764	183,840	12,723,367	5,113,728	2,816,396	6,043,391	7,659,255	40,483,067
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,763,532
106	2,640	6,531	2,631	1,195	87,232	99,676	564,119
8,691	15,949	147,189	108,758	95,181	128,121	156,601	1,070,266
10,505	24,463	603,927	341,725	186,408	397,299	437,282	2,423,206
42,996	4,580	512,997	363,768	288,150	381,341	383,298	2,381,330
.....	17,372	255,134	.....	22,449	24,916	227,433	577,957
2,754	2,519	180,158	87,875	57,608	79,017	99,059	670,739
.....	2,519	24,958	15,784	17,529	39,711	34,048	154,886
1,685	6,778	60,923	35,782	25,485	49,285	65,509	274,889
728	302	53,951	24,590	10,100	35,281	27,816	192,516
.....	.....	5,425	3,815	10,898	9,882	87,832	220,656
10,644	1,154	18,981	29,795	20,329	71,565	56,156	1,281,647
468	1,700	58,987	30,700	15,800	298,985	156,472	668,987
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341,224	2,869,270	14,360,338
73,724	25,213	600,207	499,486	490,968	3,806,796	1,348,305	5,060,793
152,301	104,889	2,559,271	1,514,709	1,242,100	5,693,655	6,048,787	32,668,771
288,463	78,951	10,163,993	3,565,019	1,574,296	349,736	1,610,468	} Net Local Surplus 7,814,296
.....	
440,764	183,840	12,723,367	5,113,728	2,816,396	6,043,391	7,659,255	40,483,067

General Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of India, for the year 1865-66 and as estimated for the Year 1866-67.

	1865-66.	Estimate 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the Year	12,638,897	13,771,635
RECEIPTS.		
Local Indian Surplus	7,814,296	4,150,993
Debt incurred	17,165,699	12,015,263
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	4,871,285	4,071,161
	42,490,177	31,009,332
PAYMENTS.		
Debt discharged	18,986,926	11,177,830
Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government	16,906,235	11,695,539
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts)	25,351	3,830
Cash Balance in the several Indian treasuries at the close of the Year	13,771,625	11,132,133
	42,490,177	34,009,332

General Abstract view of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, for the year 1865-66, and as Estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue	20,200	15,900
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	218,647	71,930
Forest	13,212	6,737
Abkaree (Excise)	16,484	17,650
Income Tax	37,269	2,500
Customs	.....	400
Stamps	5,479	4,700
Mint	215,161	146,100
Post Office	406,466	355,580
Telegraph	190,463	288,600
Law and Justice	42,517	25,980
Police	1,888	2,500
Education	4,114	4,830
Interest	193,628	213,180
Miscellaneous	2,072,573	186,730
Army—Miscellaneous	424,632	433,070
Public Works—Miscellaneous	779	1,000
	£ 3,893,512	1,727,287
Deficit	10,968,253	10,247,330
	£ 14,861,765	11,974,617

Expenditure of Departments under Government of India. 103

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

EXPENDITURE.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,763,532	2,217,170
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	361,871	370,619
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	43,971	15,000
Land Revenue	9,757	9,900
Forest	2,998	4,893
Abkaree (Excise)	2,830	554
Stamps	212	227
Mint	72,660	55,725
Post Office	433,304	431,772
Telegraph	269,218	437,852
Administration and Public Departments	303,169	289,193
Law and Justice	131,815	147,040
Police	11,185	11,805
Education, Science, and Art	120,812	142,960
Ecclesiastical	9,759	8,800
Medical Services	276	160
Stationery and Printing	33,268	25,260
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	96,308	86,884
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	166,683	157,697
Miscellaneous	1,052,829	78,400
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	141,591	198,142
Army	7,839,244	6,746,040
Public Works	569,369	95,000
{ Public Works		
{ Loss by exchange on Railway Transactions		
{ Income Tax Grant		
	110,000	32,836
	14,549,661	60,100
Deduct Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions	4,071	
Stores from England including freight—	14,545,590	
Mint	2,766	2,172
Post Office		1,609
Telegraph	2,284	56,741
Miscellaneous		3,128
Army	310,600	237,138
Administration and Public Departments	525	
	£ 14,861,765	11,974,017

MADRAS.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

Revenues and Receipts.	1865 66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue	4,306,505	5,750,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	344,644	315,110
Forest	36,588	36,667
Abkaree (Excise)	414,718	466,500
Income Tax... ..	72,399	1,000
Customs	208,553	205,000
Salt,	1,012,760	1,134,700
Stamps	306,465	297,200
Mint	68,363	10,550
Law and Justice	60,644	66,540
Police	7,326	32,330
Marihe	3,120	3,000
Education,	4,048	4,120
Interest,	10,758	11,000
Miscellaneous	40,498	40,300
Army—Miscellaneous	144,837	128,340
Public Works—Miscellaneous	16,771	12,250
	£ 7,059,017	6,514,607

BOMBAY, SINDH AND ADEN.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

Revenues and Receipts.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,555,063	4,3,212,500
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	87,856	83,640
Forest	100,761	112,626
Abkarree (Excise)	385,012	355,000
Income Tax	280,193	12,000
Customs	761,211	697,050
Salt	542,901	450,000
Opium	2,128,025	1,900,000
Stamps	489,285	411,400
Mint	210,830	82,850
Law and Justice	114,888	131,050
Police	10,120	8,660
Marine	88,378	71,040
Education	9,831	8,760
Interest	10,691	20,600
Miscellaneous	46,486	46,100
Army—Miscellaneous	158,871	118,060
Public Works—Miscellaneous	548,978	79,000
	£ 9,529,380	£ 7,800,336

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

Expenditure.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts...	99,676	118,982
Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks ...	83,932	93,281
Land Revenue ...	362,741	332,724
Forest ...	77,505	77,445
Abkaree (Excise) ...	42,595	22,662
Income Tax ...	6,585	1,000
Customs ...	85,488	80,080
Salt ...	31,719	28,426
Opium ...	3,258	2,590
Stamps ...	17,948	16,830
Mint ...	69,683	59,724
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	347,159	339,127
Administration and Public Departments ...	155,303	153,718
Law and Justice ...	427,282	384,631
Police ...	383,298	328,891
Marine ...	208,992	202,150
Education, Science and Art ...	99,059	84,673
Ecclesiastical ...	34,048	2,153
Medical Services ...	65,509	60,066
Stationery and Printing ...	22,953	23,680
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	87,832	74,927
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements...	735,134	545,378
Miscellaneous ...	56,156	49,851
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	156,472	130,399
Army ...	2,809,904	2,562,382
Public Works { Public Works...	1,181,906	830,754
Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways	161,777	281,756
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	4,622	87,843
Stores from England, including freight :-		
Stamps ...	407	2,827
Mint ...	5,971	4,012
Marine ...	18,441	22,359
Stationery ...	4,893	5,316
Miscellaneous ...	.....	1,121
Army ...	59,466	87,355
Administration and Public Depts. ...	1,298	.....
£	7,918,912	7,126,212
Surplus ...	1,610,468	674,123
£	9,529,380	7,800,336

BENGAL.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.				1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
				£	£
Land Revenue	...	...	..	3,820,285	3,590,000
Forest	...	...	...	3,865	209
Abkaree (Excise)	...	...	...	676,358	570,000
Income Tax	...	...	...	187,624	3,200
Customs	...	...	...	947,682	825,000
Salt	...	...	...	2,431,746	2,660,500
Opium	...	...	...	6,390,239	4,973,500
Stamps	...	...	...	605,899	580,000
Law and Justice	...	...	...	179,672	190,150
Police	...	...	...	10,860	41,760
Marine	...	...	...	94,138	147,600
Education	...	...	...	28,118	28,920
Interest, ...	...	...	...	886	200
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	77,812	20,670
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	30,626	15,500
				15,485,810	13,647,209

Expenditure of Bengal.

109

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

EXPENDITURE.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
Interest on Service Funds and other	£	£
Accounts ...	6,531	8,289
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	150,657	110,000
Land Revenue ...	301,326	293,090
Forests ...	4,529	2,629
Abkaree (Excise) ...	112,943	120,000
Income Tax ...	6,879	237
Customs ...	61,141	51,045
Salt ...	18,151	18,100
Opium ... { Cost ...	1,763,584	1,522,628
{ Charges ...	127,428	90,795
Stamps ...	22,811	21,482
Administration and Public Departments	147,189	124,688
Law and Justice ...	603,927	601,252
Police ...	542,997	493,280
Marine ...	255,134	242,975
Education, Science and Art ...	180,158	174,612
Ecclesiastical ...	24,958	26,465
Medical Services ...	60,923	61,093
Stationery and Printing ...	49,746	36,136
Political Agencies and other Foreign		
Services ...	5,425	3,500
Allowances and Assignments under		
Treaties and Engagements ...	186,624	180,000
Miscellaneous ...	18,984	18,213
Superannuation, Retired and Compa-		
sionate Allowances ...	58,987	53,847
Public Works... { Public Works ...	580,391	670,000
{ Supervision and cost		
Stores from England including	6,370	146,968
freight:—		
Stamps... ..	6,370	18,329
Marine		39,510
Stationery	4,208	31,780
Miscellaneous		475
Surplus ...	£ 5,321,817	5,161,418
	10,163,993	8,485,791
	£ 15,485,810	13,647,209

The increase in receipts in 1865-66 was derived mainly from Opium, which yielded Rs. 6,38,75,417 against Rs. 5,14,21,465 of the preceding year, shewing an excess of Rs. 1,24,53,952, or close upon $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores. This, however, was considerably reduced by a decrease in other items of revenue, especially under the head of Salt. The decrease in expenditure was due to a reduction in the charges on account of Opium from Rs. 2,36,66,967 to Rs. 1,91,47,385. The annexed statement exhibits the steady progress which the Money Order system has made since its introduction in 1862 :—

YEAR.	Total number of orders issued.	Gross amount.			Average amount.			Gross commission and other fees realized.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1862-63 ...	12,187	7,43,968	14	0	61	0	9	8,003	4	0
1863-64 ...	26,031	15,61,897	6	0	60	0	0	17,959	4	0
1864-65 ...	37,187	21,21,088	2	0	57	0	7	25,307	7	0
1865-66 ...	39,145	20,59,303	15	0	52	9	8	22,181	8	0

The total number of orders paid in Calcutta was 18,801 against 19,263 of the preceding year, and the aggregate value of these orders was Rs. 10,41,923.6 against Rs. 11,63,912.7; the average value of each order paid during the year reported upon amounting to Rs. 55.6. The amount of commission realized was Rs. 24,921.9 and the amount disbursed Rs. 10,697.14, leaving a surplus of Rs. 14,223.11, against one of Rs. 15,732.11 in the preceding year.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue ..	4,212,914	3,668,200
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ..	.....	152,900
Forest ..	61,141	53,788
Abkaree (Excise) ..	201,640	210,000
Income Tax ..	68,483	900
Customs ..	61,449	56,300
Salt ..	484,454	464,100
Stamps ..	256,270	255,700
Law and Justice ..	68,009	65,910
Police ..	47,754	43,000
Education ..	5,975	6,800
Interest ..	124	160
Miscellaneous ..	35,858	76,920
Public Works—Miscellaneous ..	192,127	192,450
	£5,695,698	5,246,928
EXPENDITURE.		
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ..	2,631	3,300
Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks ..	40,723	22,273
Land Revenue ..	308,906	327,431
Forest ..	27,222	34,861
Abkaree (Excise) ..	32,388	29,771
Income Tax ..	884	.....
Salt ..	62,021	61,09
Stamps ..	15,246	14,271
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	4,567	7,4467
Administration and Public Departments ..	108,758	102,127
Law and Justice ..	341,725	367,694
Police ..	363,768	335,000
Education, Science, and Art ..	87,875	88,000
Ecclesiastical ..	15,784	16,175
Medical Services ..	35,782	38,757
Stationery and Printing ..	24,590	22,077
Political Agencies, and other Foreign Services ..	3,815	31,469
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ..	89,953	88,004
Miscellaneous ..	29,795	29,565
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ..	30,700	31,439
Public Works { Public Works ..	494,508	875,000
{ Supervision and cost of land for Railways ..	4,978	4,205
	£ 2,126,679	2,529,962
Surplus ..	3,569,019	2,716,966
	£ 5,695,698	5,246,928

PUNJAB.—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£.	£
Land Revenue	1,899,436	1,890,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	28,485	27,710
Forest	35,068	25,640
Abkaree (Excise)	81,732	72,000
Income Tax	22,125	400
Customs	99,475	100,000
Salt	685,322	750,000
Opium ... ..	.....	2,209
Stamps	128,448	127,000
Law and Justice	70,749	53,900
Police	32,966	31,500
Marine	1,552	3,400
Education	4,257	5,600
Interest	3	.....
Miscellaneous	15,129	14,820
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	116,877	100,880
	£ 3,221,624	3,205,050

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

EXPENDITURE.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	1,195	2,203
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	12,413	8,600
Land Revenue	177,402	186,318
Forest	27,106	24,962
Abkaree (Excise)	7,237	7,080
Income tax	195	.....
Customs	31,084	30,222
Salt	32,244	31,662
Stamps	3,644	6,090
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	1,745	1,200
Administration and Public Departments	95,181	95,433
Law and Justice	186,408	174,691
Police	288,150	271,500
Marine	22,449	22,955
Education, Science, and Art	57,608	58,695
Ecclesiastical	17,529	16,280
Medical Services	25,485	26,156
Stationery and Printing	10,100	5,310
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	10,898	8,030
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	112,158	107,500
Miscellaneous	20,329	22,340
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	15,800	18,640
Public Works { Public Works	429,049	730,000
{ Supervision and cost of land for Railways	17,732	22,584
{ Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	44,187	72,609
	£ 1,647,328	1,951,060
Surplus	1,574,296	1,253,990
	£ 3,221,624	3,205,050

OUDH :—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Oudh Territory, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
Land Revenue	...	£1,133,164	£1,035,000
Forest	...	11,997	12,860
Abkaree (Excise)	...	74,221	67,000
Income Tax	...	11,224	450
Salt	...	2,731	27,000
Stamps	...	56,256	54,300
Law and Justice	...	11,923	11,670
Police	...	6,909	12,870
Education	...	522	460
Interest	...	150	180
Miscellaneous...	...	2,856	2,300
Public Works—Miscellaneous,	...	1,144	890
		£1,313,097	1,200,680
EXPENDITURE.			
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	...	987	1,000
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	...	2,192	2,600
Land Revenue	...	125,701	139,220
Forest	...	5,877	9,264
Abkaree (Excise)	...	8,523	6,315
Income Tax	...	81	.....
Salt	...	6,437	5,534
Stamps	...	3,239	2,839
Allowances to District and Village Officers	...	293	513
Administration and Public Departments	...	38,793	35,735
Law and Justice	...	65,601	72,192
Police	...	109,517	109,845
Education, Science and Art	...	14,290	17,072
Ecclesiastical	...	3,763	3,603
Medical Service	...	8,963	9,330
Stationery and Printing	...	2,580	2,226
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	80,982	101,848
Miscellaneous	...	3,666	5,110
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances...	...	4,134	4,890
Public Works	Public Works	120,658	210,000
	Supervision and cost of land for Railways	1,639	.....
		£607,916	739,130
Surplus		705,181	461,550
		£1,313,097	1,200,680

CENTRAL PROVINCES :—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue	592,604	613,600
Tributes and Contributions from Native States .. ..	.....	190
Forest	13,404	30,333
Abkaree (Excise)	95,431	92,000
Income Tax	7,540	.....
Customs	9,877	8,620
Salt	172,745	152,170
Stamps	53,819	59,530
Law and Justice	19,236	21,730
Police	13,238	13,000
Education	58	90
Miscellaneous	4,106	10,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	8,888	3,800
	991,002	1,005,113
EXPENDITURE.		
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	520	1,400
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	34,869	8,000
Land Revenue	139,907	128,669
Forest	10,783	17,747
Abkaree (Excise)	2,871	1,997
Income Tax	50	.....
Salt	39,372	38,739
Stamps	2,232	2,990
Administration and Public Departments	37,037	33,760
Law and Justice	72,308	71,810
Police	131,166	128,640
Education, Science, and Art	10,779	17,647
Ecclesiastical	3,153	3,434
Medical Services	12,690	12,859
Stationery and Printing	3,667	1,100
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	625	435
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	112,033	90,144
Miscellaneous	13,429	15,330
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	16,795	15,127
Public Works { Public Works	262,583	260,000
{ Supervision and cost of Land for Railways ... ..	.....	10,000
	£ 913,159	857,878
Surplus	77,863	147,235
	£ 991,002	1,005,113

The Police superannuation fund amounted to Rs. 31,426 and the expenditure to Rs. 757. The Local Funds amounted to Rs. 17,07,613 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,17,826. The total receipts under the head of "Imperial Revenue" are put down at £990,065. In 1864-65 the amount stood at £938,071. This increase, of nearly six per cent., has been attained in a year when one item of revenue, viz. Income Tax; has entirely disappeared. The total Imperial expenditure within the Central Provinces for the year 1865-66, may be stated in round numbers, as follows:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.	£
All Civil and Political charges, ...	65	650,000
On account of the Army ...	59	590,000
On account of Public Works Department ...	31	310,000
Total ...	155	1,550,000

BRITISH BURMAH:—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of British Burmah, for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
	£	£
Land Revenue ...	527,763	435,000
Forest ...	89,849	70,562
Abkaree (Excise) ...	97,064	72,100
Income Tax ...	4,712	180
Customs ...	101,271	152,500
Salt ...	5,658	6,400
Stamps ...	37,051	38,000
Law and Justice ...	62,732	60,000
Police ...	10,993	14,000
Marine ...	4,883	4,400
Education ...	247	380
Interest ...	459	230
Miscellaneous ...	2,240	2,200
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	2,338	2,250
	£1,037,260	856,202

*General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of British Burmah,
for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.*

EXPENDITURE.	1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	1,036	825
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	20 03	9,000
Land Revenue ...	78,63	71,080
Forests ...	31,19	30,594
Abkaree (Excise) ...	6 58	7,336
Income Tax ...	203	
Customs ...	12,394	11,200
Salt ...	427	386
Stamps ...	948	900
Administration and Public Departments ...	30 259	28,500
Law and Justice ...	148 87	193,500
Police ...	122,33	114 600
Marine ...	30 653	18,400
Education, Science and Art ...	9 868	9 700
Ecclesiastical ...	3,662	4,400
Medical Services ...	7 513	7,200
Stationery and Printing ...		2,400
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	5 871	7,000
Miscellaneous ...	3 026	3,200
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	3,355	2,223
Public Works ...	155,826	200,000
	672 681	722,432
Surplus	364,579	133,770
	£ 1,037,260	856,202

The imperial revenue of the year may be taken to be somewhat over one million sterling. The disbursements will, in round numbers, be as follows :—

Annual cost of troops	∴	Rs. 35 lakhs.
Civil Administration, including		
Police	∴	40 ³ „
Public Works, Imperial, excluding		
those at Port Blair	∴	18 ¹ „

Total Rs. 94 lakhs.

There still remain the expenses of the Post Office, the Electric Telegraph, the Mail Steamers, and the relief of troops.

BERAR :—

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the East and West Berar Districts for the year 1865-66, and as estimated for the year 1866-67.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		1865-66.	Estimate, 1866-67. Eleven months.
		£	£
Land Revenue	...	395,104	390,000
Forest	...	1,511	2,988
Abkaree (Excise)	...	75,301	100,000
Income Tax	...	566	.....
Salt	...	3,832	1,200
Stamps	...	23,982	23,070
Law and Justice	...	3,097	3,400
Police	...	4,847	3,800
Education	...	368	1,100
Interest	...	125	100
Miscellaneous	...	1,659	2,420
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	3,220	2,490
		£ 513,612	530,568
EXPENDITURE.			
Interest on Service Funds and on other Accounts	...	106	120
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	...	1,323	51,200
Land Revenue	...	53,661	49,422
Forest	...	899	1,389
Stamps	...	952	971
Administration and Public Departments	...	8,691	8,279
Law and Justice	...	10,505	9,789
Police	...	42,996	39,050
Education, Science, and Art	...	2,754	9,445
Ecclesiastical	...	.....	192
Medical Services	...	1,685	1,880
Stationery and Printing	...	728	825
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	16,013	17,511
Miscellaneous	...	10,644	7,566
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	...	468	218
Public Works	...	73,724	110,000
		£ 225,149	307,857
	Surplus	288,463	222,711
		£ 513,612	530,568

MYSORE.—In its financial results the year 1865-66 may be considered the most prosperous on record. The income of the province shews an improvement of 9 lacs of rupees or 9 per cent over that of 1861-62, when it attained for the first time an aggregate of one million sterling. Compared with the same year, the ordinary expenditure increased in the ratio of 11 per cent, which is partly attributable to a larger outlay of about 20 per cent. on public works, and partly to the progress of ad-

ministrative reforms in the departments since 1862-63. That year was less productive of revenue than the preceding one, but the subsequent years shew a progressive increase, terminating in an income of 109 lacs, an expenditure of 101, and a surplus of 8 lacs.

		<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>
1861-62 Rupees	...	100,30,000	90,71,000	9,59,000
1862-63	...	97,09,000	90,94,000	6,15,000
1863-64	...	101,78,000	98,31,000	3,47,000
1864-65	...	101,97,000	100,36,000	4,61,000
1865-66	...	109,16,000	101,22,000	7,94,000

The gross expenditure of the year 1865-66, amounted to 108 lacs but of this, 4,43,000 were disbursed in further settlement of the Maharajah's debts, and 2,67,000 on public works, in addition to the ordinary assignment of 14 lacs from the income of the year.

RECEIPTS.		<i>Actuals.</i> 1865-66.
Land Revenue	...	77,25,767
Sayer Customs	...	8,88,690
Forests	...	3,42,958
Abkari	...	10,01,944
Assessed Taxes	...	3,78,304
Salt	...	15,849
Stamps	...	2,61,582
Mint	...	15,750
Post Office	...	37,021
Law and Justice	...	85,373
Police	...	6,312
Public Works	...	70,663
Miscellaneous	...	86,464
DISBURSEMENTS.		1,09,16,686
Refunds	...	24,960
Land Revenue	...	7,01,590
Sayer Customs	...	82,312
Revenue Survey	...	1,05,731
Forest	...	97,746
Abkari	...	28,050
Assessed Taxes	...	860
Stamps	...	18,984
Mint	...	1,142
Post Office	...	1,25,635
Assignments under Treaties, &c.	...	25,75,744
Miscellaneous payments	...	19,570
Contingencies special and temporary	...	8,549
Army	...	10,77,564
Internal Improvements	...	10,571
Public Works	...	16,67,457
Administration and Public Department	...	3,79,145
Carried forward		69,26,610

DISBURSEMENTS.		Actuals, 1865-66.
Brought forward	...	69,26 610
Maharajah's Stipend	...	3,50,000
Fifth share of revenue	...	3,96,124
Law and Justice—Courts	...	9,11,417
Jails	...	1,19,069
Police—Cantonment and Towns	...	74,239
District and Talooks	...	4,33,006
Thuggee Department	...	...
Education	...	1,12,021
Science and Art	...	14,700
Superannuation and gratuities	...	46,622
Religious and charitable Institutions	...	3,00,553
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	25,020
Miscellaneous	...	29,597
Civil and Contingencies	...	32,198
		1,03,71,176
His Highness Maharajah's Debt amount	...	4,42,973
		1,08,14,149

COORG :—

Finance Statement of the Coorg Territories—Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1864-65 and 1865-66

REVENUE.		1865-66.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Land Tax	...	1,69,350	1	2
Abkarry	...	1,24,544	7	9
Excise	...	14,049	3	0
Postal, &c.	...	0	0	0
Income Tax	...	4,243	12	0
Stamps	...	21,186	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	88,151	14	2
Total Ordinary	...	4,21,525	14	1
Extraordinary	...	34,175	0	8
Grand Total	...	4,55,700	14	9
EXPENDITURE.				
General	...	3,432	0	0
Judicial	...	13,826	14	2
Revenue	...	82,590	5	3
Postal, &c.	...	4,188	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	21,939	9	6
Endowments to places of worship, &c.	...	13,890	3	10
Pensions	...	12,718	2	5
Medical	...	2,464	8	0
Educational Instruction	...	9,778	8	0
Ecclesiastical	...	1,783	8	0
Abkarry	...	39,480	7	5
Stamps	...	1,010	15	9
Total Ordinary	...	2,07,103	2	5
Extraordinary	...	0	0	0
Public Works	...	1,06,000	0	0
Grand Total	...	3,13,103	2	5

Currency.

Government Currency Notes in Circulation, Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Securities held in all India on the undermentioned dates.

Date.	Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Gold Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Govt. Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles cashed.
31st March, 1862,	3,69,00,000	3,69,00,000	.....	1,22,00,000	40,00,779	.....
30th April, "	4,10,00,000	2,47,99,221	.....	90,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st May, "	4,13,00,000	2,70,51,139	.....	92,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th June, "	4,21,00,000	2,85,51,139	.....	1,10,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st July, "	4,26,00,000	2,72,51,139	.....	85,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st August, "	4,28,00,000	2,90,51,139	.....	38,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th September, "	4,29,00,000	3,47,51,139	.....	82,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st October, "	4,58,00,000	3,32,51,139	.....	79,00,000	43,48,861	.....
29th November, "	4,49,00,000	3,01,51,139	.....	79,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st December, "	4,52,00,000	3,04,51,139	.....	1,00,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st January, 1863,	4,56,00,000	2,78,51,139	.....	1,30,00,000	43,48,861	.....
28th February, "	4,70,00,000	2,72,11,139	.....	1,30,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st March, "	4,02,00,000	3,00,11,139	.....	1,30,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th April, "	5,13,00,000	1,15,75,120	.....	1,30,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th May, "	5,01,00,000	3,03,75,120	.....	1,30,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th June, "	5,09,00,000	2,90,75,120	.....	1,30,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st July, "	5,11,00,000	2,91,94,147	.....	1,30,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st August, "	5,16,00,000	3,18,55,922	.....	72,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th September, "	5,28,00,000	3,03,55,922	.....	37,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st October, "	5,63,00,000	1,00,55,922	.....	52,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st November, "	5,10,00,000	2,21,84,271	.....	1,02,00,000	43,48,861	.....
28th December, "	5,11,00,000	1,83,22,868	.....	1,17,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th January, 1864,	5,15,00,000	1,07,34,230	.....	1,17,00,000	43,48,861	.....
29th February, "	5,08,00,000	2,30,34,230	.....	77,00,000	43,48,861	.....
28th March, "	5,31,00,000	2,03,34,230	.....	77,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th April, "	5,68,00,000	1,90,83,014	.....	1,07,00,000	43,48,861	.....
28th May, "	6,04,18,860	2,08,24,843	.....	92,00,000	43,48,861	.....
2nd July, "	5,99,53,520	2,12,58,509	.....	83,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th do., "	6,31,02,750	2,74,07,739	.....	53,00,000	43,48,861	.....
27th August, "	6,36,58,020	3,04,64,009	.....	28,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th September, "	6,47,99,010	2,40,03,999	.....	1,04,00,000	43,48,861	.....
5th November, "	7,09,19,550	2,70,75,579	.....	1,34,00,000	43,48,861	.....
3rd December, "	7,13,43,470	2,78,48,459	.....	1,31,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st do., "	7,48,35,640	3,47,40,629	.....	97,00,000	43,48,861	.....
4th February, 1865,	7,39,74,780	3,06,27,239	2,530	70,00,000	43,48,861	.....
25th do., "	7,49,60,500	3,11,94,128	21,320	71,00,000	43,48,861	.....
1st April, "	7,49,67,100	2,99,47,166	20,14,850	72,00,000	43,48,861	.....
6th May, "	7,65,78,080	2,46,19,723	20,04,140	72,00,000	43,48,861	.....
3rd June, "	7,73,11,510	2,40,87,978	20,04,175	72,00,000	43,48,861	.....
1st July, "	8,70,14,750	3,58,11,794	38,04,185	60,00,000	43,48,861	.....
6th August, "	8,83,17,400	3,58,09,354	37,04,185	60,00,000	43,48,861	.....
2nd September, "	8,95,46,890	3,08,20,694	46,04,185	57,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th do., "	9,15,85,820	3,32,18,755	10,79,140	1,23,70,000	43,48,861	.....
14th November, "	8,05,61,840	2,55,14,437	5,29,209	1,23,70,000	43,48,861	.....
2nd December, "	8,06,24,070	2,84,16,798	6,00,710	96,20,000	43,48,861	.....
30th do., "	7,45,88,130	1,70,19,998	15,50,690	1,55,90,000	43,48,861	.....
31st January, 1866,	7,07,99,000	1,80,13,128	50,000	1,11,99,000	43,48,861	.....
28th February, "	7,07,64,280	1,81,75,318	170,107,700	1,07,70,000	43,48,861	.....
31st March, "	7,09,23,450	1,91,12,063	215,100,700	1,07,70,000	43,48,861	.....
30th April, "	7,15,01,860	2,68,99,793	215	1,07,70,000	43,48,861	.....
29th May, "	8,07,51,930	3,47,13,873	2,565	42,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th June, "	8,85,13,240	3,56,60,353	2,615	3,100,000	43,48,861	.....
31st July, "	9,03,61,840	4,38,78,122	2,375	30,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st August, "	8,93,69,360	4,38,84,873	2,185	38,28,047	43,48,861	.....
29th September, "	9,64,50,520	5,16,01,193	212,185	45,42,878	43,48,861	.....
31st October, "	10,51,61,680	5,76,25,137	212,165	43,42,878	43,48,861	.....
30th November, 1866,	10,54,05,700	5,79,66,542	2,12,130	83,42,878	43,48,861	.....
31st December, "	10,55,05,710	5,67,10,172	2,12,130	82,42,878	43,48,861	.....
31st January, 1867,	9,31,86,210	4,71,13,209	1,19,635	60,35,383	43,48,861	.....
28th February, "	9,53,80,410	4,82,96,567	1,19,605	66,66,280	43,48,861	.....
30th March, "	8,65,60,600	4,33,76,820	1,19,596	48,91,718	43,48,861	.....

* 534 lacs of Securities are in course of transfer to Head Commissioner.
 † Rs. 178-10-9 have to be adjusted in the Circles of Calicut, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.
 ‡ Rs. 58-14-3 have to be adjusted in the Circle of Calicut.

Valuation of the Government Securities held by the Currency Department on the 30th April 1866.

Description of Government Securities.	Cost Price.			Nominal Value.			Market Value.			Market rates on 30th April 1866.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
4th—4 per cent. Govt. Re. Loan ...	29,13,621	10	0	30,69,400	0	0	26,81,888	4	0	12	10	0
5th—4 per cent. ditto ditto ...	86,11,481	8	0	91,34,300	0	0	79,81,094	10	0	12	10	0
6th—4 per cent. ditto ditto ..	62,69,173	7	0	66,39,200	0	0	58,01,001	0	0	12	10	0
7th—4 per cent. ditto ditto ...	29,73,532	5	4	32,23,000	0	0	28,16,096	4	0	12	10	0
5 per cent. P. W. Loan ...	1,26,520	4	0	1,26,400	0	0	1,26,558	0	0	Premium.	0	2
5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 ...	66,36,436	12	0	62,55,200	0	0	63,80,304	0	0	2	0	0
5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 ...	1,22,71,766	1	0	1,10,79,800	0	0	1,18,96,935	4	0	7	6	0
	3,98,02,531	15		4,39,52,300	0	0	3,76,83,877	6	0			

COST OF CURRENCY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Charges.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	North- Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Nagpoor.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries of Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, &c. ...	10,750 0 0	24,082 15 11	14,200 0 0	10,400 0 0	12,000 0 0	5,015 8 7	76,448 8 6
Establishment ...	15,015 1 9	13,734 9 4	11,434 12 2	8,892 5 7	7,124 0 0	5,778 10 5	59,769 1 3
Contingencies ...	5,982 8 8	4,588 6 10	5,907 6 2 A	614 2 2 B	2,576 13 8 C	3,156 11 10	25,635 11 11
Stationery ...	29 8 6	227 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	716 6 5
Travelling allowance to Assistant Commissioners ...	459 4 11 D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank's commission on the Notes in circulation ...	.....	.....	.....	118 5 0	.....	.....	118 5 0
Cost of Currency Note Forms ...	3,65,104 7 6	45,880 6 0	2,54,215 14 6	.....	.....	.....	6,05,180 12 0
Reward for detecting forgers ...	2,739 11 4	1,511 12 8	12,932 0 8	.....	.....	.....	17,233 8 8
	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
Total	4,00,080 5 2	90,005 6 3	3,01,730 1 6	17,834 12 9	21,500 13 3	13,950 14 10	8,45,093 5 9

A. Includes the cost of Printing and Stationery.
 B. Includes the cost of Coeffery Stationery.
 C. Includes the cost of Stationery.
 D. As per statement furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery.
 Lowest point of the Banks' Note Circulation in the three Presidencies.

	In May 1851.	1857, Year of the Mutiny.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal, CALCUTTA	...	1,03,00,000
Bank of Bombay, BOMBAY	...	49,63,230
Bank of Madras, MADRAS	...	14,14,345
Total Rs.	1,60,22,957	1,66,77,575

Coinage.

Number and Value of Gold, Silver, and Copper Moneys Coined at the Mints of the respective Presidencies of British India, in each Year ended 30th April.

YEARS ended 30th April.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			TOTAL FOR BRITISH INDIA.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1841	56,772	1,641,069	50,317	{ Operations suspended from } 1835 to 1841						56,772	2,844,883	60,802	2,963,557
1842	23,101	2,512,631	37,141		258,598	None.				23,101	3,288,782	56,751	3,368,614
1843	None.	2,061,186	22,456		104,020	8,674				None.	3,304,773	31,134	3,393,807
1844	16,634	2,176,603	57,232		422,846	12,387				16,634	4,672,704	85,614	4,774,932
1845	17,976	2,853,680	42,506		317,213	None.				26,996	4,696,821	42,506	4,765,683
1846	15,454	2,853,293	68,968		227,229	"				29,117	3,812,543	68,968	3,940,658
1847	42,733	1,647,812	38,792		698,401	"				42,733	2,924,908	71,198	3,038,840
1848	16,203	1,011,987	45,368		340,530	10,095				46,293	1,782,260	67,461	1,886,014
1849	70,470	1,380,327	61,467		129,665	8,246				70,470	2,579,265	69,713	2,719,448
1850	32,452	1,369,712	30,647		185,417	10,596				33,982	2,411,204	41,243	2,486,429
1851	121,782	1,213,110	32,600		362,682	11,689				123,717	2,616,418	44,289	2,784,424
1852	62,550	1,758,019	63,596		393,497	9,193				62,553	4,210,496	72,720	4,373,778
1853	None.	2,796,020	46,614		675,054	8,950				None.	5,509,961	66,075	5,608,039
1854	145,678	2,318,270	46,064		296,843	12,733				145,678	5,232,435	56,014	5,453,127
1855	2,677	704,317	69,503		546,232	12,065				2,677	3,663,902	95,318	3,761,897
1856	167,963	3,676,232	23,999		867,797	25,914				167,963	6,973,659	36,067	7,177,589
1857	126,419	6,601,083	35,545		982,320	56,413				126,419	10,779,293	61,469	10,966,094
1858	43,763	7,806,330	83,474		566,207	65,079				43,763	12,783,732	138,605	12,965,196
1859	124,322	3,943,148	73,528		485,344	90,269				124,322	6,517,987	149,887	6,792,196
1860	68,594	6,060,116	76,155		982,320	56,413				68,594	10,670,726	166,454	10,911,776
1861	68,374	2,088,626	116,775		513,470	102,232				68,374	2,432,512	242,612	2,743,598
1862	58,666	2,671,645	43,006		489,907	107,675				58,666	7,070,352	150,681	7,279,618
1863	130,685	2,511,462	50,926		1,277,670	176,963				130,685	9,251,497	150,254	9,533,418
1864	54,354	2,698,015	112,138		644,828	132,750				54,354	11,479,685	229,101	11,823,140
1865	95,671	4,124,651	93,889							95,671	10,485,863	229,861	10,911,397

Land Revenue, Survey and Agriculture.

MADRAS.—The season was even more unfavourable than in the preceding year. In Ganjam the excessive drought necessitated extraordinary measures for the relief of the people. Cattle suffered from want of water and pasture, but murrain was not prevalent except in Coimbatore.

Prices steadily advanced. The chief articles of food cost more by from forty to fifty per cent. than they did five years ago. Notwithstanding the character of the season, the area under cultivation increased by 1,87,012 acres. The experimental farm at Sydapet, in the vicinity of Madras, was continued during the year with fair promise of ultimate success. The use of a superior description of agricultural implements attracted the attention and interest of the agricultural classes.

Cultivation.—

Year.			Acres under cultivation.	Assessment.
			Acres.	Rs.
1861-62	...	...	144,50,718	3,19,06,152
1862-63	...	...	151,43,279	3,27,19,710
1863-64	...	...	158,34,170	3,38,11,122
1864-65	...	...	158,49,668	3,23,61,309
1865-66	...	...	160,36,675	3,23,24,934

Cotton.—The area under cotton cultivation again diminished, but the quantity exported increased. The subjoined table shews the cotton wool exports in quantity and value, and the area under cotton cultivation for the last ten years :—

Years.		Quantity.	Value.	Area under Cotton.
		lbs.	Rs.	
1855-56	...	21,013,464	25,21,351	7,97,504
1856-57	...	53,988,065	72,22,286	9,38,047
1857-58	...	55,015,309	87,71,724	9,32,285
1858-59	...	38,652,542	61,17,902	10,41,848
1859-60	...	82,512,521	95,97,135	9,96,658
1860-61	...	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	10,60,558
1861-62	...	87,544,471	1,70,40,215	9,77,728
1862-63	...	62,374,133	2,38,12,882	13,62,438
1863-64	...	72,490,886	4,47,18,112	18,24,763
1864-65	...	73,101,578	4,04,18,937	17,42,078
1865-66	...	120,034,216	4,84,16,348	15,16,076

The following statement shows the course of the cotton trade for the last three years. Of 1,071,734 cwt. exported, no less than cwt. 1,016,254 went *direct* to England :—

Ports.	1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	62,087,480	3,87,07,488	66,245,553	3,70,04,081	113,820,463	4,61,47,318
Ceylon	833,360	4,71,027	93,560	90,829	255,182	1,01,140
France	7,598,156	48,36,030	5,176,828	25,31,719	3,960,250	13,04,150
Maldivé Islands	224	165	84	31	1,217	272
Bombay	1,209,300	6,93,537	900,543	4,00,929	1,263,038	5,93,274
Calcutta	600,100	4,08,660	406,838	2,28,739	484,217	1,80,556
Travancore	40,099	19,611	34,776	14,242	32,382	17,921
Indian Fr. Ports	121,550	81,163	220,172	1,42,870	205,556	69,459
Concan	617	441	8,682	3,269	2,652	828
Chittagong	.....	.....	14,542	2,198	9,259	1,430
Total	72,430,886	4,47,18,115	78,101,578	4,04,18,937	120,034,216	4,84,16,348

Rent Free Lands.—The out-door work of the Inam Commission was completed throughout the Presidency. The cost of the Commission from the commencement of its operation in 1859, has been Rs. 9,44,122. The subjoined statement shews the results which have been effected. The additional annual revenue gained by the operations of the Commission amounts to Rs. 15,06,017 :—

Description of Inam.	Number of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors.
Devadāyam and Dhurmadayam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character	91,830	16,17,249	27,94,638	1,53,132	35,371	.....
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars, 1,61,502, compulsorily 85,866	2,47,388	34,68,092	51,20,000	5,64,181	6,72,351	.....
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures only	6,831	1,49,705	2,03,701	32,746	.....	35,175	Personal Inams 3,46,946
Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily	15,334	3,13,004	3,65,478	49,074	1,35,946	.....
Government Village Service Inams, enfranchised at five-eighths of their Assessment	3,61,383	55,48,050	84,83,817	7,99,133	8,43,668	35,175	
Total	20,052	9,33,726	10,86,361	1,30,522	5,74,299	.....	Service Inams 2,04,736
Inams fully assessed	3,81,435	64,81,776	95,70,178	9,29,655	14,17,967	35,175	
Net Assessment	.....	82,597	1,03,648	15,598	88,050	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,06,017	.....

Number of cases redeemed, 375
 Quit-rent redeemed, 656
 Amount paid in redemption, 13,133

Number of Title Deeds issued 3,04,278

No. Rs. A. P.

375 656 11 1

13,133 13 4

Survey.—In 1865-66, 384 villages, containing 1,615 square miles of country, were surveyed; 811 villages, containing 1,787 square miles, were mapped; and the maps of 746 villages, containing 1,250 square miles, were lithographed. The survey department was at work in 707 villages, containing 1,633 square miles, at the close of the year. The demarcation of two districts was commenced. The correct areas of 1,742 villages, containing 3,854 square miles, were ready for settlement purposes. The total expenditure in the survey department amounted to Rs. 4,55,205-5-9. The average cost of completed work was Rs. 85-9 per mile, or Re. 0-2-2 per acre, including surveying, mapping, lithography, and computation of areas. Field operations were carried on during the year by the Settlement Department in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, and Kistna. In the last named district the work consisted chiefly of the re classification of villages, the settlement accounts of which had been lost in the cyclone of 1864. The total area demarcated was 2,625 square miles, and the area classified (including that re-classified) 1,916 square miles. The demarcation of Tinnevely was completed. The new settlement was successfully introduced in the central and eastern deltas, and in most of the upland talooks of the Godavery district; the total number of villages settled being 463. In Kurnool proper the settlement was introduced in 106 villages, for which survey areas had been received. In the Kistna district the whole of the Masulipatam division, with the exception of a few villages in two taluks, was brought under the new settlement. The settlement of the Trichinopoly district, nearly completed in 1863-64, was brought to a close, and the settlement registers were printed.

Waste Lands.—In Ganjam of waste land 207 acres were sold in freehold for Rs. 8,265, and in Coimbatore 166 acres for Rs. 832. A small extent of land was also sold, under the special rules, on the Neilgherry and Shevaroy Hills, and in the Wynnaad.

Forests.—Continued attention was paid, through the year, to the raising of plantations to replace the forests which are gradually diminishing. The villagers in all districts were stimulated to raise village topes, and in some parts of the country very favourable results attended the exertions of the district officers. Nurseries for young trees are in process of formation in all the districts, and endeavours were made with fair success to plant the sandy tracts along the sea shore with

the Casuarina. In Nellore an experimental plantation of firewood was commenced, and tracts were reserved elsewhere for like purposes.

Cinchona.—Unprecedented progress was made in the *Cinchona* plantations. The average rate of propagation increased from 21,200 to 48,968, and the total number of plants was doubled during the year, and amounted to 11,56,070 on the 1st May 1866. These very satisfactory results are mainly due to the circumstance that the trees which were first planted out in August 1862, and which were in May 1866 from twelve to twenty feet high, and from eleven to twenty-two inches in diameter at the bole, had already produced millions of excellent seeds. The bark of the oldest plants increased in thickness and improved in appearance, and the yield of crystallized sulphates was ascertained by analysis to be no less than ten per cent. It has been proved that strips of bark may be removed from the trees without injuring them, if moss be immediately applied, and that by mossing the trees before the bark is stripped off, the latter may be immensely improved both in thickness and quality. Now that seeds are produced in abundance, the number of plants may be rapidly increased to any desired extent, and the cultivation may be readily extended to all favourable localities.

Tea.—In the Tea plantations 1,700 plants were raised from Assam seed, in the course of the year, and the total number is now 13,500.

Agricultural Shows.—Agricultural exhibitions were held in the districts of Nellore, Bellary and Tinnevely. Mr. Thacker, Veterinary Surgeon, was engaged in careful and protracted inquiries on the Neilgherry Hills and in other parts of the district of Coimbatore, where a new and virulent form of disease, akin to the well known “Rinderpest,” had broken out.

BOMBAY, SINDH AND ADEN.—In the Southern Division of Bombay the season proved a bad one for the crops in the Kulladghee and Rutnagherry collectorates, and Government sanctioned the construction of several minor works of public utility specially to afford employment for the lower class of labourers. The total actual realisations amounted to Rs. 1,16,87,405 and the Sayer revenue to Rs. 33,13,500. In the Northern Division the season was on the whole favourable. The actual realisations were Rs. 1,23,98,362. The land revenue of the Punch Mehals amounted to about Rs. 2,11,600. The

Sayer revenue yielded Rs. 13,01,617, and in the Punch Mehals Rs. 39,500, the land revenue of the Island of Bombay amounted to Rs. 77,242.

In SINDH the approximate land revenue was Rs. 33,47,205 against Rs. 38,69,157 the previous year.

Rent Free Lands.—The financial result of the summary settlement operations up to the 30th April 1866 is an annual profit to Government of Rs. 2,98,865, or nearly three lakhs of rupees. The number of claims to alienated revenue disposed of in 1865-66 (exclusive of those dealt with under the summary and terminable *luans* settlements), was 5,798 of the aggregate value of Rs. 51,775 6-9. The aggregate value of the claims to cash allowances remaining to be disposed of on the 30th April 1866 was reported to be Rs. 1,12,200.

Survey—The revenue survey system as hitherto carried out in the Presidency has been confined for the most part to a detailed field measurement made with the cross staff and chain, the theodolite being used only for the measurement of tracts of hilly country. The system has been sufficient for the purpose of furnishing an accurate land measurement, which was the main intention of the originators of the measure. The Jageer-dars of the Southern Mahratta country requested that their estates might be surveyed and settled, providing merely that they should be consulted regarding the rates of assessment to be levied. In case of adopting the rates they engaged to guarantee them to their ryots, and also to concede to them all the advantages of proprietary right which are ensured to the ryots in Government villages by the Survey Act. Progress was made in North Canara. Government waste land assessed at the survey rates, of which the "occupancy" or ownerships subject to the payment of the survey assessment, was, in consequence of there being numerous applicants for it, put up to auction among the villagers, and brought in numerous cases sums varying from 1 to 80 times the survey assessment; 2½ survey fields situated in six villages were in all thus sold by auction, containing 196 acres, bearing survey assessment Rs. 89-12, and brought Rs. 1,055, or an average of 11½ times of the total survey assessment. The Survey department worked over the Poona and Conkan districts and extended their operations to the wild tract of jungly country bounding the northern part of the Khandeish collectorate. With the exception of a few spots inhabited by the Bheels, the country referred to is generally uninhabited. The measurement of the whole of Gujerat Proper was very nearly completed, and

satisfactory progress was made in two of the five talookas of the Punch Mehals. The total area measured in the year under report was 347,141 acres. The detailed survey of the city of Ahmedabad, and of the towns of Surat, Broach, and Bulsar, progressed favourably. The trigonometrical survey of the Island of Bombay was begun.

In SINDH the survey and settlement were carried out on a systematic plan. The operations of the year comprised the measurement of an area of 847,868 acres; the classification of an area of 275,957 acres, and the settlement of 91 dehs or villages. The topographical survey surveyed "mauzawar" 967,987 acres on $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to an inch and "topographical" on the scale of 1 mile to an inch 641,715.

Forests.—In Bombay the receipts of the department were Rs. 7,30,347 and the expenditure Rs. 6,33,916. In Sindh the

agriculture.—The following shows the cultivation of Sindh.

		1864-65.	1865-66.
Kurrachee	...	324,427	310,000
Hyderabad	...	430,008	559,403
Shikarpoor	...	684,546	685,000
Frontier	...	121,382	122,000
Thur and Parkur...	...	172,441	195,057
Total	...	1,732,804	1,871,460

Cotton.—Act IX. of 1863, entitled "an Act for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton, and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade of the Presidency of Bombay," continued to produce beneficial effects. The number of bales of cotton exported from the ports of Bombay, Kurrachee, and Canara was 1,139,006. The fees levied amounted to Rs. 2,71,487-2-6. Press licence fees, fines, and sale proceeds of cotton confiscated under Act IX. of 1863 amounted to Rs. 3,708-2-9. After deducting all charges for establishments, &c., Rs. 1,95,118-8-4, there was left as balance for the year of Rs. 80,076-12-11. The convictions under the Act numbered 35. The officers of the department paid much attention to the introduction of an improved description of cotton into their respective districts, and of a better style of cultivation. An almost total revolution was effected in Khandeish by extirpating the indigenous seed and substituting that from Berar. The Pensioner's Colony at Chalisgam in Kandeish, consisting chiefly of pensioners from the Artillery and Infantry, was 627 strong, being eleven less than the previous year, and possessed 447

head of horned cattle, 98 head of sheep and goats, 45 carts and 133 ploughs. Out of 2 860 acres held by pensioners, 2,022 acres were cultivated and only 838 acres waste. The colonists are reported to be on good terms with the people of the country.

BENGAL.—The following gives details of the land revenue :—

Year.	Current Demand.	Total, including Arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.	Advance Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1850-51...	3,61,81,623	3,98,56,591	3,56,49,791	3,44,255	38,02,545	.....
1855-56...	3,63,94,006	3,98,65,471	3,63,32,499	4,49,116	30,83,856	.....
1860-61...	3,70,19,738	4,02,52,177	3,70,33,849	1,48,903	30,69,425	.....
1864-65...	3,73,43,831	4,05,56,468	3,68,76,802	1,50,504	35,29,162	.....
1865-66	3,77,19,764	4,13,69,437	3,75,52,227	3,15,202	35,02,008	2,04,433

Lands sold and redeemed.—During the year 244 petty Government estates, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 243-8-5½, were redeemed by the payment of Rs. 3,172-15-11. Up to the close of the year, 14,822 estates, bearing an aggregate yearly revenue of Rs. 7,712 0-8, had been redeemed by the payment of Rs. 87,109 8-6. There still remained 43,137 estates, charged with an annual revenue of Rs. 79,936-12-4½, susceptible of redemption. 718 estates were sold during the year for the recovery of their own arrears, of which 52, bearing a revenue of Rs. 7,943, were purchased for Government at a total cost of Rs. 35, and 666, bearing a revenue of Rs. 36,731, were purchased by private individuals for the sum of Rs. 4,77,244, or nearly thirteen times the revenue, which shows how very light the pressure of revenue actually is in most cases. The arrears due from all the estates sold were Rs. 25,080. No less than 1,036 tenures created since the settlement were admitted during the year to *common* registry, which protects them in the event of the sale of the parent estate from all purchasers but the Government. The total number of tenures thus registered up to the close of the year was 1,921, the gross rent payable to the superior proprietors of which was Rs. 13,12,663, upon an area of 3,603,781 acres. The number of parent estates affected was 1,099. 17 such tenures were admitted to *special* registry, which protects them even in case of the estate falling into the hands of Government. The total number of tenures so registered up

to the end of the year was 212, with a rental of Rs. 2,08,609, and an area of 296,047 acres, the parent estates affected being in number 115. No building leases were *commonly* registered during the year. Altogether 40 such leases have been so registered in 13 estates, the rental being Rs. 333. One building lease was *specially* registered, making altogether three such tenures specially registered in one estate with a rental of Rs. 17. Government property rights in 4,669 whole estates and 303 shares involving 1,052,066 and 36,277 acres respectively had been sold up to the end of 1865-66 for Rs. 91,48,556 and Rs. 10,90,066 respectively. There remained for sale 1,950 whole estates and 42 shares, the former being expected to fetch about 50 lakhs of rupees when sold, and the latter nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

Waste Lands.—The number of grants made under the old rules was 26, having an area of 78,018 acres, with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 21,942; the number of these grants up to the end of the year being 360, with an area of 526,867 acres, and an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 1,55,314. The number of leases under the old rules redeemed was 25, having an area of 122,761 acres, for which the price of commutation paid amounted to Rs. 74,229, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 2,22,825; and the total number of leases redeemed up to the end of the year was 65, with an area of 212,272 acres, for which the price of commutation had been paid to the extent of Rs. 2,01,338, which still left an unpaid balance of Rs. 2,94,780. The number of lots sold during the year was 125, having an area of 164,312 acres, the price paid for which amounted to Rs. 4,75,903, while the aggregate number hitherto sold amounts to 664, having an area of 650,227 acres, the price fetched amounting to Rs. 33,95,780. The cultivation leases taken up under the ordinary settlement rules of the several districts were 148 in number, with an area of 36,422 acres, of which the initial revenue was Rs. 37,777, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 38,616; and the total number of leases altogether taken up to the end of the year was 494, with an area of 100,039 acres, the present revenue being Rs. 68,174, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 75,625. A lease of the whole unassigned portion of the Sunderbuns was given to a Reclamation Company on the following terms:—The land will be held rent-free for 20 years, after which it will be liable to a gradually increasing assessment, reaching its maximum of 2 annas per beegah, or about 6 annas per acre in the 51st year; one-eighth must be cleared in 10 years, one-fourth in 20, and one-half in 40 years.

but resumption in case of non-clearance, will take effect separately in each of the lots.

Land Litigation—Under the rent laws the number of *suits* instituted increased from 117,414 to 123,103, a larger number than had been instituted in any one year since 1861-62. The number of suits revived and re-heard had also increased, and counting in the arrears of last year, there were no less than 148,405 suits for disposal during the year. The number of *applications* had also slightly increased, but these proceedings are of very little consequence. Altogether there were 2,529 applications for disposal during the year. No causes for this unusual influx of business were assigned, unless possibly the scarcity of food may have made it particularly difficult for the landlords to collect their rents. Almost the whole increase was in the various kinds of suits by landlords against tenants; suits for arrears of rent having arisen from 99,004 to 100,683, and suits for arrears and ejectment from 3,112 to 6,045. Suits by tenants against their landlords had at the same time rather diminished. Analogously the notices of enhancement had risen from 16,700 to 19,353, and notices of relinquishment fallen from 6,058 to 3,959.

Surveys.—The entire area expected to be completed was 6,252 square miles, of which 4,702 square miles were classed as mauzawar work; 970 square miles as topographical work, and 580 square miles as waste lands. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,53,923 3-10, giving an average of Rs. 56-9-9 per square mile. Taking the average on each class of work separately the rate on the mauzawar work was Rs. 56-11-11 per square mile, on topographical work Rs. 46-3 2, and on waste lands Rs. 72 14-7. The entire area demarcated by the non professional parties was 5,606 square miles, though for about 700 miles merely re-erection of obliterated field marks had to be carried out. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,88,056, which gave an average of Rs. 33-8-8 per square mile. The districts in which the survey has not yet been completed are the following:

Maunbloom.

Cackar.

Palamow.

Chittagong and Hill Tipperah,
and

The several districts in Assam.

Sylhet.

1 Banks of the Ganges.

Forests.—Conservancy rules were passed for the Sikkim forests. The examination of the Sikkim Terai was completed. Timber-cutting commenced, though on a somewhat small and experimental scale, in the temperate forests, the Terai, and the valleys of the Teesta and Great Rungeet, where sal, sissoo, pine,

oak, pines, and magnolia, were cut for railway sleepers, railway waggons, and other uses. Five maunds of a species of *Cornus* were sent to the Gunpowder Agency at Ishapore, as it was supposed that this wood might be a good substitute for the dogwood of Europe (*Cornus Sanguinea*, Lin.)

Mines.—A general examination of the coal-fields in Upper Assam had been completed by Mr. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, the result of which was to establish the existence of rich and extensive coal mines both at Jaipore and on the Terap. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that these mines should be at once thrown open to private enterprise. No grant shall exceed in area one square mile, or 460 acres; all grants shall be at first rent-free, but on completion of the survey and demarcation of a grant, an annual surface rent of six annas an acre shall be levied; and lastly, if *bonâ fide* mining operations are not commenced within three years from the date of a grant, or if at any time such operations cease for a period of five years, the grant shall be forfeited.

Agricultural Shows were held at Debrooghur, Mymensing, Chootea and Comillah. An exhibition of the products and industries of the Western Doars was also held at Alipore, in the Buxa Doar, in June 1865. Twenty Hissar bulls were introduced into Bengal to improve the breed of cattle. The arrangement of plants in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, according to their natural orders, was nearly completed. Additional groups of 19 orders of exogenous plants were formed during the year. With the exception of Rubiacæ and Urticacæ, all the large natural orders of this class are now illustrated in the gardens. The collection of palms, consisting of about 80 species, was rearranged. A garden was formed for the cultivation of all the annual indigenous Indian plants and small perennial plants, and nearly 1,000 species are now illustrated in this garden. Twenty-five Wardian cases, containing 746 plants, were distributed during the year. And also 9 closed boxes containing 80 bundles of orchids and 320 cuttings, and 30 open boxes containing 753 plants. In addition to these 1,824 plants in pots were distributed to applicants in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The number of plants received during the year from various parts of the world (England, Java, Ceylon, Australia, Burmah, Mauritius, and elsewhere) was 1,362; also 101 packets containing 847 bulbs and tuberous plants. Besides these the Curator of the Garden, while engaged in distributing *Cinchona* plants in Chittagong, made a large collection of interesting plants, nearly 2,000 in number, so that the total number of plants added to the garden exceeded 4,000.

Tea.—The statement below exhibits the reported results of the year in the several tea districts in Bengal, but the difficulty in obtaining accurate information owing to the unwillingness of the planters to afford it, had not been obviated, and the figures here given are necessarily, at least in regard to some districts, only approximate.

Province or District.	Year reported upon.	Number of Gardens or Estates.		Extent of Land under cultivation.		Increase.	Out-turn of Tea.		Increase or decrease.	Number of local laborers employed.	Number of imported laborers employed.
		In year preceding year of report.	In year of report.	In year preceding year of report.	In year of report.		In year preceding year of report.	In year of report.			
Assam	1865	492	652	43,577	45,827	2,250	2,396,345	2,773,253	lbs. Increase. 376,908	56,540	30,269
Cachar	1865-66	105	112	20,061	28,747	8,686	767,557	1,300,370	lbs. Increase. 532,813	...	...
Sylhet	1865	12	...	2,500	3,500	1,000	58,000	108,000	lbs. Increase. 50,000	1,400	900
Darjeeling	1865-66	25	32	8,813	9,829	1,016	351,700	335,481	lbs. Decrease. 16,219	...	...
Chittagong	1865-66	8	15	1,000	2,300	1,300	1,600	.....	lbs. .....	...	...

In Assam the total area of land taken for tea cultivation was 616,018 acres, of which 45,827 acres only appear to have been brought under cultivation. The total number of grants in this district is 132, but statistics have been received only from 112. The money drawn from the Cachar Treasury during the year for carrying on the tea gardens was Rs. 20,29,184, and added to the disbursements of previous years, exhibits a total outlay of Rs. 77,30,000 up to the close of the year. In Sylhet the quantity of land taken up for tea cultivation was about 29,000 acres, of which about 17,000 acres are Government waste lands, and the remainder is held from zemindars or as temporarily-settled lands. The statistics given for Darjeeling are believed to be accurate. No statistics have been furnished for the tea districts of the Chota Nagpore Division. The aggregate quantity of tea exported from the Port of Calcutta during the year was 5,291,824 lbs., against 3,452,202 lbs. in the preceding year, which shows an increase to the extent of 1,839,622.

Cinchona.—The rapid extension of the open-air Cinchona plantations was secured by separating a large number of plants of each species as the stock from which the plants to form the plantation are procured. The increase at Darjeeling in the year was from 37,382 to 178,741. The number of plants sold and distributed was 2,158. The cultivation was begun in Chittagong.

Fisheries.—The Lieutenant Governor authorized the establishment of two oyster nurseries on the Chittagong coast, at the mouth of the Karnafoolie river, at an expense of not more than Rs. 400. The localities chosen are believed to be favourable to the propagation of oysters; and the experiment was to be tried at first with common and not pearl-producing oysters. •

- **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES**.—The rainfall was below the average of four years, the season was unfavourable and the harvest scanty. The revenue year ended on 30th September 1865. The ease with which the land revenue was collected shows that the landed interest had not been injuriously affected by high prices and partial distress. Of remissions amounting to Rs. 22,27,552, nearly 16 lacs were on account of years previous to, or connected with, the Mutiny. The number of dusticks issued was 1,04,902—upwards of 1,000 less than in the previous year; the number of severer processes for the realization of the Revenue decreased from 35 to 31: The following is taken from the General Report of the Census of 1865:—

Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, and

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.			Area in square British statute miles of 640 acres each.	Area in acres.
MEERUT	Dehra Doon, ...	423	1,020*74	6,53,271		
	Soharunpore, ...	1,926	2,227*85	14,25,825		
	Woozuffernuggur, ...	1,041	1,048 98	10,54,065		
	Meerut, ...	1,694	2,361 97	15,11,661		
	Boohundshuhur, ...	1,505	1,908 39	12,21,373		
	Allypore, ...	1,709	1,859 50	11,90,118		
	Total, ...	8,428	11,025*49	70,56,313		
KUMAON	Kumaon, ...	3,487	About 6,000 00	About 38,40,000		
	Gurhwal, ...	4,417	5,000*00	32,00,000		
	Total, ...	7,904	Approximately 11,000 00	Approximately 70,40,000		
ROHILCUND	Bijnour, ...	3,023	1,882*28	12,04,059		
	Moradabad, ...	3,027	2,460 74	15,74,871		
	Budaon, ...	1,856	1,972*34	12,62,491		
	Parilly, ...	3,032	2,372 78	15,18,579		
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,794	2,328 77	14,90,414		
	Peraic, ...	480	734*00	4,69,760		
	Total, ...	14,217	11,751 21	75,20,777		
AGRA	Muttra, ...	1,027	1,612 53	10,32,021		
	Agra, ...	1,143	1,873*50	11,99,037		
	Farruckabad, ...	1,645	1,691 37	10,84,399		
	Mynpoory, ...	1,412	1,666*45	10,66,534		
	Etawah, ...	1,558	1,631 44	10,44,123		
	Etah, ...	1,319	1,404*43	8,04,838		
	Total, ...	8,104	9,882 72	63,24,952		
JHANSIE	Jaloun, ...	960	1,546 43	9,89,713		
	Jhansie, ...	698	1,098 27	10,29,295		
	Lullutpore, ...	750	1,947*41	12,46,346		
	Total, ...	2,408	5,102 11	32,65,354		
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore, ...	2,272	2,366*16	15,14,343		
	Futtehpore, ...	1,617	1,589 35	10,11,426		
	Banda, ...	1,265	3,030 14	19,39,291		
	Allahabad, ...	3,904	2,704 95	17,69,567		
	Humceppore, ...	918	2,288 50	14,61,641		
	Total, ...	10,066	12,030 10	76,99,268		
GORUCKPORE	Goruckpore, ...	15,748	7,400 81	47,36,522		
	Azimgurh, ...	6,276	2,545 07	16,28,849		
	ounpore, ...	3,331	1,552*16	9,93,393		
BENARES	ounpore, ...	6,370	5,200*23	33,28,148		
	Mirzapore, ...	2,307	995 70	6,37,249		
	Benares, ...	5,133	2,222*15	14,22,173		
	Ghazeepore, ...	22,523	12,515 31	80,09,802		
	Total, ...	616	2,672*13	17,10,164		
AJMERE	Ajmere, ...	89,764	82,379*88	5,33,63,152		
	GRAND TOTAL, ...		11,000*00	70,40,000		
			72,379*88	4,63,28,152		

Population in the Districts of the N. W. Provinces.

MALGOOZARER OR ASSESSED LAND.		MINIHARE OR UNASSESSED LANDS.		Demand on account of Land Revenue for 1883-84 in Rupees.	Rate per Acre on total Area.	Rate per Acre on total Malgoozaree.	Rate per Acre on total Cultivation.	Total Population.
Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.	Lakhee-raj Acres.	Barren Acres.					
68,350	67,950	20,307	4,98,055	49,115	0 1 2	0 5 10	0 11 10	1,02,631
7,81,807	2,02,922	2,19,651	2,21,385	10,03,950	0 12 3	1 1 9	1 6 5	8,66,463
6,60,173	1,97,931	53,376	1,52,585	11,22,479	1 1 0	1 5 2	1 11 7	6,82,212
10,36,089	1,85,962	46,107	2,13,503	18,19,950	1 3 3	1 7 11	1 12 2	11,99,503
7,77,196	2,80,270	45,808	1,38,089	13,00,665	1 1 0	1 4 1	1 10 9	8,00,431
9,04,973	84,680	27,605	1,72,788	18,42,063	1 8 9	1 13 9	2 0 6	9,25,538
42,16,650	9,99,734	1,12,914	14,27,015	72,28,418	1 0 5	1 6 2	1 11 5	45,77,068
Unknown,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Unknown,	1,34,429	About			3,85,700
1,08,685	24,950	14,745	30,50,020	95,563	0 0 7	0 11 4	0 13 11	2,48,742
				2,29,092	0 0 6			6,34,532
5,72,772	2,35,507	1,12,254	2,84,126	11,82,714	0 15 8	1 7 4	2 1 0	9,90,975
7,98,980	3,16,708	2,40,277	2,18,900	13,17,542	0 13 5	1 2 11	1 10 5	10,85,306
8,12,910	2,06,076	50,366	1,84,133	9,25,558	0 11 9	0 14 6	1 2 3	8,99,810
10,09,752	2,00,568	74,538	2,33,721	10,11,929	1 1 0	1 5 4	1 9 7	13,91,334
7,97,414	3,68,186	34,465	2,90,339	10,48,522	0 11 3	0 14 4	1 5 0	10,16,844
89,367	1,21,332	2,408	2,53,503	69,614	0 2 4	0 5 3	0 12 6	91,802
40,81,210	11,51,387	5,23,363	14,64,812	61,55,839	0 13 1	1 1 10	1 8 2	51,66,071
7,28,942	84,740	1,02,182	1,16,157	16,54,452	1 9 8	2 0 6	2 4 4	8,00,321
7,94,460	62,760	74,314	2,47,503	16,25,001	1 5 8	1 13 8	2 0 6	10,28,544
6,15,552	1,44,302	58,482	2,09,063	11,22,248	1 0 7	1 7 8	1 13 2	9,15,943
5,63,008	72,479	13,607	4,17,440	11,29,150	1 0 11	1 12 5	2 0 1	7,00,220
5,38,693	67,438	33,628	4,04,464	12,00,954	1 2 5	1 13 8	2 3 8	6,20,444
5,07,137	1,54,240	18,193	1,50,259	7,33,894	0 13 1	1 0 3	1 4 8	6,14,351
38,07,692	6,05,969	3,00,406	16,10,886	71,64,699	1 2 11	1 11 1	1 15 4	46,85,823
6,01,659	96,681	40,289	2,42,104	9,18,625	0 14 9	1 4 11	1 8 4	4,05,004
4,10,914	2,32,658	93,661	2,92,062	4,75,883	0 7 6	0 11 10	1 2 6	3,57,642
2,13,789	5,07,093	1,84,002	3,41,462	1,60,784	0 2 2	0 7 6	0 13 1	2,48,146
12,26,362	8,36,432	3,26,932	8,75,628	15,50,292	0 7 7	0 12 0	1 4 8	10,11,192
5,35,788	1,33,700	19,875	5,24,080	31,44,466	1 6 8	2 3 5	2 9 1	11,88,802
6,39,263	1,13,327	10,417	3,48,380	14,22,645	1 6 6	2 1 8	2 10 3	6,80,798
9,89,670	5,43,279	89,183	4,87,259	13,05,404	0 10 9	0 14 7	1 7 6	7,24,372
9,01,021	2,12,603	53,912	5,12,009	20,41,844	1 2 6	1 12 1	2 1 0	18,68,183
7,54,052	3,65,246	29,935	3,15,408	10,60,501	0 11 7	0 15 2	1 6 6	5,20,941
40,09,694	13,08,157	1,83,372	3,38,015	79,74,860	1 0 7	1 7 9	1 12 3	45,08,144
26,50,236	12,09,581	1,25,283	7,51,422	29,30,419	0 9 7	0 11 9	1 1 1	34,39,513
8,11,931	2,18,800	38,054	5,62,064	14,00,445	0 11 8	1 7 2	1 13 4	13,85,872
5,93,869	1,13,093	14,627	2,66,794	12,61,925	1 4 2	1 12 2	2 1 5	10,16,427
6,08,331	2,59,105	14,29,267	8,32,445	8,44,412	0 4 1	0 12 8	1 0 9	10,54,413
4,48,005	27,521	29,172	1,37,551	9,03,074	1 6 8	1 14 9	2 0 7	7,93,277
9,32,551	1,70,560	47,352	2,65,710	15,14,084	1 1 0	1 5 10	1 9 2	13,42,234
25,81,687	7,94,079	15,56,473	20,61,564	60,08,940	0 12 0	1 5 11	1 10 9	55,01,323
1,60,737	1,35,489	9,91,978	4,22,010	4,70,595	0 4 5	1 9 5	2 14 10	4,26,269
2,37,47,368	74,00,777	44,20,726	1,07,54,382	3,99,09,054	0 13 8	1 4 5	1 10 9	3,00,39,854

Land Suits.—Suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 rose to 60,813. The increase in the Benares and Allahabad Divisions is believed to have been caused by the bad season, and in the Meerut and Rohilkund Divisions by Settlement proceedings. The number of summary suits in Non-Regulation Districts decreased to 1,637. The number of proprietary and malgoozaree mutations is slightly less than that of the previous year, being 34,004 against 34,588. The sales in execution of decrees, 1696, decreased by nearly 200. The amount realized from the sale of confiscated estates is Rs. 2,14,228; the prices realized averaged 20½ years' purchase of the Government demand—a fact well deserving attention in connection with the projected measures for Permanent Settlement, as evidence of their popularity.

Survey and Settlement Operations.—A small Revenue Survey party was employed in Rohilkund and Kumaon during the season 1865-66. About 257 square miles were surveyed topographically in the Rampoor territory, at an average cost of nearly 30 Rs. per mile; in Kumaon the tea plantations were for the most part brought under survey. The difficult nature of the country, and the wide separation of the different tea estates from each other, necessitated a much larger outlay than usual on this survey; 28 square miles were surveyed, at a cost of Rs. 312 per mile. The total expenditure during the year on account of Settlement operations throughout the Provinces was Rs. 4,10,659; and the total charges from the commencement of the several revisions of Settlement to the close of 1864-65 amount to Rs. 17,16,476.

Cotton.—Promising experiments in the cultivation of cotton were made, but difficulty was found in cleaning the cotton with the rude native instruments in use, and arrangements were made for supplying the cultivators with improved cotton gins. In May and June 1865 cotton was nowhere fetching a higher price than Rs. 16 the maund, and at Meerut had fallen as low as Rs. 8; while in October, 1864, it was selling as high as Rs. 40 a maund. The result has been a great contraction of cultivation, which is fully 50 per cent. below that of 1864. The estimated yield of the cotton crop for 1865-66 is given at 8,24,540 maunds, against an estimated outturn of 19,57,738 maunds, and an actual crop of 16,59,917 maunds. The following table gives the several estimates of area under cotton, and the estimated crop in maunds of 80 lbs., for the last five years:—

			Acres.	Maunds.
1861,	...	...	9,53,076	11,99,750
1862,	...	...	9,85,578	10,57,735
1863,	...	...	11,35,688	11,22,051
1864,	...	...	17,30,634	19,57,738
1865,	...	...	8,95,102	8,24,540

Tea.—The yield of tea at the Government Plantations in Kumaon and the Doon was about lbs. 61,500 during the last season; more than 2,000 maunds of tea-seeds were also collected. Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000 of tea were disposed of during the year. The retail prices ranged from Rs. 2 to 12 annas, and the wholesale prices from Re 1-2 to 5 annas, per lb. In 1847 the experimental cultivation of tea was confined entirely to the Government Plantations, the total extent of cultivated land in these being only 166 acres. Up to 1859 the land planted with tea in the Doon did not exceed 700 acres, and in the Kumaon Division there was only one small private estate in addition to the Government Plantations. The state of things is now widely different. In the Doon alone there were about 3,000 acres under tea cultivation in 1865, the estimated outturn of tea for the season being nearly lbs. 3,30,000. In Kumaon and Gurhwal there were now upwards of 30 private tea plantations, employing at least 3,000 labourers and skilled workmen, in addition to extra hands required during the picking season, and with an aggregate annual expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000. In 1866 the imports of tea from India amounted to lbs. 2,439,500.

Saharunpoor Botanical Gardens.—The indents for seeds and plants were very numerous; 66,827 fruit trees, 25,945 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and 1,869 parcels of seeds were distributed. The large Museum was finished, and in it the Superintendent deposited the whole of his valuable private collections, to form a nucleus of a general collection of the plants and vegetable products of India, but particularly of the North-Western Provinces. A good collection of rocks, to illustrate the substrata on which soils adapted to different crops rest, and stones and slates best fitted for buildings generally, was also added, and carefully named. An *Arboretum* was formed of all the most important timber trees met with in the forests of the North-Western Provinces.

Cinchona.—The Cinchona cultivation was not very successful; the locality, at Chejournie, in the Himalayas, was found

to be much too cold, and many of the plants were destroyed by the frost. The remainder were removed to Chandwallah, in the Doon, where it is hoped the experiment will be more successful.

PUNJAB.—Except in Mooltan, Dehra Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan the year was favourable to the landed interests; although the rainfall was scanty prices were high, and scarcity in Bengal and Cabul led to the large exportation of wheat.

Land Suits.—While 2,56,198 cases were disposed of in 1864-65, 2,14,743 cases were disposed of in 1865-66; of these latter 2,11,069 were decided on their merits, 1,363 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 2,311 were struck off in default. This does not include the statistics of cases disposed of in Settlement Courts. The falling off is explained by the fact that suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue, or produce of land, which were formerly heard in the Revenue Courts, are now only cognizable in the Civil Courts, except in districts in which a settlement is in progress.

Forests.—The expenditure was Rs. 1,01,852 against Rs. 1,30,226 the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 90,983 against Rs. 1,84,398 the previous year. The number of deodar trees felled was 4,147 against 5,874 the previous year and of logs lunched 8,646 against 27,572. The snow-fall having been unusually heavy, there was a large amount of wind-fall timber. Three thousand deodar seedlings were planted out. The average rainfall all over the Punjab was 26.8 inches against 28.9 in the previous year and 36.9 in 1863-64.

Prices.—Under the Sikh rule if, in the large cities of the Punjab, wheat was selling at a maund for the rupee, it was considered rather dear than otherwise. Under British rule prices have rarely fallen so low, and during the past year at Lahore, Multan and Amritsur, wheat has sold at higher prices than when famine was last raging in the North Western Provinces. The steady increase of prices was due not so much to the deficiency of the supply, but to the increased demand, and to the opening out of new markets.

Flax.—Double the usual area of land was brought under cultivation, and the crop of flax is said to have been fine.

Tea.—Estates in the Kangra valley, belonging to European gentlemen and Companies, covered an area of 7,442 acres, of which some 1,875 acres were under tea. The outturn in 1865

was 54,700 lbs., and the yield for 1866 is estimated at 1,14,000 lbs. The Government plantation at Holta, and some tea plantations in Kullu, are not included in these returns. Neither has any account been taken of the land natives have planted out with tea. Some 2,360 persons were employed in the tea plantations. In the Holta plantation and factories 40,401 lbs. of tea of all sorts were prepared during the year; 1,105 maunds of tea seeds were distributed gratis to European and Native planters; and 546 maunds were transferred to the Murree plantation. The expenditure during the season was nearly Rs. 25,000. Of the stock of tea in hand 36,717 lbs. were disposed of by sale at the factories for Rs. 20,650-15; and the rest disposed of along with the estate, which was sold with the tea in stock, at the close of the year, for rupees 1,54,891-9. The Government connection with tea manufacture in the Kangra hills was thus, after nearly twenty years' duration, brought to a close. Nearly the whole produce of the season from the Government plantations was purchased by native merchants for the Amritsar market, or for the purpose of forwarding to Kashmir, Cabul and Bokhara. In the latter place the price of tea at the close of 1865 was as high as Rs. 3-5-9 per pound: green tea is preferred.

Survey.—Establishments were engaged in Hazara, a difficult country, where they triangulated 800 square miles and surveyed 470.

ODDH.—The Land Revenue was increased Rs. 1,90,341 by the settlement. The demand was Rs. 1,05,94,001.

Forests and Waste Lands.—The revenue of the Forest department was Rs. 1,15,975 and the expenditure Rs. 48,696. To the end of the year the sum of Rs. 16,14,844, of which there was a balance of Rs. 6,15,817, had been received for the sale of waste lands.

Surveys.—In 1865-66, 20,83,957 acres were surveyed at an average cost of Rs. 53 per 1,000 acres. This is a considerable reduction on the average of the preceding year, which was Rs. 71. The population varies from 281 to the square mile in Mohumdee to 553 in Durrabad. The classification of the total area made by the Survey shows the following percentages:—

Cultivated.	Culturable.	Groves.	Barren.	Total.
55	20	5	20	100

Under the head of barren, however, village sites, ponds and tanks, roads and revenue-free lands are included. The really sterile tracts are only 8 per cent. of the whole area.

Land Suits.—The number of cases decided during the year was 25,769 against 15,004 in 1864-65. This increase is owing partly to additional districts having come under settlement, and partly to the Sudder Moonserrims having been entrusted with powers to decide petty cases. The following Statement shows the degree of success which under-proprietors have met in the prosecution of their claims against Talookdars :—

Claim.	DECREED BY CONSENT.		DECREED ON TRIAL.	
	To Under-proprietors.	To Talookdars.	To Under-proprietors.	To Talookdars.
To Sub-Settlement	948	343	998	3,709
To Birt or Shunkullup	104	18	269	277
Other Claims	207	41	1,235	1,282
Total	1,259	402	2,502	5,268
Total in 1864-65	536	237	1,445	2,146

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The rain-fall of 1865-66 was quite equal to the average of the last ten years. But the rains were not, on the whole, seasonable; for almost the whole of the rain-fall was registered before the end of August. As a consequence, the rice crops of Chutteesgurrh and of the Wyne Gunga Valley yielded the only good harvest of the year.

Survey and Settlement.—The work of regular Settlement was in progress during the period under report in every one of the eighteen districts in the Provinces. By the close of the year 1865-66 the Settlement had been quite complete in five districts, Saugor, Dumoh, Hoshungabad, Nursingpore, and Baitool. In five more, Wurdah, Seonee, Nagpore, Jubulpore, and Bhundara, it was far advanced and would be completed during the next year. These ten districts comprise all the most important parts of the Provinces. In the other eight districts there was still much Settlement work to do. The Land-tax of 3,387 villages or estates was regularly assess-

ed during the year. The amount of the revised assessments was Rs. 4,92,473 or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the revenue which those estates formerly paid. The net result of the revision of assessments up to the present date has been an increase of 6 per cent. in the land tax. The work done in investigating, deciding, and recording the several kinds of rights in the land was large. Superior proprietary rights in 25,634 villages were investigated and decided. The rights of 15,644 owners of holdings were investigated and recorded. The status of 65,000 hereditary tenants was enquired into and settled; 82,209 ryots were found to possess occupancy right under Act X. of 1859. The holdings of 245,162 tenants-at-will were attested. The claims and rights of village servants were enquired into and settled for about 20,000 villages. The enquiry into *Maafee* or revenue-free grants of land was completed in ten districts, and much advanced in the rest. It appears that land revenue, amounting to about Rs. 3,09,387 per annum, is assigned under the category of revenue free tenures to private individuals or religious bodies. The total area of these assignments is about 1,641,655 acres. But the revenue on much of these assigned lands is foregone only for the lives of the present occupants. A portion of the plateau of Chutteesgurb, the Sautpoora hill districts, the Trans-Wyne Gunga country, that is east of the river, and the Nimar District, are the only parts of these Provinces remaining to be surveyed. The survey of these tracts will be done within two years, except those of the Sautpoora country, which may occupy a longer time.

Land Suits.—The number of cases decided in the Revenue Courts during the year, under the "Law of landlord and tenant," was 5,056, besides 1,279 petitions for execution of decree. There were only 56 cases and 80 petitions for execution of decree undecided at the end of the year. These numbers are about the same as those for the previous year. An analysis of these cases shows that three quarters of the business under these Laws consist of suits brought by landlords to recover arrears of rent. Litigation under the Rent Laws of a more intricate kind, such as suits for fixing rate of rent and the like, has not yet arisen, because questions of this kind are set at rest, temporarily at least, by the Settlement Courts. Now that the people understand the meaning of the proprietary rights conferred upon them, transfers of landed property are becoming common. The selling price of land is everywhere rising. As yet the general price of lands in the Nagpore country does not exceed two or

three times the land-tax assessed upon it. But in the districts above, the Hill lands usually fetch five or six times the amount of their land-tax. And an estate near Baitool, which was sold during the year, fetched a fancy price equal to seventeen times the land-tax payable upon it.

Prices have risen seriously in five years:—

			<i>Number of seers of Wheat procurable for one rupee.</i>	
			1861.	1866.
Nagpore	...	...	27	9½
Bhumdara	...	...	22	10
Wurdah	...	...	24	8½
Chanda	...	...	37	7
Jubbulpore	...	...	48	15
Saugor	...	...	27½	14
Mundla	...	...	54½	14
Seonee	...	...	42¼	13½
Dumoh	...	...	33	12
Hoshungabad	...	...	42	15¼
Nursingpore	...	...	36	13¼
Baitool	...	...	37	12
Chindwara	...	...	33¼	11¾
Raepore	...	...	49	16
Belaspore	...	...	120	15
Sumbulpore	...	...	47	8
Upper Godavery	...	...	40	8

Forests.—In the year 1864-65 the forest revenue under all these heads amounted to Rs. 89,306; during 1865-66 the revenue amounted to Rs. 2,02,643. Out of this sum over Rs. 1,07,000 was realized from unreserved forests by the local authorities.

Cotton.—The area under cotton cultivation, compared with the previous season, may be thus shown:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
In the Nerbudda Valley north of the Sautpoora Range	285,111	229,652
In the Nagpore Country south of the Range	330,755	289,189
In the Chutteesgurrh Country, the Mahanuddy and Godavery Valleys	74,332	68,557
Total	690,198	587,398

The average yield of cleaned cotton was, after full examination of the subject, accepted at from 50 to 60lbs. per acre in the Wurdah Valley, and at from 40 to 45lbs. per acre for other parts of the country. At something below these rates the aggregate out-turn of the season would be about 30 million lbs., or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. less than last year. Then there were nearly 6 million lbs. imported into the country for re-export with the stamp of our markets. Of the aggregate, there were 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. actually registered as exports from the Central Provinces, that is, about two million lbs. in excess of the previous year, notwithstanding the fall in prices. Experiments in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Wurdah district were conducted under the supervision of a European officer specially selected for the work. The season's experiments were limited to five fields in different parts of the district, of 7 and 10 acres each. On the 47 acres thus sown the yield of seed cotton was 5,549lbs., or 118lbs. per acre, which on being cleaned gives a return of 1,497lbs. cotton, or 32lbs. per acre, and 4,052lbs. of seed. At the current prices of indigenous varieties, the produce would be valued at Rs. 764 for the cotton and Rs. 145 for the seed, or altogether Rs. 909. Now the cost of the experiments, including rent of land, cost of ploughing and sowing, of manuring and weeding, of watching, picking, and ginning, amounted to Rs. 425. A clear profit was thus obtained of 114 per cent. on outlay.

Waste Lands.—There were considerable sales up to the close of 1864-65 when the total area sold was 32,047 acres; in 1865-66 it amounted to 18,939 acres. The aggregate sales thus amount to 50,986 acres; the price realized being Rs. 92,970, or Rs. 1-13-2 (3s. 8d.) per acre. Excluding one sale in Belaspore, of 16,000 acres, sanctioned under special considerations at 4 annas an acre, on account of the peculiar insalubrity of the neighbourhood, the average price realized on all the sales was Rs. 2-8-8 (5s. 1d.) per acre, or a little above the maximum upset price in the most cultivated districts in these Provinces. Since the close of 1865-66 there have been no less than 125,799 acres advertised for auction sale, consequent on applications received. The great majority of the applicants and purchasers are natives of these Provinces.

Mines.—The coal fields in the Pench Valley, in the vicinity of the Burkoes seam in the Chindwara district were reported on by Mr. Blanford, of the Geological Survey of India. Including Burkoes, there are eleven different places at which coal has been found. The tests applied establish the character

of the coal as equal to that of Ranegunge, with which the East Indian Railway is worked. The coal fields in the Towa valley in the Baitool district were also reported on. The Mohpanee coal mines were worked by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company with success. The Burwai iron works in Nimar were not bought, and will go with the land transferred to the Maharajah Holkar at a fair valuation.

The Nagpore Exhibition was very successful. Some 30,000 people flocked to see it and more than £10,000 of which Government gave a fifth was subscribed for it.

Elephants.—Thirty elephants, of all sizes, were caught. Four of these died, leaving twenty-six, of which the value is reckoned at Rs. 39,000. The whole expenditure of the Superintendent of the Khedda and his staff amounted to Rs. 30,000 during the year 1865-66. Some of the elephants being undersized, were sold at the Nagpore Exhibition during December 1865, and fetched on the average Rs. 1,400. These young animals are much prized by Native gentlemen.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The year was not favourable to agriculture. A good deal of the rice crop was destroyed by flood, and there was enormous loss of buffaloes and oxen by the cattle plague. Notwithstanding these calamities the high price of rice during the previous year consequent on the large exportation by sea stimulated the cultivators to make great exertions. In parts of the province to which the cattle plague did not extend all circumstances were favourable. The result was a considerable increase of cultivation, represented by an addition of Rs. 1,32,914 to the land revenue of the previous year.

Settlement and Survey.—A settlement of the land revenue of the Prome district for five years was made by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Ripley. The land owners, being small peasant proprietors, will not enter into any longer engagements than for five years; but the advantages of leases or settlements for the amount of Government revenue for a term of years are gradually being acknowledged by the land-owners. In the district of Akyab the rates per acre payable annually on land were thoroughly revised. The Topographical Survey of Pegu was completed. The whole of the Tenasserim division and one-half of Arakan remained to be surveyed.

Forests.—The quantity of teak timber brought down to the sea-ports from the forests in British territory was as follows:—

	No. of Logs.
By Permit-holder	33,796
By Contractors under the Forest Department	14,164
Drift and other sources	4,894
Total,	52,854

The number of logs in the previous year was 25,509. The importation of teak timber from foreign territories was:—

	Logs.
By the Salween	95,874
Do. Irrawady	21,734
Do. Sittang	8,774
Total,	126,382

The result of the year's operations is a net revenue of Rs. 5,86,562. The disbursements were Rs. 3,12,063.

Rice.—The rude state of agriculture in British Burmah requires much to be done to raise it to a level with that existing in most parts of India; but the principal product is rice, the cultivation of which the people understand, and even with their unskilful method the yield is abundant. During the past year about one million and a half of acres were under rice cultivation; the surplus produce exported amounted to 454,000 tons. The Agricultural Society imported Carolina and Java seed paddy.

Cotton.—There was a considerable decrease in the area of this cultivation consequent on the fall in price about the time of sowing in the autumn of 1865. The area of this cultivation, in 1864-65 amounted to 18,000 acres, but in 1865-66 to only 12,000 acres: these numbers, however, do not include the cotton grown in hill plantations. In the district of Prome a considerable amount was grown in the hills. The cultivation of sesamum seed increased proportionally to the diminution of cotton.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco did not increase. What is required for home consumption by the people is imported both from Bengal and the Madras Coast. The land-owners find rice and sesamum more remunerative.

Tea.—There is only one tea plantation in British Burmah; it is in the northern part of Arakan in the district of Akyab. The soil and climate have proved most favourable to the plant. The cultivation was largely extended: the great difficulty is as regards labour, wages being considerably higher than in the neighbouring district of Chittagong.

Karen Colony.—Several families of Karen mountaineers have settled down to agriculture in the plains of the Toungoo district. This colony is under the care of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mason, who for many years have devoted themselves to the education, religious, moral, and social, of the Karen people in the Toungoo district. The colony consists of 67 families numbering 223 souls; they possess 69 head of cattle, 33 ploughs, and 18 carts, and in 1865 had 210 acres of land under rice cultivation, from which they obtained 7,000 baskets of rice. They also had 68 acres of land under cotton cultivation.

Fisheries yielded Rs. 5,23,624 of revenue against Rs. 5,03,744 the previous year.

BERAR.—*Cultivation* continued steadily to increase. The area of cultivated land for 1865-66 was 4,376,110 acres, in 1864-65 it was 4,036,900; the total increase of land taken up for cultivation in four years has been 1,153,740 acres. The revenue was collected with the greatest ease, which is a convincing proof of the continued prosperous condition of the ryots of Berar. The fall of rain was an average one, but it came irregularly. Rain ceased when it was most required for the khurreef or wet crops, and there was a partial failure on that account. The rubbee or dry crops were good on the whole. On a rough calculation, 68 per cent. of the cultivated land is occupied by grain, and garden plantation, 27 per cent. by cotton and 5 per cent. by oil seed, &c., showing a decrease of 3 per cent. in cotton cultivation.

Prices.—The average prices of grain from 1850 to 1861, contrasted with the prices in 1864, 1865 and 1866, were:—

	Wheat.	Jowarry.	Gram.
Average from 1850 to 1861,	31	55½	41
• Price in 1864, ..	10	12	10
„ 1865, ..	11	15	12
„ 1866, ..	9	15	9

The continued high prices produced no injurious effect upon the labouring classes of the population or upon domestic servants, as their wages increased in proportion, but they entailed much distress upon Government employes whose salaries are fixed and who draw less than rupees 300 a month. Compensation on account of dearness of grain is given to all servants drawing less than rupees 10, those whose salaries are above that amount receive no compensation. The average price of cotton from 1850 to 1861 was 11½ lbs. per rupee. In 1864 it was a little less than 2 lbs. In April 1865, it was 6½, and in the same month of 1866 it was 2 lbs.

Forests.—The principal forests in Berar are those in Mailghaut in the Oomrawuttee district, and Pathroat in the Woon district, and these are strictly reserved for Government. The sum of Rs. 21,309-8 was from duty on teak from the Mailghaut forests taken to the various markets for sale.

Survey.—The operations of the Survey close yearly on the 31st October. In 1864-65, 462,675 acres were measured, and 633,156 classed. The settlement was introduced into 117 villages containing 167,786 cultivated acres, and 16,427 culturable. The revenue of the year preceding settlement was 1,20,734 rupees and the settlement jumma 1,47,553 rupees, or annas 14 and pie 1 per acre. The cost of the Survey Department was 1,08,715 rupees being a considerable increase on the preceding years, due to stronger establishments, and the abolition of the system of forcing work from the villagers. The total results of the Survey since its commencement in Berar in 1860-61 are as follows :—

	Measured.	Classed.	Total Cost.	Yearly increase of Revenue.
Acres, ...	2,662,486	1,668,765.	Rs. 3,73,110.	Rs. 1,43,207.
The Topographical Survey operations in Berar were completed.				

MYSORE.—The almost complete failure of the latter or autumn rains, upon which the prospects of a good harvest are largely dependent, had a disastrous effect upon the dry crops, the out-turn of which was for the most part, very deficient. The result was that the grain stores of the ryots, who in former times kept several years supply in hand, were drained by the demands made upon them at this season of extraordinary scarcity. The progressive increase of the Land Revenue is seen :—

Land Revenue.			Percentage.	
		Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.
1856-57	...	57,02,322		
1857-58	...	58,27,105	2.18	
1858-59	...	60,03,006	3.	
1859-60	...	67,73,309	12.18	
1860-61	...	63,10,117	.....	6.81
1861-62	...	65,64,758	4.	
1862-63	...	67,99,738	3.57	
1863-64	...	72,11,020	6.4	
1864-65	...	72,74,560	8.88	
1865-66	...	75,49,215	3.77	

Within the above period, the land revenue of the Province has increased by $75\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The decrease noticeable in the year 1860-61, was due to the exceptional circumstances of the previous year, when the revenue exhibited a sudden increase of 12·18 per cent. over that which preceded it. The large increase that has taken place within the past 10 years in the prices of all staple commodities is shewn in the subjoined statement, compiled from the returns of a single District, Colar :—

				1856-57.	1865-66.
				Seers.	Seers.
Raggi	Per Rupee	..		50 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rice 2nd sort	...	...		20	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gram	...	...		28	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dhall	...	...		24	12 $\frac{3}{4}$

Cotton.—The number of acres under cotton cultivation during the year was 12,012, against 57,730 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of acres 45,717. The marked increase simultaneously in the number of looms throughout the country indicates the revival of local manufacture which two years before was well nigh extinguished by the demands of the European markets.

Cinchona.—Measures were taken for the establishment of a Government Cinchona plantation on the Bababooden Hills in the Nugur Division. This range, which lies in proximity to the Western Ghats, attains an elevation, at one point, of nearly 6,000 feet above sea-level. The site selected for the plantation occupies a somewhat less elevated position in a locality where the conditions of climate, soil, and aspect are alike favourable to the growth of the cinchona. 5,000 plants were obtained from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund.

Coffee.—Owing to another unfavourable season and to the want of rain at the critical period between March and May when the trees commence to put out their buds, the crops were deficient, but notwithstanding this temporary discouragement, lands were taken up, and the registers shew an increase of acres 6,670 over the area under coffee cultivation in the previous year, and of acres 24,214 over that of the year preceding. The excise duty on coffee yielded during 1865-66 the sum of Rs. 1,02,781, being an increase of Rs. 9,989 over the collec-

tions of the previous year. The collections under this head from European and Native coffee planters severally for the year 1865 were as follows :—

European	...	...	Rs. 14,311
Native	...	...	„ 88,470

Rs. 1,02,781

Mulberry and Silk.—The cultivation of mulberry in connection with the manufacture of silk was carried on for many years in the talooks lying in the vicinity of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam, where are chiefly congregated the Mussulman communities to whom this branch of industry is almost wholly confined. Devoid of energy and unaided by the capital which would enable them to import superior varieties, both of the mulberry plant and of the silkworm, they were content to eke out a bare subsistence. From the rapid deterioration which was going on in both respects, the local trade had been for some years in a languishing state. The settlement, however, of a Silk Filature Company conducted by an Italian gentleman, at Kengeri, near Bangalore, and the introduction of new breeds of silkworms, as well as of improved kinds of mulberry, promised to inaugurate a new era in the silk manufactures of Mysore. The increased demand thus occasioned gave a stimulus to the production of a better kind of silk, and in order further to promote this object, arrangements were made with Signor de Vecchj for the importation of silkworm-eggs from Japan, for distribution to those who are willing to rear them with care, and to give the experiment a fair trial. A species of mulberry plant, said to have been imported by Tippoo from the Dekkan where it is indigenous, is largely cultivated in Mysore, though in the districts extending southward to the Cavery, the China mulberry, long ago imported by European agency, is commonly found, and it is there that cocoons of the better qualities are produced. The inferior quality of the native ruled silk is evidenced by the value. The best samples which are worth on the spot, 4 or 5 rupees a seer (equal 3-5ths of a lb.) would not in Europe obtain a higher price than 13 or 14 shillings per lb., while Japanese silk sells at 37 or 38 shillings.

Forests.—The year was occupied by the officers of the Department chiefly in making themselves acquainted with the extent and character of the forest ranges. Certain tracts containing the more valuable species of timber were reserved as “royal forests,” in which no felling except by departmental agency is permitted. Nurseries were formed for teak plantations in the Ashtagram

and Nugur divisions. Efforts were made in the Ashtagram division to work to good advantage the splendid forests along the Ghaut ranges. These abound with valuable timber trees, and especially the Poon (or Koovay,) but are unfortunately inaccessible to the means of deportation from the east side. Steps were taken to propagate the sandalwood tree for seed.

Survey and Settlement.—The number of acres measured was 507,288 at a cost of annas 2-9½ each. Evidences of the popularity and interest with which the progress of the survey is viewed by the ryots were seen in the increased eagerness to secure possession of new lands in the talooks which border on those under survey, thus affording a presumption that the cost of the survey will be sufficiently met by the increase of lands taken up in anticipation of the introduction of the new settlement. Colonel Anderson testifies to the ready and willing co-operation that the survey parties everywhere received from both the officials and the people.

COORG.—The fall of rain was 149.6 inches against 143.59 the previous year. The Land Revenue proper shews a net increase, due principally to extension of cultivation, of Rs. 6,888-11 6. In former days rice was the staple product of Coorg, but now coffee is taking its place. Until the Survey Department completes its operations, the actual number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation cannot be given. The number of acres under taxation in 1865-66 amounted to 17,839.59½; and 16,523.13½ acres are supposed to be the approximate quantity of estates under cultivation, but not yet surveyed, and 27,261.96½ acres more were surveyed, but were not under assessment; there were 1,068.51 acres newly taken up during the year. This gives a total of 62,693 acres of land under coffee cultivation, but the survey will shew it to be upwards of 1,00,000, which in a few years will give Rs. 2,00,000, or far more than the whole of the present land revenue. The cultivation of tea plants promises to be most successful. It is being introduced into all the principal plantations. The planting of cinchona is also extending. The survey department was reorganised; 108 estates had been surveyed. The comprising 3,868.19 acres, against 73 estates with an area of 14,323 acres in the year previous. There were 90 miles of boundaries measured. The total expenditure, on account of the survey amounted to Rs. 15,099 4-6, or Rs. 4-0-5 per acre surveyed, against Rs. 15,475 or Rs. 1-1 3 per acre during the previous year. At the past rate of progress the survey will not

be completed for 10 or 12 years. The forests yielded Rs. 75,456-5, against Rs. 1,02,218-10-4 of the year previous. The most valuable teak forests are to be found in the south and east of Coorg. They also contain blackwood, honé (*peterocarpus marsupium*), muttie, (*terminalia coriacea*) dindaga, &c., and can be easily worked, the land being flat. It is proposed to reserve them as royal forests.

Income Tax.

The following shews the total revenue under the various schedules of the Income Tax, during its five years' currency from August 1860 to July 1865. Balances to a slight extent were still due after 1865-66 :—

PROVINCE.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	26,21,405	40,84,505	38,46,845	26,35,561	18,44,195	6,00,120
Bombay	18,70,858	40,37,830	38,39,648	37,44,096	33,57,962	...
Madras	10,16,426	25,29,477	23,01,207	16,46,484	14,07,615	4,78,016
N. W. Provinces	17,19,428	33,99,468	28,73,987	20,78,036	16,82,769	1,66,110
Punjab	2,88,443	9,82,135	8,70,870	6,23,052	5,23,868	85,380
Oudh	1,28,089	4,35,053	5,54,331	3,55,575	2,06,918	61,599
Central Provinces	56,430	1,03,369	3,67,898	2,76,848	2,87,882	29,460
British Burmah	99,593	2,31,117	2,31,470	1,16,064	1,21,275	...
East and West Berar	26,479	20,772	21,406	17,070	16,514	...
Eastern Settlements	720	1,426	1,950	1,409	2,774	1,543
General and Political : Government of India	9,71,731	13,89,374	13,67,935	11,36,478	11,48,188	2,47,900
Bengal ... ..	...	2,351	2,703	2,165	...	...
N. W. Provinces ... ..	...	13,113	9,621	7,593	...	...
Madras (Coorg) ... ..	...	8,128	13,202	3,848	...	...
Bombay	16,697	60,217	41,051	35,839	14,418	...
	88,23,448	1,73,83,455	1,63,52,234	1,20,79,718	1,07,61,366	21,81,073

In 1862 incomes between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 were exempted with the result of relieving 76 per cent. of the whole number of tax-payers and with a loss of only 21 per cent. to the revenue including the diminished cost of collection. Schedule I. included incomes derived from lands and houses, and the relief to the class of petty landholders, who already pay nine-tenths of the taxation of India, may be estimated from the fact that in Bengal, the North West and Oudh alone 232,000 who had paid only £60,000 were exempted. All over India half a million were relieved with a loss of only a quarter of a million sterling. In the year 1861-62, when the Tax was heaviest and yielded most, the following was the classification of incomes below and above Rs. 1,000 a year.

PROVINCE.	No. of incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.	No. of incomes above Rs. 1,000.	Total.
Bengal	50,000	14,000	64,000
Calcutta	10,000	7,000	17,000
North-Western Provinces	30,000	11,000	41,000
Madras (excluding Town of Madras)	15,000	5,000	20,000
Madras Town	1,500	1,000	2,500
Bombay (excluding Town of Bombay)	30,000	10,000	40,000
Bombay Town	5,000	5,000	10,000
Total	141,500	53,000	194,500

As returns of income these figures are worthless, evasion having been the rule and the Assessors being often untrustworthy. The Calcutta returns may be considered most trustworthy. The following table includes the suburbs also, and may roughly be said to refer to at least three quarters of a million of population. The number of taxpayers classified by incomes was—

Year.	Under 500 Rs.	From 500 to 1,000 Rs.	From 1,000 to 5,000 Rs.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rs.	From 10,000 to 50,000 Rs.	From 50,000 to 1,00,000 Rs.	Above 1,00,000 Rs.	Total.
1860-61	22,425	6,833	8,808	2,706	816	50	42	41,710
1861-62	22,268	6,624	8,122	2,612	510	53	38	40,227
1862-63	.....	9,818	5,389	660	462	51	42	16,422
1863-64	.....	9,958	5,390	672	543	55	39	16,657
1864-65	.....	10,028	5,544	696	511	59	33	16,871

The various classes assessed and the amount of duty imposed on each were:—

CLASSES.	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs.
Landholders including Householders	15721	4,63,201	15718	4,63,126	5375	3,00,021	5355	2,90,524	5365	2,70,655
Mechanics	552	26,800	519	25,097	88	3,420	88	2,565	88	2,565
Bankers	2	1,00,556	2	70,177	5	74,890	6	71,560	8	1,06,437
Shroffs, &c.	1744	92,123	1744	92,123	757	39,066	708	36,400	718	35,471
Lawyers	231	43,100	231	43,100	203	72,275	213	72,375	215	59,265
Medical practitioners	138	7,610	138	7,610	61	6,406	68	7,617	70	5,617
Wholesale merchants	3711	4,58,457	3719	4,29,700	2074	5,31,799	2021	2,45,284	2055	1,85,295
Retail merchants	4669	58,042	4402	55,033	2017	36,834	2121	36,614	2113	33,104
Government and private employes	4586	3,11,917	4186	2,89,614	3610	3,46,319	3656	2,87,353	4687	2,34,958
Miscellaneous	10284	2,62,863	9504	1,13,392	2165	1,19,749	2369	98,182	1492	91,900
Assessed by Special Commissioner	72	2,35,392	64	1,94,528	67	1,78,364	63	1,24,109	60	1,21,795
Total	41710	20,60,061	40327	17,83,500	16422	17,09,743	16657	12,32,583	16871	11,47,062

The house-owners and mercantile classes contributed nearly one-half of the entire assessment, and to these classes may be added, for the most part, the seventy-two parties who made return to the Special Commissioner, and many probably of the persons who for want of precise information as to their callings, are arranged under 'miscellaneous.' The refunds made amounted to Rs. 1,58,735 in 1860-61, Rs. 52,898 in 1861-62, Rs. 56,430 in 1862-63, Rs. 22,036 in 1863-64, and Rs. 25,189 in 1864-65, or Rs. 3,15,289 in all, in Calcutta and its suburbs.

All other Sources of Revenue.

MADRAS.—The receipts from all other sources as well as land and income-tax was during the five years ending 1865-66 :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	411,25,879	420,64,980	429,65,352	418,11,620	429,17,664
Forest Revenue ...				2,92,527	3,21,581
Abkarry ...	33,29,961	35,03,651	40,51,918	39,60,490	41,42,805
Income Tax ...	25,48,110	23,18,250	16,45,522	14,05,652	6,70,548
Mohturpha, or Tax on Pro- fessions, &c.	3,11,644	4,780	2,456	2,518	.....
Sea Customs	20,94,896	17,66,809	20,37,373	18,10,046	19,51,019
Land Customs	2,71,484	1,94,084	2,61,146	2,28,733	1,34,465
Salt ...	86,00,532	91,26,362	89,79,243	103,45,973	101,12,489
Stamps	30,14,598	20,98,040	23,81,746	26,83,918	30,66,558
Miscellaneous Items	75,295	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	613,72,399	610,76,956	623,24,756	626,01,477	633,17,129
£ Sterling ..	61,37,239	61,07,625	62,32,475	62,60,147	63,31,712

The consumption and price of salt was :—

Items.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-55.	1865-66.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Homeconsumption	27,30,757	28,49,502	29,74,214	32,36,772	33,30,837
Inland do.	30,91,000	32,72,713	31,25,278	37,09,269	33,50,364
Total ...	58,21,765	61,22,215	60,99,492	69,46,041	66,81,201
Exportation ...	6,11,116	4,16,286	3,03,127	5,32,018	12,86,965
Grand Total ...	64,32,881	65,38,501	64,02,619	74,78,059	79,68,166
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund...	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	1 8 0				1 11 0

The revenue from Stamps increased by Rs. 3,82,640. The operation of the new Registration and Abkarry Acts, the establishment of Courts of Small Causes, and the increased facilities for obtaining stamps offered by the discount system of sale, account for this result. The Sea Customs revenue partially recovered the effects of the depressed state of trade in 1864-65, when the revenue fell by Rs. 2,27,327. It this year rose by Rs. 1,40,973; but was still considerably below the revenue of 1863-64. The increase is due to large imports of spirits at Madras; and to increased exports of grain and oil seeds from Tanjore, South Canara, and the Godavery. There was a falling off of Rs. 94,268 in the Custom's duties collected on the frontiers of feudatory territories, owing to the arrangements effected with the Travancore and Cochin States, with the view of freeing interportal trade from taxation and assimilating the Tariffs and duties of these States to those of British India.

BOMBAY AND SINDH.—The Income Tax is by no means a difficult mode of taxation in India in Presidency towns. The assessment of the Island of Bombay in the first year amounted to only 9½ lakhs. At last, in 1864-65, the total assessment was about 24 lakhs, or considerably more than double that leviable three years previously, when the provisions of the Act were applicable to a far larger class of the community, and when the tax was one-fourth heavier. The unexampled prosperity amongst all classes in Bombay during that year contributed, no doubt, very largely to these results, but this cannot be held as the sole cause of the increase, which is attributed to a considerable extent to the improved means of ascertaining what was really the amount assessable, and to the tax-payers themselves having become better acquainted with the obligations that had been imposed upon them. In Sindh the receipts were Rs. 48,372 against Rs. 1,87,195 the previous year.

Customs.—The receipts were :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
<i>Import Customs.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
On general trade	66,83,120	64,52,294
<i>Spirits and Tobacco.</i>		
Special duty on tobacco	1,30,698	1,40,853
Excise or still head duty on spirits	5,92,398	6,41,693
Customs on spirits imported by land	263	201
Miscellaneous items	86	71
Total Imports ..	74,06,565	72,35,112
<i>Exports.</i>		
Sea customs	4,81,894	4,49,290
Land frontier duties	60,084	61,917
Grand Total ...	79,48,543	77,46,319

Sindh yielded Rs. 3,40,544 of duty or Rs. 438 above the previous year.

Salt.—The amount removed from the pans on payment of full duty was 3,271,362 maunds against 2,921,647 the previous year. The duty was Rs. 53,53,317 against Rs. 43,40,102. The increase is owing partly to the rate of excise being raised from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 1-8 from 20th January 1865. Sind yielded Rs. 96,158 or Rs. 10,968 less than in the previous year.

Opium.—The number of chests on which pass fees were levied was 36,200 yielding Rs. 2,12,73,600 against 35,090 yielding Rs. 2,10,54,000 the previous year. Of the amount in 1865-66 Rs. 2,00,98,800 was due to Indore and Rs. 11,74,800 to Ahmedabad. In the previous ten years the following numbers of chests passed through the Bombay Custom House :—

1856-57	... 28,913½	1861-62	... 38,667
1857-58	... 40,405½	1862-63	... 51,745
1858-59	... 36,111½	1863-64	... 21,732½
1859-60	... 32,506½	1864-65	... 35,090
1860-61	... 45,072	1865-66	... 36,200

Sindh yielded Rs. 88,091 from opium or Rs. 3,003 more than in the previous year.

BENGAL.—Customs and Salt.—The gross and net customs revenues have been :—

YEAR.	Receipts on Merchandize.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1840-41	33,09,780	37,13,384	50,23,164	6,19,074	43,74,090
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1860-61	1,36,21,367	91,39,550	2,27,60,917	6,08,573	2,21,52,344
1864-65	88,78,138	2,45,06,123	3,33,84,261	7,35,288	3,26,48,973
1865-66	86,95,620	1,96,65,593	2,83,61,213	6,97,947	2,76,63,266

The following shows the growth of the Salt trade :—

YEAR.			Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1844-45	...	...	50,14,736	.....	9,70,595	59,85,331.
1854-55	...	...	48,28,681	15,600	17,97,049	66,41,330
1864-65	...	...	8,86,028	28,109	75,40,345	84,54,482
1865-66	...	...	12,92,197	7,731	59,93,626	72,93,554

Opium.—The following is a Comparative Statement of the quantity of Provision Opium sold and the value realized on it during seven years :—

	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD.			AMOUNT REALIZED		Abkaree and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50..		10,102	35,019	2,64,16,323	1,08,00,985	3,02,210	3,75,85,518	98,11,678	2,77,73,840
1850-51...		9,644	32,033	2,14,44,441	91,71,855	5,50,912	3,11,07,208	1,03,18,886	2,08,48,322
1859-60...	20,419	4,834	25,253	3,01,01,125	1,22,07,550	8,27,015	4,31,35,690	67,73,414	3,63,62,276
1860 61...	15,044	6,319	21,363	2,90,20,150	1,20,22,770	9,44,862	4,10,87,802	88,11,740	3,31,76,053
1863 64...	23,093	18,626	42,619	2,99,83,314	2,10,35,430	15,48,639	5,34,67,383	2,30,40,524	3,04,26,859
1864 65		24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2,20,67,150	14,78,297	5,25,54,467	2,37,14,631	2,88,39,836
1865 66..		24,727	56,011	3,00,21,397	2,68,27,225	10,16,900	6,38,65,532	1,75,80,000	4,62,85,582

The total quantity of land engaged for poppy cultivation during the season of 1865-66 was 6,89,459 *bighas* against 8,01,003 in 1864-65.

Excise.—The gross Excise revenue of the year, after crediting to the Opium Department Rs. 10,26,600 on account of the cost price of Opium, was Rs. 57,33,094 ; the charges of collection were Rs. 3,71,587 ; and the net revenue therefore Rs. 53,61,507. The following table compares the revenue derived from each article during the last two years :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ..	17,83,374	14,43,901	.....	3,39,473
Rum ...	6,45,017	6,22,277	.....	22,740
Imported Liquors ...	49,284	58,751	9,467	.....
Tari ...	4,86,594	5,08,704	22,110	.....
Pachwaii ...	1,31,759	1,27,554	.....	4,205
Charas ...	5,720	5,493	.....	227
Siddhi, Sabzi, and Bhang ...	6,533	6,840	307	.....
Majun ...	2,883	2,649	.....	234
Maddat ...	82,358	72,812	.....	9,546
Chandu ...	8,625	8,882	257	.....
Spirits used in arts, &c. ...	1,205	1,776	571	.....
Ganja ...	9,76,511	9,55,874	.....	20,637
Opium ...	17,05,173	19,15,941	2,10,768	.....
Miscellaneous ...	6,535	1,640	.....	4,895
Total ...	58,91,571	57,33,094	.....	1,58,477
Deduct charges ...	3,30,671	3,71,587	40,916	.....
Net Revenue ...	55,60,900	53,61,507	.....	1,99,393

The decrease was due to the scarcity which was felt throughout a large portion of the Lower Provinces for a considerable part of the year, the excise revenue being generally a remarkable indication of the prosperity or adversity of the people. The Opium revenue increased largely during the year. The gross receipts from Opium alone in Assam were Rs. 16,45,662, and the true net revenue probably not less than Rs. 11,21,078. Almost the whole Excise revenue of the province is levied from this drug. The quantity consumed there was 2,044 maunds, which is 57·7 per cent. of the whole consumption in Bengal. From 1st April 1865 the selling price of Opium in Assam was raised to Rs. 22 per seer, which is the full price levied throughout Bengal except in the producing districts. The increase in the consumption of the year in Assam was 104 maunds.

Stamps.—The value of stamps sold in 1865-66 was Rs. 53,42,640 against Rs. 33,54,122 the previous year, Rs. 25,71,239 in 1860-61 and Rs. 9,87,563 in 1850-51. The value of Stamps supplied from the Calcutta office to the other provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to

Rs. 52,30,797-14-6, and this being added to the gross receipts from the Lower Provinces Rs. 59,97,603-12-6, gives an aggregate revenue from Stamps throughout the Presidency of Rs. 1,12,28,401-11. against Rs. 1,07,09,084-1 of the preceding year.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Land Customs :—

Department.	N. W. P.	Punjab.	Central Provinces	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt, ...	47,25,654	33,84,930	16,51,805	97,62,389
Sugar, ...	5,43,502	9,79,229	89,254	16,11,985
Miscellaneous, ...	8,498	6,736	20,760	35,994
Total	52,77,654	43,70,895	17,61,819	1,14,10,368

There has been a marked and steadily-progressing increase in the Customs' income, which was Rs. 14,61,279 more than in 1864-65. The gross income from salt crossing the Line was Rs. 97,62,389, being an increase of nearly Rs. 11,95,000 over the previous year. Of this sum, the North-Western Provinces contributed Rs. 47,25,654. In all, nearly 35,00,000 maunds of salt crossed the Customs' Line during the year. The largest importations were of Balumbha salt, aggregating nearly 12,00,000 maunds, and Sambhur and Sooltanpooree salt, of which 5,93,000 maunds and 5,66,000 maunds respectively paid duty to Government. The cost of the Customs establishment prior to 1862 was Rs. 7,000 per mensem, the net cost of the arrangements in 1865-66 amounted to Rs. 3,800 per mensem. There was a slight falling off in excise which was Rs. 20,14,702 against Rs. 21,48,266 the previous year.

Stamps.—The amount of Stamp Revenue for 1865-66 was Rs. 25,62,880, showing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 1,74,250. The bulk of the increase was in the receipts from judicial stamps. The sale of bill of exchange and hoondee stamps declined to the extent of nearly Rs. 4,500, owing chiefly, it is believed, to the cotton failures in 1865.

Income tax.—During the last year of its incidence 38,847 persons contributed to the tax, against 39,905 in the previous year and 41,055 in 1862-63. The amount paid by them was Rs. 15,91,453, or about Rs. 41 per head. In only

3,654 instances were the former assessments not maintained; and of these, 859 were cases in which the parties had not been assessed the previous year. The proportion of correct returns was 5·9 per cent., and the amount of surcharge no less than 282 per cent. The proportions of smaller incomes to the total number of tax-payers remained much the same as in the previous year; but there was a large falling off in the number of parties with incomes exceeding £500. Out of 28 millions of people excluding official incomes and the salaries of servants of companies, there were in 1864-65 only 1,626 parties charged on incomes higher than £500, against 1,906 in 1863-64. 44·5 per cent. of the whole number have incomes under £70, while 83 per cent. have incomes below £170. The three largest classes of contributors, excluding officials, were—(1) bankers and money-lenders, 10,661 in number, who paid Rs. 5,42,758; (2) agriculturists, numbering 10,111, and paying Rs. 3,86,465; and (3) retail dealers, who numbered 5,701, and paid Rs. 1,44,786. The agricultural class paid 24·2 per cent., and the official class 13·3 per cent., of the whole assessment. During the five years that the tax has been in operation it has yielded in round numbers £1,200,000, and, taking the average of the various years during which it has been in force, the annual yield of a one per cent. duty on incomes above £50 per annum would appear to be a little more than £55,000. The average number of tax-payers during the three years in which Rs. 500 has been the minimum of incomes subject to the tax has been 39,936.

PUNJAB.—The collections during the official years 1864-65 and 1865-66, from the several sources of revenue, were:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
Land Tax,	1,85,12,438	1,85,85,937
Miscellaneous,	8,07,663	8,33,817
Spirits,	4,70,543	4,86,242
Opium and Drugs,	3,14,464	3,13,948
Customs and Salt,	76,88,551	77,97,338
Canals,	10,29,127	9,96,399
Income Tax,	4,77,039	1,69,967
Stamps,	11,20,493	12,82,996
Total,	3,04,20,318	3,04,66,644

Excise :—

Year.	Licence fees.	Still-head duty.	Gross receipts.	Outlay in establishments and contingencies.	Net income.
1864-65 ...	2,08,703	2,64,840	4,70,543	65,347	4,05,196
1865-66 ...	2,41,492	2,44,750	4,86,242	61,254	4,24,988
Difference, ...	+35,489	—20,090	+15,699	—4,093	+ 19,792

The largest income ever obtained in the Punjab from spirituous liquors was in 1859-60, when the revenue aggregated Rs. 4,62,280. The demands, collections and balances connected with opium and drugs, have been :—

Year.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			BALANCES.
	Opium.	Drugs.	Total.	Opium.	Drugs.	Total.	
1864-65	1,92,742	1,36,591	3,29,333	1,85,548	1,28,916	3,14,464	14,869
1865-66	1,89,573	1,37,282	3,26,855	1,82,957	1,30,991	3,13,948	12,907
Difference, ..	—3,169	+691	—2,478	—2,591	+2,075	—516	— 1,962

The Customs and Salt receipts have been shown under the head, North-Western Provinces.

Stamps.—The receipts have been :—

Year.	Amount.
1861-62 ...	Rs. 9,73,153
1862-63 ...	„ 9,48,503
1863-64 ...	„ 10,33,494
1864-65 ...	„ 11,20,493
1865-66 ...	„ 12,82,996

The revenue derived from Bill and receipt Stamps has shown a steady decrease, owing chiefly to evasion of the law.

ODDH.—The Excise revenue decreased from Rs. 5,95,040 to Rs. 5,70,910. The Stamp revenue was Rs. 5,27,690 against Rs. 4,60,880 the previous year. Salt yielded Rs. 26,925 against Rs. 40,676 the previous year. The Customs Department in Oudh is maintained for the sole purpose of repressing the manufacture of earth-salt. The officers of the department are confident that this object has been fulfilled, computing that about 6,25,000 maunds of salt, which has paid a duty of Rs. 18,75,000 on the customs line, enters the province. The number of persons charged, and the very small quantity of salt seized, indicate that the action of the department is directed against the most petty domestic manufacture. The departmental calculation is, that it has been lessened $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds, and the tendency of the Deputy Commissioner would not be to exaggerate this. Opium yielded Rs. 75,873 against Rs. 61,712. The cultivation was confined to the Fyzabad Division where it covered 33,668 beegahs.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The revenues were :—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Land revenue	Rs. 54,53,296	Rs. 54,90,427
Customs (Salt, &c.)...	„ 18,42,939	„ 16,95,309
Excise on Spirits	„ 9,44,804	„ 8,77,855
Income-tax	„ 71,582	„ 2,26,145
Stamps	„ 5,73,837	„ 5,03,194
Forests	„ 2,02,644	„ 92,469
Miscellaneous	„ 2,26,125	„ 1,75,584

Total ... Rs. 93,15,227 Rs. 90,60,983

Under the Central Distillery system, it is reported, the Gonds and other hill tribes, who used to be notorious drunkards, are no longer addicted to drunkenness, or are much less inclined to excess, though they may not have ceased to drink. Formerly, these tribes planted their coarse grains on one hill side this year, and the next year they moved off to another hill or valley, setting up for themselves rude huts, of matting and branches, at each clearing. Now they are in some places slowly adopting a more settled manner of living; they are beginning to plough and reap like other people; to possess bullocks and to hoard money; and to procure ornaments for their wives. The women of the Gond families seem particularly to appreciate the change which has taken place, and they have been heard to attribute the improvement to the new system of excise. Formerly, their husbands, they

say, could get drunk for a penny or twopence, and the liquor shop was brought almost to every man's door; now no man can get drunk under sixpence, and he has often to go some little distance from his home to get liquor at all. So far as can be learnt, neither the Gonds, nor any other large class of the people, were ordinarily in the habit of taking daily a small amount of liquor to stimulate or refresh their bodily powers. Liquor is in no sense to a Gond what beer is to an English labourer. When an ordinary Native drinks at all, he drinks till he becomes intoxicated. To drink without getting drunk is, in a Gond's estimation, to lose the whole zest of the thing.

BRITISH BURMAH is alone in being under a capitation tax which shows an increase of 3·63 per cent. upon the previous year, a result sufficiently near to the increase in population, namely, 3·50 per cent. The various items of revenue were:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
Land	Rs. 28,31,715	Rs. 29,64,629
Fisheries	5,03,744	5,23,624
Salt	74,031	51,067
Forest produce	7,455	7,940
Capitation tax and land assessment in lieu	20,28,345	21,02,013
Excise, including net profit on the sale of opium	8,19,092	8,42,662
Customs, including fines and confiscations	20,54,380	19,10,725
Marine	2,62,085	35,913
Forest revenue	9,40,802	9,03,134
Stamps	3,48,110	3,68,297
Postage Stamps	56,536	66,547
Income Tax	1,12,258	13,209
All other items	2,62,067	2,33,562
Total Rupees	1,03,00,620	1,00,23,322

The Local Funds yielded Rs. 8,74,476 against Rs. 9,02,041.

BERAR.—The demand on account of excise, opium and other drugs was Rs. 6,89,821-3-6, being an increase of Rs. 2,53,180-13-6 upon the previous year. The collections from the Salt Contracts were Rs. 33,281. In the previous year

the sum of Rs. 38,736-8-6 was realized. The Local Funds yielded Rs. 2,38,903.

MYSOORE.—Excise yielded Rs. 9,93,247, being Rs. 1,24,423 in excess of the revenue of the preceding year. Of the above amount, the sum of Rs. 4,30,484 was collected as still head duty and license fees on arrack, the realizations from this source in the previous year being Rs. 3,61,644-6 8. The Mohturpha or taxes on houses, shops, looms, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,73,723, and exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,184, which arose chiefly from the revival of local manufactures of cotton cloth, and the resumption of looms which were largely abandoned, owing to the depression caused of late years by the diversion of the cotton trade to England.

The Customs yielded Rs. 8,88,699. Assessed Taxes comprise the following :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
House Tax	1,62,853	1,69,503
Shop Tax	1,11,556	1,08,376
Loom Tax	80,049	84,358
Oil-mill Tax	15,362	16,067
	3,69,820	3,78,304
Plough Tax, credited to Local Funds.	95,889	88,799
	4,65,629	4,67,103

COORG.—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Forests	1,02,218 10 4	75,456 5 0
Abkaree	1,40,491 14 10	1,33,079 15 6
Income tax	6,868 10 0	3,243 12 0
Stamp	17,262 8 3	21,141 9 0
Mohturpha	6,466 13 5	7,073 1 1
Fines	2,907 0 7	3,853 14 2
Unclaimed Property	298 0 5	645 2 0
Local Fund	2,970 12 9	6,685 15 7
Miscellaneous		
	2,79,482 6 7	2,43,167 10 4

The Local Funds yielded Rs. 11,590.

Local Funds.

	ACTUAL, 1863-64.		Actual Balance on 1st May 1863.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		Estimated Balance on 30th April 1864.	ESTIMATE, 1865-66.		Estimated Balance on 30th April 1866.	
	Receipts, Charges.			Receipts, Charges.			Receipts, Charges.			
	£	£		£	£		£	£		
Bengal	353,901	458,844	478,998	333,747	555,842	544,272	345,317	453,856	605,942	223,231
N. W. Provinces...	222,915	450,230	431,130	242,015	471,450	487,930	225,535	456,952	434,281	248,206
Oudh	90,294	104,601	93,529	101,366	109,890	113,549	97,707	102,704	100,299	100,112
Punjab	198,122	211,910	225,813	184,919	214,053	264,522	133,750	245,930	309,762	69,918
Bombay	340,084	299,894	127,314	512,664	199,471	170,787	541,348	355,011	450,410	445,949
Central Provinces ...	62,534	141,407	133,937	70,004	90,323	96,077	64,250	94,648	98,319	60,579
Berar	70,359	89,796	88,133	72,022	84,794	100,249	56,567	83,634	97,603	42,598
Madras	77,886	159,481	140,591	96,776	162,464	162,305	96,935	152,099	186,873	62,161
British Burmah ...	64,930	72,012	64,081	72,861	61,686	79,635	54,912	56,622	30,556	80,978
Government of India ...	83,586	61,128	11,754	132,960	44,323	18,925	158,358	122,193	12,972	267,579
Total	£1,564,611	2,049,303	1,795,280	1,818,634	1,994,296	2,038,231	1,774,679	2,153,649	2,327,017	1,601,311

CHAPTER V. EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

Expenditure.

THE amount spent from the imperial revenues on Education, Science and Art in India in 1865-66 was £670,739. From this has to be deducted £66,090 received as fees or in other ways paid back. But in addition to this very large sums were spent, as will be seen under the head of each of the local Governments, from fees, from a cess on the land, and from private efforts supplementing Government grants-in-aid. The Charter of 1813 directed that at least £10,000 should be devoted to "the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India," with the proviso that the grant was to be paid only out of any "surplus which might remain of the rents, revenues, and profits of our territorial acquisitions." Under the Despatch of 1854 the President of the Board of Control ordered the establishment of the present organization, of three Universities, a Director and Inspectors in every province, and Grants-in-aid of private effort. The following sums have of late been spent on Education, Science and Art by the Government of India, independent of local cesses and subscriptions.

1861-62	... £342,593	1865-66	... £670,739
1862-63	... 400,361	1866-67 (11 months)	... 683,130
1863-64	... 441,856	1867-68 (Estimate)	... 821,667
1864-65	... 531,980		

The grants for 1865-66 were thus distributed—

MADRAS.		£	£
Madras University: Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Registrar, Allowances to Examiners, &c.	...	1,578	
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	...	12,601	
Presidency, Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges	...	13,283	
School Establishment and Contingencies, including Government Book Agency	...	16,777	
Grants-in-Aid to Schools and Educational Institutions	...	15,864	
Scientific Institutions, Public Museums, Observatory, Botanical Gardens, &c.	...	12,459	
Miscellaneous	...	6,455	
			79,017

	£	£
Brought forward ...		79,017
BOMBAY AND SIND.		
Bombay University : Salary, Establishment and contingencies of the Registrar, Allowances to Examiners, &c. ...	3,678	
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges ...	16,541	
Government Colleges ...	10,290	
School Establishment and Contingencies, including Government Book Depôts ...	40,343	
Grants-in-aid and Allowances to Schools, &c. ...	19,899	
Scientific Institutions and Societies, &c. ...	1,809	
Miscellaneous ...	6,499	
		99,059
BENGAL.		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges ...	23,601	
Presidency, Medical, Sanskrit and other Colleges in Calcutta and in the Mofussil ...	62,621	
Schools at the Presidency and in the Provinces ...	38,270	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	35,759	
Scholarships, Prizes, &c. ...	5,805	
Donations to Scientific and Literary Institutions, &c. ...	14,102	
		180,158
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges ...	25,236	
Government Colleges ...	24,981	
School Establishment and Contingencies, including Government Book Depôt ...	14,495	
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	20,762	
Charges on account of Scientific Institutions, &c. ...	2,401	
		87,875
Carried forward ...	.....	446,109

	£	£
Brought forward		446,109
PUNJAB.		
Director of Public Instruction, Inspectors of Schools, &c. : Salaries, Establishment and Con- tingent charges	9,370	
Government Colleges	3,323	
School Establishment and Contingencies, includ- ing Government Book Depot	26,241	
Grants-in-aid to Schools	14,757	
Surveys and Scientific Institutions	3,917	
		57,608
ODDH.		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools : Salaries, Establishment and Conting- ent Charges	2,388	
School Establishment and Contingencies, includ- ing Government Book Depot	6,088	
Grants-in-aid to Schools	3,774	
Miscellaneous	2,040	
		14,290
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Director of Public Instruction : Salary, Establish- ment and Contingent charges	1,799	
School Establishment and Contingencies	10,993	
Grants-in-aid to Schools	1,822	
Surveys and Museums, &c.	2,165	
		16,779
BRITISH BURMAH.		
Inspector of Schools	80	
School Establishment and Contingencies	1,674	
Grants-in-aid to Schools	4,402	
Survey and Scientific Institutions	3,712	
		9,868
EAST AND WEST BERAR.		
School Establishment and Contingencies ... ..	.....	2,754
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.		
Grants-in-aid and Allowances to Schools, &c. ... ..	.....	2,519
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.		
Calcutta University : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Registrar, Allowances to Examiners, Scholarships, &c.	4,891	
School Establishment and Contingencies, &c.	925	
Grants-in-aid to Schools	452	
Surveys and Observatories, including Museums, &c.	113,340	
Miscellaneous	1,204	
		120,812
		670,739

The amount spent in Science and in Grants-in-Aid to non-Government schools, according to the above, was in 1865-66—

	Science and Art.	Grants-in-Aid.	Universities.
Madras	£12,459	£15,864	£1,578
Bombay	1,809	19,899	3,678
Bengal	14,102	35,759	4,891
N. W. Provinces	2,401	20,762	.....
Punjab	3,917	14,757	.....
Ordh ... ..	.....	3,774	.....
Central Provinces	2,165	1,822	.....
British Burmah	3,712	4,402	.....
Government of India	113,340	452	.....
Total	£153,905	£117,491	£10,147

The rest of the grant was spent on educational institutions directly conducted and inspected by Government. The cost of the Universities was not in reality half £10,147, for the fees of candidates are credited on the revenue side.

General Statistics.

The following shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, or aided by, Government with the average number of pupils attending them, the amount expended by Government, and the gross expenditure in all India :—

Years ended 30th April.	Number of Educational Institutions.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Amount expended by Government.	Total Expenditure from all Sources.
			£	£
1852-53	413	28,179	...	100,210
1854-55	501	43,517	76,045	...
1855-56	508	43,664	137,206	...
1856-57	8,490	190,656	174,357	...
1857-58	8,070	151,188	231,479	...
1858-59	12,479	239,053	259,377	...
1859-60	13,556	306,306	233,444	315,372
1860-61	14,322	333,078	235,369	363,883
1861-62	13,219	350,762	248,330	284,076
1862-63	15,136	394,531	274,470	401,126
1863-64	16,616	473,013	319,888	497,760
1864-65	17,209	441,591	391,277	613,794
1865-66	19,206	573,181	452,917	732,875

Schools and Attendance of Pupils in each Province of India in each of the following years.

[illegible]

* Exclusive of private Schools unaided, missionary, and indigenous Schools.

† No data; the records destroyed during the mutiny. Indigenous people are included in the returns for this Presidency, which, though not aided by in all cases, are open to inspection by Government.

† Exclusive of indigenous Schools, which are not aided by Government.

Amount Expended by Government and the Gross Expenditure for Instruction in each Province of India.

[illegible]

* Sanctioned scale of expenditure.

Gross charged.

Estimate.

§ Grants-in-aid.

The Three Universities:

Under the Despatch of 1854 the three Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were incorporated by Acts of the Imperial Legislature II, XXII and XXVII in the year 1857. All are based on the model of the University of London, but rigorous uniformity in details is not insisted on. The number of colleges of which each consisted was, at the latest date :—

Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
Govt.	Independent	Govt.	Independent	Govt.	Independent.
14	15	6	13	5	1
29		19		6	

The results of the examinations since the foundation of the Universities have been :—

Matriculation or Entrance.

Year.			Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.	
			Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
1857	...	...	244	162	Not given.	...	41	36
1858	...	...	464	111		...	79	18
1859	...	...	1,411	583		13	57	30
1860	...	...	808	415		11	52	23
1861	...	...	1,058	477		19	80	48
1862	...	...	1,114	477		13	195	82
1863	...	...	1,307	690		21	252	105
1864	...	...	1,396	702		37	390	143
1865	...	...	1,500	510		95	565	223
1866	...	...	1,350	629	440	112	555	229
... Total...			10,652	4,756	440	321	2,266	937

Degrees.

Degree.	Calcutta. 1858-66.		Bombay. 1862-66.		Madras. 1858-66.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.*	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
B. A. ...	476	243	36	28	107	60
M. A. ...	52	35	5	8	...	...
B. L. or LL.B. ...	167	107	2	2	33	16
M. B. or L. M. ...	7	7	4	16	...	...
M. D. ...	6	4	...	...	1	1
L. C. E. or B. C. E. ...	43	27	3	2	33	16
Total ...	751	423	50	56	174	93

Colleges.

In 1865-66 the following was the number of colleges, whether Government or Independent, of their students and their cost in all India. The list does not include Art Schools and Normal Colleges which will be given further on. As the Independent Colleges in the N. W. Provinces and Madras do not distinguish between the college and school branches, the columns of attendance are blank :—

	Bengal.		N. W. Pro- vinces.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.
	Govt. stitutions.	Private stitutions.	Govt. stitutions.	Private stitutions.	Govt. stitutions.	Private stitutions.	Govt. stitutions.	Private stitutions.	Govt. stitutions.
Number of Colleges	...	...	3	4	2	1	1	1	2
No. of students attending them	750	330	190	...	96	15	82	...	167
Average attendance	723	815	159	...	29	12	62	...	143
Expenditure	Rs. 1,27,673	Rs. 19,374	Rs. 64,579	...	Rs. 23,824	Rs. 447	Rs. 36,888	...	Rs. 71,945
From Govt. Imperial Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From private or local sources	76,117	57,855	9,101	...	1,420	3,753	3,118	...	33,201
Total	2,04,000	77,229	73,690	...	35,244	4,200	40,006	...	1,08,146
Annual cost of educating each pupil	Cost to Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	376	16	496	...	1,163	37	558	...	524
	282	215	485	...	1,215	350	607	...	766

* The number of candidates is given only for 1866.

These Colleges were attended by 1,578 students, whose creed is seen below:—

		Hindoes.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Bengal	Government Institutions	727	14	8	749
	Private	291	13	32	336
N. W. Provinces.	Government Institutions	4165	410	42	4617
	Private	3	4	4	11
Punjab	Government Institutions	29	4	3	36
	Private	10	3	2	15
Madras	Government Institutions	73	...	9	82
	Private	4	4	4	12
Bombay	Government Institutions	124	4	39	167
	Private	...	...	...	...
Total	Government Institutions	4,122	411	61	4,594
	Private	304	16	34	354
Grand Total		4,426	57	95	4,578

Of the whole number of Hindoes and Mahomedans attending Colleges, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were Mahomedans. At the head of all the Government Colleges in India is the Presidency College, Calcutta, conducted by a Principal and six Professors aided by five assistant professors. The large attendance (monthly average 301) at this college, the high fee rate (Rs. 10 per mensem, about to be increased to Rs. 12,) yielding an income of Rs. 32,000 per annum, and the great prominence which the Institution has in all the University lists, indicate the position which it has attained, and mark it out as a most encouraging proof of the stimulus which of late years has been given to education in the Metropolis. At the head of the Independent Colleges are the Doveton and Dr. Duff's Colleges, Calcutta. The Doveton College was established in 1855, when a legacy of Rs. 2,30,000 was left by Captain Doveton to the Parental

* Exclusive of four out-students in Patna College.

† Given approximately in the same proportion as for the College and School departments combined.

‡ Separate statistics for the College department not available.

Academy, with which the College is connected. This College, and the Free Church of Scotland Institution founded in 1830 by Dr. Duff, rank clearly first in the list of private aided colleges in Bengal, as is evidenced by their success in the University Examinations. The following returns of the University Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, in respect of Bengal students, in 1855-56, affords some means of judging the relative position of Government and Private Colleges:—

	First Arts Ex- amination	B. A. Examination	M. A. Ex- amination
From Government Colleges ...	130	56	13
From Private Colleges (aided)...	32	15	1
Ditto ditto (unaided)...	3		
Schoolmasters ...	13	4	1

The Colleges of the North Western Provinces do not as yet make much show in the University Returns, but considerable improvement is observable, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
First Arts Examination ...	4	5	9
B. L. Examination ...	1	2	3

In the Punjab the one Independent College, belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission, passed five or half of the students successful in the First Arts Examination, the other five having come from the two Government Colleges of Lahore and Delhi. The following statistics of the University show the position held by the Madras Presidency College relative to other Institutions:—

	Presidency College.	Other Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.
Passed in First Arts Examination in in 1865-66 ...	29	2	23
Passed in B. A. ...	6	none.	none.

Up to 1865-66 the only Independent College in Bombay, Dr. Wilson's, passed two B. A. students, but was not aided nor open to inspection. The other University graduates belonged to the Government Colleges.

Schools.

In 1865-66 the following were the Government and Independent schools open to inspection. The number of schools which receive no aid and are not open to inspection is small or they are of a very low order:—

Government Schools, and Private Schools open to Government Inspection.—Statistics for the year 1865-66.

No. of Institutions.	Aided.	Unaided.	N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Oudh.		Central Prov.		Mysore.	
			Government.	Private Institutions.	Government.	Private Institutions.	Government.	Private Institutions.	Government.	Private Institutions.	Government.	Private Institutions.	Government.	Private Institutions.	Government.	Private Institutions.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Class	50	83	7	4	18	13	14	9	2	10	4	1	1	6	4	4
Middle Class	117	80	92	75	52	68	100	163	2	24	12	103	11	9	9	9
Lower Class	81	1,132	73	5,161	1,768	3	823	1,121	69	61	36	546	686	32	7	7
Female	102	25	457	77	386	17	129	33	Incl. in above	11	11	12	.....	15	15	15
Total	251	197	3,664	5,320	769	1,117	1,325	1,325	91	105	63	711	692	47	33	33
No. of pupils attending them.																
Higher Class	9,330	1,481	1,515	1,214	5,207	3,132	3,126	1,741	667	1,805	1,135	270	223	831	529	529
Middle Class	8,124	3,924	20,240	16,232	1,315	3,750	9,762	23,794	2,358	2,984	1,042	10,033	9,040	392	888	888
Lower Class	2,787	26,367	95,335	50,720	198	498	1,666	67,124	4,174	2,046	1,240	18,954	13,771	1,126	1,472	1,472
Female	153	6,070	9,268	1,434	12,727	.....	3,315	Incl. in above	.....	.....	270	2,381	.....	.....	345	345
Total	20,403	20,806	1,23,639	72,090	52,346	7,116	30,836	12,959	7,117	6,388	3,687	31,815	14,937	2,319	3,234	3,234
Expenditure.																
Higher Class	Rs. 2,00,328	56,058	1,08,983	18,333	54,863	1,03,986	33,906	70,321	1,323	32,576	28,778	10,415	1,650	21,878	13,485	13,485
Imperial Funds	1,95,108	1,30,520	8,802	35,541	79,304	15,883	87,303	49,322	31,664	5,425	15,910	1,260	3,733	.....	16,680	16,680
Middle Class	45,465	1,51,129	94,633	77,826	19,924	14,087	50,204	1,02,346	30,113	26,753	3,529	50,086	9,541	9,009	5,070	5,070
Imperial Funds	19,863	2,30,998	26,136	1,01,833	12,050	16,812	9,358	1,31,724	1,36,274	93,101	10,151	36,438	10,438	.....	3,567	3,567
Lower Class	12,549	57,565	62,293	13,815	22,574	319	17,189	1,74,636	7,450	Nil	2,469	689	498	7,551	3,886	3,886
Imperial Funds	2,720	62,581	1,73,153	2,49,382	1,51,277	2,681	14,793	2,03,661	94,401	5,082	4,963	1,09,062	18,085	.....	3,346	3,346
Female.	7,410	30,528	20,698	14,460	10,487	.....	5,617	Incl. in above	.....	.....	2,726	83	.....	.....	3,070	3,070
Imperial Funds	35	50,570	7,377	13,696	16,495	.....	32,829	above.	.....	.....	8,692	11,942	.....	.....	4,929	4,929
Total	2,65,692	2,95,350	2,52,517	1,23,625	1,75,073	1,44,906	1,07,006	3,54,303	30,403	59,626	37,741	61,797	11,619	39,068	25,561	25,561
Imperial Funds	2,17,726	4,93,658	2,17,552	4,02,653	2,06,945	25,384	2,06,530	3,89,847	2,25,258	20,556	38,131	1,61,727	32,856	.....	20,492	20,492
Grand Total	4,83,418	7,88,939	4,70,060	5,26,661	3,92,018	2,06,748	1,70,247	3,73,689	7,44,150	2,87,751	40,287	73,872	23,524	44,478	39,068	55,053

"Higher Class," Schools are those which educate up to the University Entrance standard. The "Middle Class" is "composed of schools which do not educate up to the University standard, but which are above the schools designed for the education of the masses," and the "Lower Class" is "composed of schools located in villages, towns, &c., and designed primarily for the education of the masses." In Bengal the "Lower Class" has been made to include only the "strictly elementary" schools in which instruction is "conveyed exclusively in the Vernacular," and is "mainly confined to reading, writing, and simple arithmetic," all other schools, whether Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular, (not being Institutions educating up to the University Standard) being entered under the Middle Class." This appears to have been carried out in all Provinces except the North-Western, Oudh and the Central Provinces, where the Tehsil or Town schools have been wholly or partly entered in the Lower Class. As these schools all provide a more than elementary Vernacular Education, they appear under "Middle Class schools." While in Bengal the average cost of each pupil in Government Higher Class schools was only Rs. 43 (of which Rs. 23 were paid by Government,) in the North-Western Provinces the average cost is Rs. 83 (of which Rs. 76 were paid by Government.) The cost per pupil in Private schools is in like proportion higher in the North-Western Provinces than in Bengal. The cause of this is not, as might be supposed, that the Bengal schools are better filled, making the average cost of each pupil less; for in point of fact the schools in the North-Western Provinces have a larger attendance. The inference is that the expenditure in the Institutions of the North-Western Provinces is on a much higher scale than in Bengal. The cost of Zillah school education in the Punjab is very moderate, being only half the amount per pupil shown in the Bengal returns. But the much higher class of education (as shown by the University returns) given in the Bengal Institutions, and the preponderance of lower class pupils in the Punjab schools fully account for the difference. In Bombay the cost per pupil is as high as in the North-Western Provinces (Rs. 83 per pupil in Government schools). But there is much in the local circumstances of Bombay which explains the high cost of education. The expense of living is exceptionally high, and the salaries of the Masters are of necessity somewhat in excess of those given in other Presidencies. The comparatively recent organization of some of the High

schools has also something to do with the high cost per pupil. The average fee realized from pupils on the Government Institutions is nearly as large as in Bengal. It will be seen from the following figures, relating to the pupils attending schools in the principal Provinces of India, that the percentage of Mahomedans is 18 per cent. :—

Pupils attending Higher Class Schools.

	Bengal.	N. W. Provs.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Hindoos	... 16,828	2,360	9,377	5,063	1,337	34,965
Mahomedans	... 1,561	375	3,362	473	28	5,799

Pupils attending Middle Class Schools.

Hindoos	... 40,896	13,783	5,784	21,085	21,207	93,755
Mahomedans	... 4,241	3,360	2,238	682	1,634	12,175

Pupils attending Lower Class Schools.

Hindoos	... 32,374	1,21,713	29,125	14,049	63,653	2,50,914
Mahomedans	... 5,049	32,903	41,516	87	4,947	67,793

Total	{	Hindoos	...	3,89,634
		Mahomedans	...	85,757

Grand Total ... 4,75,401

The proportion of Mahomedans is greatest in Lower Class Schools, where it reaches 20 per cent. which is probably not far from the actual proportion borne by the Mahomedans to the Hindoo population of the country generally.

Since the year 1859 the average number of scholars in attendance in the elementary day Schools of Great Britain under the inspection of the Education Committee of the Privy Council has increased from 801,401 to 1,039,183; the number present at inspection from 880,131 to 1,264,829; the number of certificated teachers in the schools from 6,222 to 11,871; the number of schools under inspection from 6,586 to 8,753. In England the average number of scholars in attendance under annual inspection has increased 29 per cent. in the seven years, being more than three-times the increase of population.

Colleges and Schools for Special Education.

	Bengal.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Oudh.		Central Provinces.		Mysore.	
	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.
<i>Number of Institutions.</i>																
Normal ...	24	8	8	3	7	3	7	4	6	3	2	6	6	1	1	1
Others ...	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	37	4	10	3	7	3	14	4	11	3	2	6	6	2	.....	.....
<i>Number of Pupils attending them.</i>																
Normal ...	1,230	71	455	62	294	80	1,011	207	258	.....	302	.....	153	.....	27	.....
Others ...	920	248	254	.....	.....	.....	473	.....	250	180	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Total ...	2,150	317	709	62	294	80	1,484	207	508	180	302	.....	153	.....	50	.....
<i>Expenditure.</i>																
Normal ...	57,996	3,750	38,077	3,700	15,287	2,100	49,331	4,913	23,776	.....	4,460	.....	3,162	.....	5,625	.....
From Imperial funds	4,936	11,536	7,626	5,196	16,140	2,155	4,659	16,975	15,955	.....	13,750	.....	7,729	.....	4,403	.....
Other sources	2,07,010	1,000	86,293	.....	.....	.....	1,62,069	.....	64,220	10,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Imperial funds	33,943	5,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,488	.....	13,280	15,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sources	2,95,006	4,750	1,24,930	3,700	15,287	2,100	1,52,300	4,913	92,906	10,505	4,460	.....	3,162	.....	10,119	.....
From Imperial funds	37,978	16,953	7,626	5,196	16,140	2,155	11,147	10,975	20,265	15,413	13,750	.....	7,729	.....	10,119	.....
Other sources	3,52,984	21,703	1,31,906	8,896	31,427	4,255	1,63,447	21,898	1,29,201	25,918	18,220	.....	10,882	.....	10,119	.....
Total ...	3,52,984	21,703	1,31,906	8,896	31,427	4,255	1,63,447	21,898	1,29,201	25,918	18,220	.....	10,882	.....	10,119	.....
Grand Total	3,52,984	21,703	1,31,906	8,896	31,427	4,255	1,63,447	21,898	1,29,201	25,918	18,220	.....	10,882	.....	10,119	.....

Of the 24 Government Normal Institutions in *Bengal*, four are English and 20 Vernacular. The four English Departments have proved a failure. Students with the proper qualifications cannot be induced to enter them, because they are not affiliated to the University. The 20 Vernacular Training Institutions were more successful. Of the three Private Normal Institutions, one (in Calcutta) is for Mistresses. Of the 14 other Institutions for Special Education, two are schools for training in useful Arts,—one a Government Institution, and the other a Private Institution, both situated in Calcutta. Two are the Mahomedan Madrissas at Calcutta and Hooghly; six are Law Classes attached to the Colleges in Calcutta and the Mofussil; one is the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College; and three are the English, Bengalee and Hindoostanee Classes of the Calcutta Medical College.

Of the eight Government Normal Schools in the *North-Western Provinces*, six are for male Teachers and two for female Teachers. The three Private Normal Institutions appear to be intended for the training of other than Native Teachers. Of the two other Special Institutions, one is the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, and the other the Agra Medical School designed for giving an education to Native Doctors.

The seven Government Normal Schools in the *Punjab* are designed for training Vernacular Teachers for the Town Schools and Village Schools. In 1865-66 they turned out 44 Town School Teachers and 133 Village School Teachers. Out of 2,012 Teachers employed in Government Vernacular Schools in the Punjab, 1,417 have already undergone a Normal School training. There are 166 now under instruction, leaving 429 who have yet to be sent to a Training Institution. The three Private Normal Schools are all for training female Vernacular Teachers. One of them is in connection with the S. P. G. Mission at Delhi, and two are under Native Committees at Lahore and Umritsur. The number of women under instruction during the year was 80, of whom 40 were Hindoos and 40 Mahomedans. The Lahore Medical College is an Institution started, some seven years ago, with the object of training Native Doctors and also Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The School Department (for Native Doctors) has turned out some 51 men qualified as Native Doctors, and six men have been qualified as Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the College Department.

The seven Government Normal Institutions in *Madras* con-

sist of five Schools and two Normal Classes. They are not merely Vernacular Training Schools, but qualify Teachers also for Anglo-Vernacular Schools; six of these Institutions sent up successful candidates for the University Entrance Examination, the aggregate number being 21, of whom 12 came from the Madras Normal School. The seven other Special Institutions in Madras consist of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges, Law Department of the Presidency College, School of Industrial Arts, and School of Ordnance Artificers.

The six Normal Schools in *Bombay* are all Government Institutions. They are intended primarily for supplying qualified Teachers for Vernacular Schools. The two principal Institutions are at Poona and Ahmedabad. The eight other Special Institutions in Bombay consist of the following:—Grant Medical College, Law School, Poona Engineering College, Engineering School, Hyderabad and Guzerat Provincial College, Ahmedabad—all Government Institutions. The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Furdoojee Sorabjee Parak's School of Arts and Industry, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts, are Private Institutions. The Guzerat Provincial College is an Institution connected with the Ahmedabad High School, the special subjects of education being law, logic, moral philosophy, history, mathematics, and Sanskrit.

The two Special Institutions in *Oudh* are Government Normal Schools located at Lucknow and Fyzabad, and intended to train Teachers for the Tehsilee and Village Schools. Students, aspiring to the office of Village Teachers, are being collected and trained at the two Schools for one year. At the close of the year the two Institutions contained 392 pupils, of whom 378 were under training as Teachers for Village Schools, and the rest (14) for Tehsil and other Schools.

The six Special Institutions in the *Central Provinces* are all Government Training Institutions. The Nagpore Female Normal School was commenced in September 1865, and is reported to have made steady progress. Twenty female pupils are studying in it.

Of the two Special Institutions in *Mysore*, one is a Government Normal School intended to train Teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Schools. There are 27 students under training. The other Institution is an Engineering School, which had 32 pupils at the close of the year.

There are two Special Institutions in *British Burmah*, both under private management. One of them is the Vernacular

“Karen Theological Seminary” at Rangoon, designed to fit young men for the Christian ministry; and the other the “Normal and Industrial School” at Bassein, which contains two Departments, the one an Anglo-Vernacular School and the other a Vernacular Training School,—the industrial element pervading both. Besides the above, a large number of the Aided Middle Class Schools in British Burmah partake, more or less; of the character of Normal Institutions.

Scholarships are assigned every year to the most successful pupils and students in all the provinces except Mysore.

School Books.

Each province has some agency, direct or indirect, for selling and distributing books. In *Bengal*, the School Book Society is employed, with this result in the past two years :—

<i>Books Sold.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	
	1864.	1865.
English	70,641	68,525
Sanscrit	1,409	2,068
Bengalee	76,582	83,588
Hindee	5,616	3,890
Ooriya	5,922	12,824
Santhali	10	3
Cossyah	1,322	511
Arabic	21	29
Persian	136	71
Oordo	3,930	2,683
Anglo-Asiatic	3,829	9,851
Total	169,418	184,043

In 1863 the number was 159,370.

In the *North Western Provinces*, in 1863-64, the sales of educational books from the Central Depot amounted to Rs. 50,415. In the next year they amounted to Rs. 28,181, and in 1865-66 to Rs. 27,782. The number of copies of works sold in 1864-65 was, Rs. 185,470, and in 1865-66 it was 187,230. The books are printed and published on the recommendation of the Educational authorities.

The following Statement shows the issue of books in the Punjab for the last three years :—

	<i>Number of Copies.</i>			<i>Value.</i>		
	Sold.	Distributed gratuitously to Village Schools.	Prizes.	Sold.	Distributed gratuitously to Village Schools.	Prizes.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-66	55,499	2,730	7,032	16,690	2,634	3,520
1864-65	101,168	3,677	5,114	24,956	1,570	3,115
1865-66	98,854	1,238	8,892	26,225	795	3,775

In *Madras* the number and value of educational books sold during the last three years were :—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
1863-64	76,438	33,661
1864-65	76,521	29,372
1865-66	76,533	31,206

The *Bombay* Book Department was more than self supporting. The number and value of books sold or issued for sale from the Central Depot for the last two years were :—

	Number.	Rs.
1864-65	... 265,643	89,479
1865-66	... 351,857	1,15,714

In *Oudh* the following figures show the number and value of the books issued in the last two years :—

<i>Supplied Gratis.</i>				<i>Sold.</i>	
For School use.				Prizes.	
1864-65	... { Number	...	732	817	16,294
	... { Value	...	Rs. 1,153	Rs. 165	Rs. 2,521
1865-66	... { Number	...	3,325	3,077	32,520
	... { Value	...	Rs. 1,423	Rs. 537	Rs. 4,988

In the *Central Provinces* the number and value of educational books sold were :—

	Number.	Rs.
1863-64	... 57,408	11,899
1864-65	... 54,999	13,861
1865-66	... 66,435	16,578

Grant-in-Aid Rules.

The rules for Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, and British Burmah, provide for the grant of fixed al-

allowances to aided Institutions, under conditions which are substantially the same, and subject to the same general limitation of the amount of aid to an equivalent of the local income or half the total expenditure. But the Bengal Code provides further that, as a general rule, schools educating up to the University Entrance standard shall get only a half equivalent of the local income; and that schools of an inferior grade, but costing more than Rs. 30 per mensem, shall get a two-thirds equivalent,—the only schools to which the full equivalent will ordinarily be given being those costing less than Rupees 30 per mensem. The adoption of this scale in Bengal is regarded as justified, in respect of the Schools to which it applies, by the greater advance which education has made in Bengal than in other Provinces, and by the greater willingness of the people of Bengal to pay for education than is found as yet to exist generally in other parts of the country. In the Central Provinces special rules, besides the above, are added for Normal Institutions on the principle of paying, not a fixed allowance to the Institution, but a stipend of Rupees four per mensem to each Student signing a declaration of *bonâ fide* intention to follow the profession of a Schoolmaster, and agreeing to refund the amount so received if he does not do so; lump payments of Rupees 100, Rupees 50, or Rupees 25 being also promised to every Student qualified respectively as an Anglo-Vernacular Zillah School Teacher, a Town School Teacher, or a Village School Teacher. Special Rules are also given for regulating grants-in-aid to indigenous Village Schools, on the principle of payment by results, the Teacher receiving one, two, three, or four annas per mensem for pupils passing the prescribed examinations, (and double those rates for female pupils), subject, of course, to conditions in respect of the age of pupils, period for which the allowances may be drawn, &c.

The main feature of the Madras Rules is the "Teacher Certificate system." But it is also open to School managers to obtain "Pupil Grants" according to the standard of examination passed. Besides these there are Miscellaneous Grants such as payment of Normal and certain other scholarships; provision of books of reference, maps, &c. and in some cases of School books; establishment and maintenance of School Libraries and Public Libraries; erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of School buildings; provision of School furniture. All are subject to the general principle that the amounts shall not exceed the sum contributed by the Managers. The

Madras Education Act practically provides another system of grants-in-aid for the elementary "Rate Schools" established thereunder, for the Government gives an equivalent to all sums made available for the establishment of Schools under that Act.

The principle of the Bombay Rules is that of "payment by results," i. e., payment at specified rates for pupils passing according to the general standards. The annual grants obtainable for each pupil passing under all the heads of the general standards are as follows:—

		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
European and Eurasian							
Schools	... .. Rs.	10	15	25	50	90	150
Anglo-Vernacular Schools		6	9	12	21	30	100
Vernacular Schools	...	1	2	3	4	...	...

The Special Rules for European and Eurasian Schools projected by Bishop Cotton, contained in Lord Canning's Minute of October 1860, provide generally for the following grants:—(1).—That to the sum collected from private subscriptions as a Building and Foundation Fund, an equal sum be added by the Government. (2).—That from the opening of each School it should receive a grant-in-aid to the fullest extent allowed by the (ordinary) Rules. (3).—That if the School be built where ground is at the disposal of Government, the ground be given. (4).—That the Head Master of the School, if a Clergyman, be placed on the footing of a Government Chaplain in regard to pension. These Rules have given encouragement to a class of Institutions which certainly merited it. There is scarcely a Presidency or province in which one or more such Institutions have not risen up under the Rules in question. But the greatest development has been in the Punjab, where the number of such Schools, chiefly at the Hill Stations, is very considerable.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS, FORESTS AND RAILWAYS.

Expenditure.

THE Grant made by the Government of India for Public Works during 1865-66 was £6,037,402. Of this only £5,063,352 was spent being £974,050 or 16·1 per cent. less, or £855,990 deducting the loss by railway exchange. Of this short outlay, £406,615 is due to the special works at Bombay, the cost of which is to be covered eventually by the sale of lands there. Omitting these, the short outlay is reduced to £449,375 or 8·88 per cent. of the grant, and is ascribed to the collection of materials for military buildings not begun, to the unavoidable delay in the issue of standard plans, and in the determination of the final arrangements for new cantonments. The total expenditure incurred by the agency of the Public Works Department was :—

	On Public Works Proper.	On guaranteed Irrigation Works and Railways not guaranteed	On guaranteed Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
From Imperial Funds ...	4,674,625	4,982	220,590	4,900,197
„ Foreign Funds in Mysore ...	172,618	.....	.....	172,618
„ Local Funds ...	521,083	.....	.....	521,083
„ Contributions ...	77,229	.....	.....	77,229
Total ...	5,445,555	4,982	220,590	5,671,127

The revenue from Public Works aggregated £917,678 of which £455,061 was on account of sales of land, and of buildings at Bombay, constituting the Special Fund for special works at that capital. The objects to which the expenditure from imperial funds was devoted, compared with the previous year, were :—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Outlay of 1865-66.	Outlay of 1864-65.	Percentage which the outlay on each head of service bears to Total Outlay on Public Works proper.	
			1865-66.	1864-65.
ORIGINAL WORKS.				
Military	£ 834,670	£ 648,658	17·86	14·35
Civil Buildings	609,773	595,158	13·05	13·18
Agricultural	176,181	215,490	3·77	4·77
Communications	830,756	949,940	17·77	21·02
Miscellaneous P. Improvement	170,427	192,767	3·64	4·26
	2,621,807	2,602,013	56·09	57·58
REPAIRS.				
Military	246,766	216,304	5·28	4·8
Civil Buildings	130,578	129,065	2·79	2·86
Agricultural	241,279	260,014	5·16	5·75
Communications	433,038	500,197	9·26	11·08
Miscellaneous P. Improvement	11,297	8,856	·24	·18
	1,062,958	1,114,436	22·73	24·67
Total Original Works and Re- pairs	3,684,765	3,716,449	78·82	82·25
Establishment	891,293	768,168	19·06	17·
Tools and Plants	74,641	128,621	1·6	2·84
Profit and Loss	15,248	49,027	·32	1·09
	4,665,947	4,662,265	99·8	103·18
Add Increase to value of Mate- rials on Stock	8,678	.....	·2	.....
Deduct decrease in ditto ditto	.....	143,964	.....	3·18
Total Outlay on P. W. Proper	4,674,625	4,518,301	100	100
State Outlay on Guaranteed Ir- rigation Works	3,343	4,524		
Ditto on Railways not Guar- anteed	1,639	3,822		
Ditto on Guaranteed Railways	220,590	366,843		
	4,900,197	4,893,490		
Grant from one per cent. In- come tax fund	110,000	250,000		

The amount expended on *new* communications has been :—

1861-62	£910,895
1862-63	907,851
1863-64	1,155,984
1864-65	928,015
1865-66	724,675

The following shows the proportion of outlay on Public Works in each province in 1864-65 and 1865-66 :—

Local Governments and Administrations.		Military.		Other heads of Service.		Total.		Percentage which the amount for each province bears to the total.	
		Outlay of Outlay of 1865-66.		Outlay of Outlay of 1865-66.		Outlay of Outlay of 1865-66.		Outlay of Outlay of 1865-66.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£		
Madras ..	..	74,379	86,552	581,670	626,699	656,049	713,251	1340	1458
Bombay ..	{ Including Special Fund	366,994	280,038	976,690	945,804	1,343,684	1,223,902	2742	2595
	{ Excluding ditto	213,201	150,967	837,098	846,121	1,050,299	997,088	2279	2138
Bengal ..	..	141,118	83,531	600,207	655,964	741,323	769,515	1513	1573
N. W. Provinces ..	..	111,893	104,297	45,718	539,043	597,613	636,450	1219	1300
Punjab ..	..	143,983	131,992	446,751	552,765	590,764	684,757	1206	1399
Central Provinces ..	..	41,738	27,642	292,553	239,862	304,321	267,504	621	547
British Burmah ..	..	51,612	54,883	156,826	202,496	207,438	257,379	423	526
Oudh ..	..	51,825	28,649	122,298	78,977	174,123	107,626	355	220
Hyderabad ..	..	46,666	34,860	73,724	59,751	120,390	94,611	246	193
Straits Settlements ..	..	4,962	4,790	25,214	25,971	30,176	30,761	061	063
Rajputana ..	..	29,045	19,979	13,766	7,667	42,811	27,646	087	056
Central India ..	..	17,219	7,611	64,013	64,751	81,232	72,362	166	148
Coorg ..	..	...	18	10,271	5,718	10,271	5,736	021	012
Total ..	{ Including Special Fund	1,081,436	864,962	3,818,761	4,028,528	4,900,197	4,893,490	10000	10000
	{ Excluding ditto	927,643	735,891	3,679,169	3,928,785	4,606,812	4,664,676		
Percentage which the items bear to the total outlay	{ Including Special Fund	2207	1767	7793	8233				
	{ Excluding ditto	2013	1578	7987	8422				

Irrigation Works.

The Grants and outlay for Irrigation Works were :—

	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant originally assigned.	Outlay.	Grant originally assigned.	Outlay.	Grant originally assigned.	Outlay.
Madras ...	25,982	29,770	100,000	92,169	125,982	121,939
Bombay ...	76,380	66,566	44,067	40,757	120,447	107,323
Bengal ...	25,000	17,354	.....	.....	25,000	17,354
N. W. Prov. ...	66,354	25,493	44,400	39,993	110,754	65,486
Punjab ...	36,517	16,177	31,665	28,134	68,172	44,311
Total ...	230,233	155,360	220,122	201,053	450,355	356,413

In a despatch dated 30th November 1865 Sir C. Wood, Secretary of State, referred to "an able and elaborate note" by Colonel Strachey, Secretary in the Public Works Department, enumerating several Works of Irrigation, which he considered might be usefully constructed and submitting a scheme for the appropriation of very large sums for that object. It is therein stated, in very general terms, that an amount of from 40 to 50 millions sterling might be advantageously expended on Works of Irrigation. A rough distribution of such works in different parts of India is sketched out, and certain rules for the appropriation of the sums to be raised are suggested. But, Sir C. Wood added—there is, however, not even an approximate estimate of any of the works proposed, founded upon any survey or knowledge of the localities in which they are to be constructed, and there is no apparent reason for supposing that the sums assigned for the projected works would cover the cost of executing them. He referred to his opinion, expressed in his Public Works Despatch of 8th August 1864, that Irrigation Works are of the utmost importance in India, that they should be undertaken by the State rather than by private Companies, and that, if the surplus income and available balances should be insufficient to supply the necessary means for constructing such works within reasonable time, additional funds should be raised to meet any deficiency by means of loan. He declined to raise a loan at once or to pledge himself to do so hereafter. In reply,

on 15th March 1866, the Government of India made this explanation.—We have estimates for completing the Baree Doab Canal and the Ganges Canal. For the Sutlej Canal a complete project was prepared by Major Crofton in 1862. For improving the Jumna Canal, we have a rough estimate partly based on surveys, and the same for the Chenab canal. For some of the Rohileund canals, and for several small works in Bombay and the Central Provinces, estimates have been prepared in detail. Most of these estimates are more or less incomplete, and require more or less revision. But this is only in pursuance of the careful elaboration with which we require them to be drawn up. And on the whole so much progress has been made, that it seems to us that it was quite time to arrange definitely upon some system of raising funds to carry out the works. And this was all Colonel Strachey's scheme professed to do. Colonel Strachey's memorandum was meant to show her Majesty's Government at home what, in all probability, according to the best means of judging, would be the effect within the next few years of the Government fairly embarking in a really earnest and practical effort for the rapid extension of Irrigation Works by the agency of its own establishments, without calling in the aid of private Companies. The Government of India declared itself ready to submit definite designs and estimates for sanction as they are matured. On 23rd August 1866 Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State, replied—There is a marked distinction between borrowing for the prosecution of reproductive works, and for the ordinary purposes of Government; and, keeping this in view, I shall not object to a loan being raised for carrying on such works when the necessity shall have become apparent. This called forth the statement from the Government of India on 7th December 1866.—We now hope, during the next two or three years, to have designs and estimates for Irrigation Works prepared, and arrangements matured to carry on a large expenditure. So that, as the outlay on barracks diminishes, we shall be able to transfer the establishments and the annual provision of funds to the execution of Works of Irrigation for which the arrangements will, by that time, have been matured. But while the provision of improved barrack accommodation for the European Troops may be completed at an outlay of 10 millions within a period of five or six years, the extension of Works of Irrigation will demand a much larger expenditure, and be the work of at least a generation. An additional sum of £350,000 was added to the Public Works grant for 1867-68, making in all £700,000 to be devoted to Works of Irrigation.

The Ganges Canal now consists of 653 miles of main Canal, and 2,968 miles of rajbaha, or distributing channel. The length of the latter has been extended during the year by 229 miles. The Canal is divided into seven executive charges. The gross income for 1865-66 was Rs. 13,50,000; that of the preceding year was Rs. 9,90,866—on which, therefore, there is an increase of 36 per cent. On the income of the year 1863-64, the largest up to that time obtained, the increase is 75 per cent. The increase over the income of 1864-65 is due chiefly to the enhancement of the water-rates, but also in part to the further development of the system of distributing channels and of irrigation, and to complete immunity from accident and consequent stoppage. Major General Sir Arthur Cotton having taken exception to Major Crofton's scheme for remodelling the Canal, and urged that a new head below the junction of the Solani with the Ganges should be adopted in preference, a Committee of civil and military engineers, selected in such a manner as to ensure impartiality, was appointed to consider the project. They came to the conclusion that, with some modifications in detail, Major Crofton's plan should be carried into effect, and that, in addition, a new canal should be constructed from the Jumna below Delhi. Sir Arthur Cotton's plan, they stated, would be much more expensive than the scheme for remodelling the existing canal; but an additional amount of water for irrigation might be thereby obtained, at a cost which would not be so high as to render it impossible to carry out the work with advantage at some future day. The Government of India approved both of the scheme for remodelling the canal and of the construction of the new canal from the Jumna, for which the surveys were to be at once undertaken. There is strong ground for hoping that the remodelling works can be carried on without any interruption of the irrigation, which is spreading gradually and obtaining the appreciation and confidence of the people; and the extension of the distributing channels is, therefore, to be proceeded with as rapidly as the wants of the irrigation may seem to require. It is not certain whether a permanent dam on the Ganges at the headworks above Hurdwar is absolutely necessary; but instructions have been given for at least completing the plans of the work without delay. The state of the Ganges Canal is reported to be greatly improved, although the supply of water available at the head is short of what was originally expected; still, the canal is able to carry the whole of it without serious injury, and, indeed,

so well, that doubts have been felt of the necessity for re-modelling it. The net receipts, *excluding enhancement of land revenue*, have reached $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital outlay; and, with the extension of the irrigation, and greater economy in the use of the water, there seems to be no reason to doubt the ultimate financial success of this great work. If the estimate formed by the Committee respecting the enhanced land revenue be correct, the canal is already paying five per cent. on the capital laid out.

The Eastern Jumna Canal constitutes a single executive charge, and is 130 miles long, with 596 miles of rajbuhā. The gross income for the year is Rs. 4,44,004; that of the preceding year was Rs. 3,39,458, on which, therefore, there is an increase of 30 per cent., due to enhancement of water-rates from the 1st May, 1865 as on the Ganges Canal. The increase over 1863-64 is nearly 68 per cent. The Doon Canals comprise five small canals in the Dehra Doon, aggregating 56 miles in length, and 10 miles of rajbuhā. The gross income for the year is Rs. 28,962; that for the preceding year was Rs. 27,357: the increase is therefore about 6 per cent. The Rohileund Canals consist of the Bygool, 180 miles long; the Kitcha and Dhora water-courses, 32 miles; the Paha Canal, 13 miles long; and the unfinished Kylas Canal. The gross income for the year is Rs. 26,586. The income of the preceding year was Rs. 42,173, from which, therefore, there is a falling off of 37 per cent., which is due to the destruction of the Bhanpore masonry dam. In addition to the above, there are two other canals, the Nuggeena and the Nehtore, which are under the immediate control of the Collector of Bijnour. The gross revenue from them was Rs. 4,544; last year it was Rs. 5,564—showing a falling off of about 23 per cent., due partly to serious damage to the head works of the Nehtore Canal. The Agra Irrigation Works consist of the Futtehpore Seekree Reservoir, and of the channels led therefrom. No revenue was derived from them this year. The Humeerpore and Jhansie Irrigation Works consist of lakes and reservoirs partly natural, partly artificial, and are under the direct control of the Civil Authorities. They were visited and reported on by the Superintending Engineer during the cold season.

On the Baree Doab Canal in the Punjab no new works, except rajbuhās, were in progress. Arrangements for the supply of materials for the re-modelling of the upper portion of the canal were commenced in the 1st and 2nd divisions. As to the Western Jumna Canals the year was occupied chiefly in collect-

ing information and preparing plans on which to base the projects for remodelling the canal channels, and draining the districts affected by the irrigation.

In Sindh the excavation of the Sukkur and Shadadpore canal was carried on the 12th mile. Beyond this work was stopped pending the preparation of fresh plans embodying some important modifications decided on by Lieutenant Colonel Fife. Water was admitted to the 74th mile of the Mitrow Canal, and the canal was opened out to the full width to the end of the 80th mile. It was also widened between the 9th and 25th, the 37th and 43rd, the 60th and 63rd, and between the 69th and 74th miles. The main Thurr Canal was extended to its full width to the end of the 12th mile. Owing to the water coming down the supply channel from Rohree at an earlier date than was expected, the excavation in the bed of the Narra was stopped before the end of May 1865. The usual canal clearances were carried out in the Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpoor collectorates.

In the Bombay Presidency a survey was undertaken to decide a long mooted point, viz. whether a canal from the Mulpurba river can be led to water the Dharwar districts. Surveys are in progress for a valuable Irrigational project from the Gutpurba river above the Falls of Gokak in the Belgaumi Collectorate. The dam and head works were nearly completed at the Krishna Works. In the Khandeish Collectorate the Jamda Canal on the Girna river was finished for 10 miles.

In Madras the following sums were expended on the principal Irrigation Works.

Godavery.	{	Godavery anicut	...	...	Rs. 34,945
		Cocanada canal	...	...	„ 13,493
		Godavery river banks...	...	...	„ 32,638
		Cocanada river and bar	...	...	„ 15,954
Kistna.	{	Masulipatam canal and minor branches	...	...	„ 26,053
		Ellore do.	do.	...	„ 6,282
		Pullairöö do.	do.	...	„ 12,922
		Nizampatam do.	do.	...	„ 16,474
		Kistna anicut do.	do.	...	„ 11,969
Bellary.	{	Tungabuddra channels	...	...	„ 13,632
		Karagal anicut	...	...	„ 5,160
		Sirgoopah and Dassamur channels	...	...	„ 6,035
Presidency.	{	Fortifications of Fort St. George...	...	...	„ 8,400
Madras	{	Canal north and south of Madras	...	...	„ 11,345
District.	{	Salt channels at Veyahur	...	...	„ 9,316

Repairs were effected on 900 channels, 1,405 tanks, four calin-

Sulahs, eighty-six sluices, 465 dykes, eighty anicuts, nine locks, ninety-eight drainages and three irrigation dams.

The progress of the East India Irrigation Company in the year 1865-66 was less than had been anticipated, but a great deal of work was done, and in a very satisfactory manner. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who visited the works in February 1866, was well pleased with the result of his inspection. As the Company were unable, for want of funds, to avail themselves of the large amount of labour placed at their disposal by the distress arising from the famine, the Government of India granted a loan of 10,000*l.* to the Company's Agent, as the readiest means of applying the money to the relief of the population.

In Burmah the Pyne Kyun Creek Canal, between the Pegu and Sitang rivers, was completed in June 1865, and with the exception of a few days in each month of the dry season, was navigable during the year.

The Forest Department.

The Forest Department was fairly organised on the new system approved of by the Secretary of State, under an Inspector General and a special Act (VII. of 1865) which came into force on 1st May 1865. The expenditure and receipts have been, omitting Mysore—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1863-64, Actual ...	30,44,430	...	...
1864-65, „ ...	35,04,390	18,62,939	16,41,451
1865-66, „ ...	35,78,488	21,45,378	14,33,110
1866-67, Regular Estimate (11 months)	35,27,782	23,12,580	12,15,202
1867-68, Budget Estimate ...	44,72,022	28,14,862	16,57,160

In the three years ending 1865-66, the gross receipts exhibit an increase of *Rs.* 5,34,058, but the charges having been much augmented by the new measures of conservancy, the net revenue shews a decrease of *Rs.* 2,08,341. The charges increased from *Rs.* 18,62,939 in 1864-65 to *Rs.* 28,14,862 in 1867-68. The receipts and charges in each province were in 1865-66 :—

GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.		
	Actuals, 1865-66	Regular Estimate, 1866-67 (11 months.)	Budget- Estimate, 1867-68, as sanctioned.	Actuals, 1865-66.	Regular Estimate, 1866-67 (as reduced for 11 months.)	Budget- Estimate, 1867-68, as sanctioned.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	...	...	...	10,163	31,302	29,752
Madras	3,26,204	3,66,670	4,00,000	2,53,582	2,74,242	2,73,000
Bombay and Sindh	10,07,610	11,26,260	14,63,197	7,75,054	7,74,446	9,17,570
Bengal	38,584	2,098	1,40,978	35,772	26,296	1,21,440
N. W. Provinces	6,50,401	5,37,885	6,01,448	2,92,514	3,48,606	4,08,385
Punjab	2,08,050	2,56,400	2,60,570	2,72,078	2,49,618	2,48,650
Straits	3,034	3,629	3,052	242	502	520
Oudh	1,19,969	1,28,620	1,28,120	58,769	92,641	1,06,089
British Barmah	8,98,629	7,05,627	8,69,000	3,12,066	3,05,943	3,48,862
Central Provinces	2,02,644	3,03,331	4,17,907	1,13,498	1,77,469	2,90,924
Hyderabad	15,106	29,886	1,26,000	8,991	13,886	50,557
Coorg	1,08,257	67,376	61,750	12,649	17,629	19,113
Total	35,78,488	35,27,782	44,72,022	21,45,378	23,12,580	28,14,862
Total British Net Revenue	14,33,110	12,15,202	16,57,160			
Mysore	3,42,959	3,39,495	3,91,460	97,747	1,26,467	1,39,954
Net Revenue	2,45,212	2,13,028	2,51,506			

Railways.

The following facts, taken from the Report of Juland Danvers, Esq., Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, refer to the calendar year 1866, and the financial statements generally to the official year 1866-67.

Position of the Railways in 1866.—During the year 1866 the length of line open for traffic increased from 3,331 to 3,638 miles; and the extent now sanctioned (including the Indian Branch Railway) is 5,641 instead of 4,924 miles. An addition of 7,750,000*l.* was made to the capital expenditure, which, on the 1st April 1867, had reached a total sum of nearly 68,000,000*l.* The materials sent out during the year amounted to 326,845 tons, of the value of 2,658,357*l.* On 1st January 1867, the total amount of goods which had been provided for the railways from England, was 3,195,862 tons, which cost about 20,200,000*l.* The proprietors of Indian Railway stock and debentures increased from 39,466, on 1st January 1866, to 43,824, on 1st January 1867. The capital held by them amounted respectively to 60,000,000*l.* and 64,500,000*l.* The number of locomotive engines increased from 725 in 1865 to 795 in 1866, the passenger carriages from 1,584 to 1,830, and the other vehicles from 16,173 to 17,446. The gross receipts, for the year ending 30th June 1866, were 4,537,335*l.*, as compared with 3,122,480*l.* of the previous year. The working expenses were 2,225,495*l.* and 1,566,437*l.*, and the net receipts 2,304,534*l.* and 1,341,550*l.*, respectively. In 1864-65 the number of passengers were about 12,500,000*l.* In 1865-66 they amounted to about 12,867,000. The sum paid by the passengers in 1866, exclusive of telegraphic messages, was 1,278,580*l.*; the amount received for the conveyance of merchandise, parcels, &c., was 3,091,723*l.*, and 10,120,920 train miles were run. Of the 306 miles added since 1st January 1866, 150½ belong to the Great Indian Peninsula, 47½ to the Great Southern, 30 to the Delhi, 34 to the Madras, 4½ to the Indian Branch Railway, and 2 to the East Indian. The last mentioned section is small in length, but it is important in character, as it includes the fine girder bridge which crosses the River Jumna at Delhi, and gives the East Indian and the Delhi Railways access to that city. The additions to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway include the last section of the line to Nagpore, the present terminus of that line in the great cotton districts of Central India. The first train traversed the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore on 2nd May 1867, and it was opened to the public on 1st August. The Great Indian Peninsula Rail-

way, which joins it at the latter place, will be nearly finished by October or November 1868, and through communication will then be established between Bombay and Calcutta. Satisfactory progress was made on the Delhi Railway works. A section of thirty-five miles was opened in April 1867 between Meerut and Ghazeeabad, at which place it forms a junction with the East Indian Railway. The following table shows the length of each line now open for traffic and the extent remaining to be finished :—

Railway.	Total Length sanctioned.	Total Length opened 1st May 1867.	Length remaining to be finished in			
			1867.	1868.	1869 and subsequently.	Total.
East Indian { Main line ...	1,276 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,131 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	145	145
{ Jubbulpore line ...	225	...	225	...	...	225
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,266 $\frac{3}{4}$	852 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	281	...	422
Madras { S.-W. line, including Bangalore branch ...	492	492	...	...	...	...
{ N.-W. line ...	333	153	...	60	120	180
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	306	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scinde ...	109	109	...	...	...	...
Punjab ...	253	253	...	...	...	...
„ Delhi ...	320	30	27	117	141	285
Eastern Bengal ...	159	114	...	...	45	45
Great Southern ...	166	126	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calcutta and South Eastern	29	29	...	...	...	...
Indian Branch ...	700	42	...	...	658	658
Total ...	5,641 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,637 $\frac{3}{4}$	432	464 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,109	2,005 $\frac{1}{2}$

New Guarantee Contract.—The Indian Branch, a new name, has been included in the above list, and 5,626 miles instead of 4,944, as last reported, have been sanctioned under the guarantee system. Not without a loan from the Government, the Company obtained just sufficient funds, viz., 225,000*l.* to enable them to construct a line from Cawnpore to Lucknow in Oude, a distance of

42 miles, having previously executed a branch line to Moorsheadabad from the Nulhatee station of the East Indian Railway in Bengal. One of the last acts of Lord Cranborne, before leaving office, was to offer the guarantee to the Branch Railway Company, upon similar but somewhat modified terms to those contained in existing contracts to construct a system of Railways through Oudh and Rohilcund. In the new contract there is no period fixed for the termination of the guarantee or of the interest of the Company in the undertaking, but the Government have the power of taking possession of the line after the first 20 years of the agreement, or at the expiration of any ten years thereafter. In the event of their exercising this power within 100 years, they will have to pay to the Company a sum equivalent to the average value of the stock during the three preceding years. If they do not exercise the power until after 100 years, they only have to pay back the capital expended. There is a preliminary provision in the new contract, which is not in the old, empowering the Secretary of State, if after the surveys have been made he should consider it undesirable to proceed with the work, to terminate the contract by paying the expenses of such surveys and returning to the Company any money they may have paid into the Government Treasury. Instead of 1s. 10d. being the rate at which, in the transactions between the Government and the Companies, the rupee is converted into sterling, 2s. is to be the rate for the future. With respect to fares, it is provided that a maximum rate shall be fixed by the Government, and that the Company shall be allowed to charge such rates as they shall think fit within the limits prescribed. There is no such provision in former contracts, but the principle has been acknowledged by the Secretary of State as applicable to all the Companies. The division of surplus profits is to be made yearly, instead of half-yearly as provided in the old contracts, in consequence of the inequality of the earnings during the two half years ending the 30th June and 31st December respectively. Whenever under the provision of the contract the Government has to pay back capital to the Company, it may be done by transferring to them an equivalent amount of 5 per cent. Government of India Stock. In the existing contracts this payment may be made by an annuity, equivalent to the gross amount payable, the rate of interest which shall be used in calculating such annuity being determined by the average rate of interest during the preceding two years received in London upon public obligations of the Secretary of State in Council.

Railway Extension — Three great projects of railway extension were under discussion in 1866. The first is a line commencing at Baroda on the present Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and going through Neemuch on to Delhi. The second is called the Indus Valley line, and is projected to unite the existing Scinde and Punjab Railways, providing by this means a continuous line of railway communication, about 2,200 miles in length, from the port of Kurrachee to Calcutta, *via* Hyderabad, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, and Allahabad. The third is a line from Lahore to the North-West Frontier at Peshawur. It is roughly estimated that the cost of these three lines would be,—

	£
For the Lahore and Peshawur line, 250 miles, at 20,000 <i>l.</i> a milq... ..	5,000,000
For the Indus Valley line, 500 miles at 12,000 <i>l.</i> a mile	6,000,000
For the Rajpootana line, 570 miles, at ditto...	6,840,000

This expenditure of nearly 18,000,000*l.* would be spread over several years, and the yearly decreasing demand upon the Government for the guarantee on the open and productive lines would enable the revenue to bear the additional liability without any sensible inconvenience, but it is a not inconsiderable amount to add to the 80,000,000*l.* which will have to be raised to complete works now in progress. It was subsequently decided to prosecute only the Rajpootana line, and surveys for that are being made. Another project is that of making the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system more complete, by the construction of a chord line eastward of the Ghats, to connect the north-east and south-east branches of that railway. The Directors were not disposed to regard the proposition with favour, being of opinion that the suggested line possessed no commercial advantages. The Government, however recognizing the obvious political recommendations of the proposal, have ordered surveys and estimates to be made. The extension of the Madras Railway beyond its present western terminus at Beymore, to some place on the sea coast which should besides serve the purposes of a maritime terminus, has likewise been under consideration. The only eligible place to which it would be desirable to extend the line is Cochin, which is about 60 miles lower down the coast than Beymore. The project for carrying the East Indian Railway across the Hooghly into Calcutta, and forming a junction in that city between it, the Eastern Bengal, and the Mutlah Railways, is, in the opinion of

those best able to judge, imperatively required in the interests both of the Railway Company and of the public.

A new and improved system of audit, founded upon that originally adopted by the East Indian Railway Directors, was generally introduced during the year.

The Shipments from England to India for the purposes of the railways since their commencement have been

Year.	No. of Ships.	Ships lost.	Amount of Goods shipped.	Value of Goods shipped.
			Tons.	£
Up to end of 1860	2,605	39	2,094,686	10,431,976
In 1861	407	—	182,621	1,669,443
" 1862	280	1	138,013	1,487,582
" 1863	279	2	166,840	1,285,464
" 1864	233	—	102,318	1,018,164
" 1865	442	2	199,157	1,729,543
" 1866	581	7	312,227	2,527,757
Total	4,827	51	3,195,862	20,199,929

At the end of 1866 the ten Railway Companies possessed 19,280 vehicles of all kinds. Of these 795 were locomotives.

Shareholders.—The number of shareholders increased from 39,466 to 43,398 during 1866. The natives of India continued to form a small proportion of the number. In 1865 it was above one per cent. ; in 1866 it fell below that. A considerable number of persons who derive their income from or have accumulated fortunes from their connexion with, India, either as members of the Service, merchants, or otherwise, have invested in these securities. The Indian Tramway Company is the only unguaranteed railway in India and it is striving to obtain a guarantee to enable it to extend their existing line which goes from Arcunum on the Madras Railway to Conjevaram on to Pondicherry, the one remaining possession of the French in India, but they are ready to make any lines as branches to the main lines which circumstances may seem to require. The number in each Company at the end of 1866 is seen :—

Railway.	Registered in Eng- land.			In India.			Number of Debenture Hold- ers.	Total number of Proprietors.
	With Stock or Shares to the Amount of 1,000l. and upwards.	With Stock or Shares of less amount than 1,000l.	Total in England.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total in India.		
East Indian ...	4,996	6,194	11,190	158	124	282	3,956	15,428
Great Indian Peninsula	3,557	4,832	8,389	73	119	192	1,343	9,924
Madras ...	1,973	2,862	4,835	..	....	....	879	5,714
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,530	2,510	4,040	18	69	87	1,005	5,132
Scinde ...	536	730	1,266	16	3	19	156	1,441
Punjab ...	516	804	1,320	17	2	19	63	1,402
Delhi ...	541	665	1,206	40	6	46	...	1,252
Indus Flotilla ...	87	196	283	...	.....	.....	120	403
Eastern Bengal ...	385	672	1,057	21	17	38	428	1,523
Great Southern of In- dia ...	238	337	575	4	7	11	57	632
Calcutta and South- Eastern ...	111	242	353	28	51	79	115	547
Indian Branch ...	207	128	335	21	22	43	48	426
Total ...	14,677	20,172	34,849	396	420	816	8,170	43,824

Staff.—The average number of servants, European and East Indian on the Railways during the half year ending the 30th June, was 8,001. Out of 114 station masters on the East Indian Railway, 35 are Europeans, receiving from 150 to 350 rupees a month; five are East Indians, receiving from 150 to 300 rupees, and 74 are Natives, receiving from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. There are no returns from Bombay and Scinde but the statistics of the other lines are :—

Railway.	Eurs. & E. Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Miles open	Stations open.
East Indian ...	1,69	19,204	20,900	1,129	120
Madras ...	622	7,893	8,515	645	64
Scinde { Punjab ...	259	781	1,010	253	19
Delhi ...	148	2,625	2,783	110	21
Eastern Bengal ...	31	335	366	28	0
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...

Capital.—The following shows the state of the Capital Account in each case up to 31st March 1867 :—

Railway.	Amount estimated to be required for the construction of the line, or certain length of double line.	Amount authorised by Government to be raised up to 31st March 1867.				Amount raised in England to 31st March 1867.				Amount raised in India to date of last Advances.	Total raised to 31st March, 1867.	Total amount advanced for expenditure to 31st March 1867 (partly estimated).
		Share Capital.		Debentures.		Total.	By Shares.	By Debentures.				
		£	£	Conv. into shares.	Inconvertible.			£	£				Convertible.	Inconvertible.
East Indian { Main line	27,000,000	15,445,000	2,555,000	3,000,000	24,000,000	17,444,150	2,523,900	2,985,920	285,713	23,149,713	24,224,896	
Jubbulpore line	3,600,000	2,078,340	1,121,000	...	3,200,000	2,030,503	1,121,000	...	7,665	3,159,590	2,026,447	
Great Indian Peninsula	15,000,000	13,000,000	...	4,000,000	17,000,000	11,565,367	...	4,000,000	385,243	16,250,610	15,535,561	
Madras { Main line	6,250,000	4,030,830	1,038,050	311,000	6,000,000	3,509,850	1,484,850	811,000	...	5,364,780	6,947,776	
Gatary line	4,500,000	3,000,000	...	...	3,000,000	2,998,246	...	...	...	2,896,246	2,235,846	
Scinde	2,250,000	1,610,200	180,800	150,000	2,230,000	1,647,155	180,800	150,000	21,696	1,969,650	2,094,977	
Indus Flotilla	700,000	542,600	81,400	...	624,000	306,005	25,400	...	...	331,405	549,506	
Punjab	2,800,000	1,900,000	100,000	500,000	2,500,000	1,529,251	...	500,000	9,459	2,038,713	2,524,475	
Delhi	6,000,000	5,000,000	...	...	5,000,000	1,834,774	...	...	6,740	1,941,514	2,092,517	
Bombay, Baroda, and C. India	7,500,000	5,973,620	1,170,350	100,000	7,250,000	5,194,319	1,167,345	79,300	27,665	6,462,628	6,002,578	
Eastern Bengal	2,900,000	1,500,000	...	622,000	2,162,000	1,263,415	...	610,500	10,754	1,959,609	1,968,139	
Calcutta and South-Eastern	600,000	329,300	270,700	...	600,000	308,877	112,850	...	20,517	442,214	593,189	
Great Southern	1,700,000	874,500	125,500	150,000	1,150,000	835,779	90,800	106,000	1,221	1,027,800	1,241,315	
Total	83,700,000	58,613,540	7,249,460	8,873,000	74,736,000	51,420,076	6,707,703	5,746,720	770,701	67,254,902	67,032,560	

* To which will have to be added the Indian Branch Railway, with an estimated capital of (say) 4,500,000.

The following statement shows the manner in which the *expenditure* has been incurred :—

Railway.	Works and Bridges.	Permanent Way and Stations.	Freight and Insurance.		Rolling Stock and Engines.	Establishments.	Miscellaneous, Electric Telegraph, Stores, &c.
			£	£			
East Indian	8,500,000	6,220,000	2,550,000	2,880,000	3,220,000	2,302,000	
Great Indian Peninsula	6,219,000	4,135,000	1,623,000	1,448,000	1,057,040	143,336	
			Including certain stores.				
Madras	2,314,800	2,842,503	.....	609,888	659,036	331,650
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	2,442,000	1,435,337	547,152	779,763	422,134	745,015	
Scinde	401,872	333,720	176,082	172,647	259,368	462,448	
Punjab	211,372	667,300	438,070	338,931	307,889	397,516	
Delhi	502,180	796,871	10,886	106,950	88,104	164,205	
		Steamers and Barges.					
Indus Flotilla	.....	383,888	27,575	31,048	56,580	68,917
Eastern Bengal	521,882	610,405	145,632	174,282	194,500	143,286	
Calcutta and South-Eastern	135,200	210,800	.....	136,200	77,300	22,000
			Included under other heads				
			120,246	50,145	49,048	87,852	
Great Southern		293,327					

The following table gives the receipts and expenses of the railways for the year ending 30th June 1866 :—

Railway.	Receipts.				Expenses.			Net Receipts.
	Passengers, &c.	Goods and Minerals.	Telegraph or Sundries.	Total.	Working.	Maintenance.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	523,078	1,304,180	93,050	1,920,308	649,311	190,112	839,423	1,080,885
Great Indian Peninsula	264,729	1,188,945	47,052	1,430,726	609,683	137,605	747,288	683,438
Madras: S. W. and N. W. Lines	168,890	260,159	9,738	438,787	132,000	57,415	189,415	249,372
Bombay and Baroda	196,708	228,476	4,813	429,996	209,069	45,151	254,220	175,776
Scinde	6,691	46,475	.....	53,166	.....	.....	43,083	10,083
Punjab	27,839	58,981	3,449	90,269	47,035	7,839	54,874	25,395
Eastern Bengal	62,501	54,537	7,854	124,892	54,195	12,911	67,106	57,786
Calcutta and South-Eastern	8,009	2,884	318	11,211	9,232	3,326	12,558	*1,347
Great Southern	20,135	17,096	649	37,880	13,562	4,466	18,028	19,852
Total	1,278,580	3,091,723	166,923	4,537,235	1,724,387	458,825	2,225,495	2,304,534

* Deficit.

Fuel and Cost of Working.—In working the Indian Railways the importance of the fuel question can hardly be exaggerated. Cheap and dear fuel may, in some cases, be almost equivalent to success or failure. The high rate of freights from England makes the value of coal and coke, before it is landed in India, something like 50s. per ton. When to this is added the landing charges, and the cost of conveyance down the lines, the average cost of coal for the railways on the western and southern sides of India may be taken at about 60s. per ton. Thus, while the cost of coal per train mile on the East Indian Railway was $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the Great Indian Peninsula it was $1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.$ in 1866. The rates and fares were in some places slightly raised, in others lowered; but no material change was made during the year. An experiment is being tried on the Great Indian Peninsula line to run "coolie" trains, corresponding with the trains for workmen on some of the English lines. The charge on such trains is at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per mile.

Account Between the Railways and Government.—A sum of 2,964,073*l.* was in 1866 advanced by the Government on account of guaranteed interest. Against this has to be set a sum of about 2,150,000*l.*, which the Railway Companies earned, reducing the net amount paid by Government to about 800,000*l.* The net amount so paid in the previous year was 1,450,000*l.* It is estimated that for 1867 it will be about 600,000*l.* The total amount advanced by the Government from the year 1849 to the end of 1866, for guaranteed interest, was 18,929,576*l.*, and about 7,000,000*l.* had been paid back by the Companies from the earnings of the railways, making the present debt of the railways to the Government nearly 12,000,000*l.*

CHAPTER VII.
THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

The Telegraph.

The progress of the Government Telegraph, exclusive of the railway lines, since its establishment in 1850-51, is seen in the following table :—

[illegible]

The Accounts of the Department were long in confusion ; and the Annual Reports for the four years ending 1865-66 were issued in one and not till August 1867. In that Report for four years Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, the Director General of Telegraphs in India, records the total reorganization of the administrative staff since July 1865. The methods of transacting business and accounts were greatly simplified ; the administration and the executive staff were materially strengthened ; heavy arrears of correspondence were cleared off ; the inefficient balance was reduced from Rs. 19,88,389 to Rs. 14,17,405. The store accounts of 60 lakhs of rupees were submitted in full ; a central office of accounts was organized and opened ; a staff for the complete examination and comparison of every message was entertained and put in motion ; and arrangements were made for regular schools of instruction. The most important change was the introduction of a new tariff based on the same principles that regulate the Telegraphs of Europe, which, although higher than that formerly existing, is still very far below the Telegraph rates of Europe or America. The new tariff was accepted and approved of by all the Railway Companies, except that of the Southern of India, who made some frivolous objections, which must be over ruled. The assimilation of charges enabled the Director General to recommend an enlargement of the terms of the licenses of all Railway Telegraphs which are connected with the Government system, which, by affording increased facility for the transmission of messages by more than one line, will prove of great convenience to the public. In exchange for these concessions, all that is asked is a perfect uniformity in the tariff, code of signalling, description of instruments, and method of counting and working. The whole extent of lines and offices were re-divided into fourteen circles or divisions instead of ten. These divisions, each under a superintendent, were again further divided into four subdivisions, over each of which (lines and offices) an assistant superintendent was placed in executive charge. The practical results expected are that, whilst the superintendent is left free from all accounts and executive charge, these young officers will take a direct and stronger interest in the working of their subdivisions, and vie with each other in the maintenance of efficiency. Colonel Robertson sums up his recommendations for the future in this—make Europe the model, keep pace with the age and to be in advance of the demand. It is not to be expected that the brains of any one man, however clever he may be, can devise a series of inventions superior to the emanations

of several men whose whole life is devoted to, and whose prosperity is dependent on, their producing superior articles. He therefore, advocates a broad principle of striving to obtain those forms of Telegraph materials which experience and the opinions of European Telegraphic Engineers have declared to be the best adapted to the requirements of India, rather than to experiment with the invention of our Indian savans. He attributes the bad working of the better Indian lines to a deviation from these principles; in other words, to the department being inflicted with the Brooke bracket and insulator, both of which are most thoroughly unfit for the purpose for which they were designed. All stores required from England should be prepared under the superintendence of an officer of the Indian Telegraph Department of known ability. There are always one or more of these officers on leave in England, whom a moderate monthly allowance for performing this duty would readily induce to devote their services. These officers would always know what improvements were being made in telegraphy, which the most improved form or kind of cable or instrument, and would, at short intervals, bring these improvements to the knowledge of the Director General. Every line should have double instead of single brackets; the difference is but trifling, and with the double bracket, the second wire can be put up, if wanted, with great rapidity.

On 21st February 1867, Colonel Glover, the Officiating Director General, submitted a general memorandum which was reviewed by the Government of India. That Government remarks that Colonel Glover has fully shown that the greater number of the Indian lines have been undertaken for political and administrative purposes. Many lines which are of great value in this view would never have been constructed, and could never be maintained were the directly remunerative character of the Government Telegraph its only object. Even such lines, however, are often not wholly unremunerative in an economical point of view, in so much as they conduce to greater energy of administration and afford means of more directly controlling public expenditure. To the community also they are often of important service; and, even though not giving a return which would justify their construction or retention as commercial undertakings, have indirectly contributed no doubt to the increasing prosperity of the country. As regards those lines which might properly be regarded as commercial lines—lines, that is, connecting the great centres of commerce, Colonel Glover has also shown that it is scarcely fair to judge of their remun-

relative nature by a comparison with the commercial lines of England or of any European country. The far greater distances between the centres of commerce in India, and the greater difficulty of maintaining the lines arising from causes connected with the nature of the country through which they pass, and of the climate, put the case on a wholly separate and special footing, and make it difficult to render even such lines very remunerative. At the same time it has been the careful study of the Government of India to avoid constructing, as far as possible, lines which do not at least pay their own working expenses; but, as already indicated, the importance of lines to the Government and to the public is not in any degree to be measured by the magnitude of their returns; and the exigencies of the public service and Political and Military considerations must, in a large majority of instances, over-ride all considerations of economy. Under these circumstances, and with regard to the general working and to the manner in which telegraphic communication has been introduced into India, the Governor General in Council is not disposed to consider the financial results, disclosed by Colonel Glover's papers, as wholly unsatisfactory. Of late years it is shown that the Telegraph Department has been occupied in re-constructing the most important lines with the improvements which the latest state of telegraphic science have suggested. The first object sought has been to place the chief centres of business in communication with Kurrachee and with Europe. At the end of 1866 the total length of line now working in the department is 13,400 miles, the estimated cost of which amounts to Rs. 1,00,36,400, at Rs. 600 per mile. The total expenditure up to 30th April 1866, amounted to Rs. 1,34,53,279. The balance of capital, Rs. 34,16,879, is accounted for by lines abandoned from time to time, destroyed in the mutiny and reconstructed and unserviceable stores. Tables show an amount of Rs. 1,21,84,433 as the working expenses of the department during the 15 years it has been in existence, the income during the same period being Rs. 70,88,873, exhibiting a total loss of Rs. 50,95,560, or an average loss of between three and four lakhs per annum. Making allowance for free messages, &c. Colonel Glover reduces the deficit to about Rs. 28,00,000, showing an annual loss of about two lakhs of Rupees from the first establishment of the Telegraph. He points to the little telegram sent from Delhi, on the morning of the 11th of May 1867, as an instance of the importance of the department to the Government of the country. The following shows the number of errors

ascertained, not from the number of complaints made by the public, which are few in comparison to the number of errors shown, but from a careful scrutiny of the messages themselves by the Check Office of the Department.

	Total number of messages sent and received.	NUMBER OF ERRORS.			PERCENTAGE.		
		Trivial.	Serious.	Total.	Trivial.	Serious.	Total.
Indian messages ...	29,968	774	132	906	2½	½	2½
Indo-European messages ...	1,978	155	22	177	8	1½	9½

The scheme adopted for re-organising the Department, with a view to improving its efficiency, involved an increase of salaries of 45,000*l.* per annum; but it was anticipated that it would be more than covered by the augmentation of the traffic, which was annually increasing at the rate of 30 per cent., and might be expected to be further promoted by the revised tariff of charges and amended administration. Three years' experience of open competitive examinations for the purpose of recruiting the staff of the Telegraph Department in India, has shown conclusively that such a plan cannot be relied on. It was determined, as an experiment, to nominate to the Department a certain number of young men who, after passing a preliminary examination in the subjects comprised in an ordinary liberal education, should be sent, for 6 or 12 months, to such a college as that at Glasgow or the London University, to be trained in the branches of physics directly applicable to electric telegraphy, and then, before being sent to India, should be placed for a few months under a leading telegraph engineer, to learn the practical construction of lines, testing of cables, &c.

Commons Committee on the Telegraph.—A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1866 to inquire into the practical working of the system of communications between England and the East Indies, and made a report on the 20th of July, in which, as regards the telegraph, they stated that messages for India are forwarded by one of two principal alternative routes, the one through Turkey, the other through Russia. On its way to Constantinople, a

message may be dealt with by the French, Belgian, Dutch, Prussian, Austrian, Bavarian, Minor German, Italian, Servian, or Wallachian administrations; and thence through the Turkish, and sometimes also the Persian systems, it reaches the Persian Gulf line, which is under the control of the Government of India. The alternative route, in a similar manner, involves dependence on the Dutch, Prussian, Russian, and Persian administrations, before the telegram comes into the hands of any officer responsible to the British Government. Thus there is much difficulty in tracing the cause of delays in the transmission, and imperfections in the rendering of messages; and the public are rarely successful in obtaining compensation for any disappointment in consequence. The submarine line, through the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, with an alternative land line between that port and Gwadel, on the Mekran coast, has worked admirably. The numerous complaints which had been made against the working of the line were, in the opinion of the Committee, attributable to two causes,—the imperfect administration of the Turkish system, and the neglect of the authorities in India to make adequate provision at Kurrachee for the immense amount of business which resulted from the opening of the line to Europe. The imperfection of the service through Turkey did not seem to be greater than was to have been anticipated from the introduction of a method of communication so novel to the habits of the people; and there appeared no reason to doubt that, by reserving one wire at least for messages to and from the East, by employing an adequate number of European officers and signallers well acquainted with the English language, and by careful attention to the condition of the line, the service might in time become satisfactory in its working. With regard to the telegraphs in India, the defects were, in the opinion of the Director General, to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the circumstance that the officers of the Department were underpaid, and that little progress had been made in the thorough re-construction of the lines, which were hastily erected, in place of those destroyed during the mutiny. Great improvement had, however, taken place in the working, and efficacious measures were adopted for the establishment of a second wire from Kurrachee to the internal system of India, and otherwise to redeem that part of the service from the reproach cast upon it. After alluding to the various schemes for constructing alternative lines of telegraph to the East, the Committee concluded by recording their opinion that it is not expedient to depend

upon any single line or system, in the hands of several Governments, and that the establishment of separate lines, entirely or partially independent of the present one through Turkey, is desirable. They therefore recommended that means should be taken to improve the lines connecting the Persian system with Europe, by way of Georgia, and to bring within the Turkish convention the line recently established through Syria, for connecting Alexandria with the main line to India at Diarbekir; that the communication by way of the Persian Gulf should be doubled, either by the laying of a second submarine cable, or by continuing the land line from Gwadel to Bunder Abbas and Ispahan; and that serious consideration should be given to a proposition which had been made for the establishment of a direct communication between Alexandria and Bombay, by way of Aden, on the principle of a line practically under one management and responsibility, between London and India, to be afterwards extended to China and the Australian Colonies. With regard to the lines in India, the Committee recommended that the Government should sanction the use of the wires of the several railway companies by a public company willing to rent the privilege on equitable terms, or that such an organisation should be made of the various independent companies as would establish unity of system, and bring the lines fairly within the reach of the public.

The Post Office.

In the year 1865-66 three hundred and forty-seven new Post Offices and 302 letter boxes were opened. There was an increase of 122 miles in the length of the postal lines, raising the total to 46,997 miles; of these 32,763 were by railway, 4,967 by mail cart, 33,311 by runners and 5,444 by sea. Three hundred and seventy-two miles of railway were opened. The progress of the mail was seriously obstructed by the state of the road between Wurdah and Jubbulpore.

The Correspondence Returns are considered satisfactory, although seriously affected by the suspension of trade in the latter part of the year. In Bombay the increase is under 2 per cent., instead of the usual average of 13 per cent. The percentage of increase of correspondence in 1865-66 over 1864-65, is greater than that of 1863-64 over 1862-63, although it is not so great as the increase in 1864-65 over 1863-64 :—

YEARS.	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Books.	Total.
1864-65 ...	51,069,317	4,917,329	591,094	391,208	56,968,948
1865-66 ...	54,797,304	5,134,600	579,073	392,159	60,903,136
Increase ...	3,727,987	217,271	.. ...	951	3,934,188
Decrease ...	.....	.....	12,021	.....	.....
Percentage increase ...	7.26	4.41	.....	00.24	6.90

The following shows the description of letters received:—

YEARS.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Total.
1864-65 ...	21,970,586	18,459,573	9,722,684	916,474	51,069,317
1865-66 ...	22,435,572	19,904,301	11,384,467	1,072,964	54,797,304
Increase ...	464,986	1,444,728	1,661,783	156,490	3,727,987
Percentage ...	2.11	7.82	17.09	17.07	7.26

The increase of service letters was no less than 17 per cent., due chiefly to the almost unrestricted license to frank letters on the public service granted to so many officials. The Director General believes that the weight of articles unnecessarily sent through the Post may be reckoned by tons. This, by causing a false estimate of the money value of the Post Office Department, tended to retard the extension of its operations and to check the necessary increases to salaries and establishment. The introduction of the English system into India, under which each department is charged for its own correspondence, will show the real amount of postage collected through the agency of the Post Office with the exception of local district correspondence, temporarily excluded. There is this reason to hope that the increase of official correspondence will be checked, each department being interested in keeping down its own charges. The belief that Act XVII. of 1854 would entail on each public officer the charge of the postage of all letters franked by him caused in the month of October a reduction in official letters in Bengal of 54.82; but when the change did not take place the number of service letters began rapidly to increase as shown in the following table:—

	August 1854.	October 1854.	April 1855.	April 1859.
Bengal	90,904	59,062	88,858	101,458
Bombay	99,746	70,777	106,833	265,347
N. W. P.	172,052	117,170	152,242	246,155
Madras ... ..	.....	54,053	68,423	110,038
Total	362,702	301,062	416,356	722,998

The correspondence was disposed of as follows :—

Directly delivered 87 per cent.	47,198,480
Retained for re-issue 13 do.	7,598,824
	54,797,304
<i>Details of re-issue.</i>	
Sent to District Post Office	5,178,233
Do. to Dead Letter Office	1,635,444
Remainder disposed of by re-direction to other Offices or in deposit at the end of the year	785,147
Total	7,598,824

The result of the working of the Dead Letter offices is slightly more favourable than in the previous year. The sale of postage stamps, paper and envelopes largely increased.

	8-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	1-anna Note Paper.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.
1863-64 as compared with 1862-63	159.09	7.71	9.76	16.75	9.59	8.95	21.50	17.27	15.05
1864-65 as compared with 1863-64	21.66	6.94	8.54	10.29	8.26	13.60	Decrease 7.34	Decrease 6.83	Decrease 13.22
1865-66 as compared with 1864-65	10.52	2.96	6.39	6.23	7.14	18.81	Increase 99.18	Decrease 6.36	Increase 92.04

The District Post continued to claim much attention. In all places of importance in Bengal, Madras and the Punjab under the control of district authorities the Post Office aimed at establishing branches. The amalgamation of the district post in the North Western Provinces with the imperial has resulted very successfully. The table below gives the District Post operations for the whole of India showing on the whole an improvement in delivery except in Bengal where 16 per cent. of articles are returned undelivered:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Sent to District Post for delivery. }	5,451,649	{ Being 8.95 per cent. on the total number of covers received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back undelivered. }	592,702	{ Being 10.87 per cent. on the number sent to District Post.
Received from District Post.	3,183,903	{ Being 5.22 per cent. on the total number of covers received by General Post Office for delivery.

The number of offences by Post Office servants was 96; of these 41 cases were punished judicially, 55 departmentally. The offences were theft, neglect of duty, drunkenness and embezzlement. There were 51 attempts at highway robberies of the mail, of which 36 were made in Native States; the numbers during the previous year, and 1863-64 were respectively 69 and 61. In the Nizam's territory and frontiers 10 highway robberies occurred against 22 during 1864-65. The abolition of the Budraka escort, which instead of preventing is supposed to have caused the robberies, proved so satisfactory that not a single case has been neglected since. The Madras, Bombay, Nagpore and Kurnool roads are placed under the charge of a very active sharp officer with a force of 409 men; the district officers being held responsible for the protection of the mails on all the other routes in the Madras Presidency. In one case where the mail was attacked and plundered by Dacoits at Ladjoomah, the mail was almost entirely recovered with the exception of a few newspapers. In no case have the authorities been successful in recovering any property of value.

The Post Office Establishment in India, numbered 24,187 ; of these 52 were inspecting postmasters, 1,272 postmasters and deputies, 1,269 clerks, 2,781 peons and 18,813 road establishment.

The Financial Results continued to be satisfactory, the receipts amounting to £856,727, while the disbursements were £418,863 giving a net surplus of £437,864. The disbursements increased by £25,805 chiefly in consequence of the rise in wages and rates of horse hire. The postage collected on private correspondence alone is sufficient to cover 85 per cent. of the total expenditure.

General Progress.—Compared with the three previous years the progress of purely postal revenue was :—

YEAR.			
1853-54, last complete year of former rates	...	...	128
1854-55, first complete year	...	...	100
1864-65, tenth ditto	...	...	214
1865-66, eleventh ditto	...	...	222

The financial progress of the Indian Post Office continued to be more rapid than that of England since the adoption of the penny postage. This probably arises from the fact that, by the adoption of the uniform penny postage, a great reduction was made in the postage duty levied on the majority of letters ; out of 77,500,000 chargeable letters passing through the Post in Great Britain in 1858, only 8,000,000 were Penny Post letters, while 57,000,000 were charged at rates varying from 4 pence to 9 pence. Whereas in India, from 1839, the uniform charge on a $\frac{1}{2}$ tola letter conveyed less than 100 miles was $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna, and therefore the alteration in system in 1854 did not affect any letters conveyed for a distance of less than 100 miles, that is to say, nearly half the private correspondence of the country was unaffected by the change. In the following table the revenue of the English Post Office is taken from Appendix F. of the English Report of 1862, the revenue of 1840 being represented by 100, and that of the other years proportionately :—

Last complete year of the old system, 1838				172
First complete year of the new system, 1840				100
2nd to 6th year, average of 5 years, 1841-				
45 ...	...	...	...	120
7th to 11th	ditto	ditto	1846-	
50 ...	...	...	...	156
12th to 16th	ditto	ditto	1851-	
55 ...	...	...	...	188
17th to 21st	ditto	ditto	1856-	
60 ...	...	...	...	229
22nd	year	...	1861	258
23rd	ditto	...	1862	267
24th	ditto	...	1863	285
25th	ditto	...	1864	302

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ENGLISH AND NATIVE ARMIES.

Strength.

As compared with the period before the Mutiny the English Army in India has been increased by 16,000 men and the Native army diminished by 134,000. The relative strength is thus seen—

	<i>Before the Mutiny.</i>		<i>Now.</i>
English Army and all English Officers	45,000		61,000
Bengal Native Army	...	160,000	122,000
Madras ditto	...	57,265	
Bombay ditto	...	38,850	
		301,115	183,000
To the latter may be added the Volunteer Corps thus			
Calcutta	about	...	350
Madras	"	...	450
Simla	"	...	200
Lahore	"	...	80
Oudh	"	...	80
Behar	"	...	80
Orissa	"	...	60
Cachar	"	...	60
Assam (Debrogurh & Seeksagur)	"	...	60
" (Golaghaut)	"	...	60
			184,480

A corps is in process of formation in Bombay city. A Parliamentary Return dated 13th February 1865 represents the strength of the European Force in India then at 68,336, that

of the Native Army at 114,883 and of the Police at 154,435. Since that time the English Army has been considerably reduced. In April 1861 it was 82,000 strong. The Parliamentary Return of February 1865 gave the Contingents of Feudatory chiefs at 14,347, which is in addition to the Native Army of 122,000. The police are a civil constabulary organised on the Irish system. There are arms for one-fourth of their number and all are expected to be drilled, but the force is purely civil and has of late become much more so. The course of the military expenditure of India as affected by the Mutiny campaigns, is seen in the following table submitted by Mr. Wilson when financial member of Council :—

<i>Govt. of India, Bengal, N. W. Prov., and Punjab.</i>	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	£	£	£	£
Military	5,973,784	8,524,561	11,477,220	8,202,380
Civil Corps,—Oude, Pegu, &c.	273,733	132,404	135,802	144,100
New Levies	256,783	483,374	1,393,657	1,430,860
Police	764,616	697,970	1,461,946	1,370,150
Total	7,268,916	9,838,309	14,468,625	11,147,490
Military Public Works ...	174,718	178,871	769,260	1,281,930
Total	7,443,634	10,017,180	15,237,885	12,429,420
<i>Bombay.</i>				
Military	1,879,895	2,568,726	3,767,941	3,927,365
Civil Corps	171,086	210,250	243,328	281,430
New Levies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police	357,299	374,663	327,227	305,304
Total	2,408,280	3,153,639	4,338,496	4,514,099
Military Public Works ...	80,347	73,465	175,361	110,650
Total	2,488,627	3,227,104	4,513,857	4,624,749
<i>Madras.</i>				
Military	3,005,283	3,653,450	4,633,774	4,303,030
Civil Corps ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Levies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police	156,418	177,496	204,411	240,057
Total	3,161,701	3,830,946	4,838,185	4,543,087
Military Public Works ...	119,492	140,444	127,711	135,428
Total	3,281,193	3,971,390	4,965,896	4,678,515
Total, exclusive of Public Works	12,838,897	16,822,894	23,645,306	20,204,670
Grand Total, inclusive of Public Works ... }	13,213,454	17,215,674	24,717,638	21,732,683

The military expenditure of India, including buildings and stores, was £7,041,162 in 1834-35 and £6,847,096 in 1835-36. From the latter date it steadily rose to £10,598,016 in 1846-47, falling to £9,932,209 the subsequent year, after which it was £10,739,647 in 1848-49 and £10,098,926 in 1849-50. From that year the following has been the cost in India, up to the time when the financial reductions began to tell. These entries are taken from statements prepared in the Financial Secretary's Office and are exclusive of Military Works charges.

1850-51	...	...	...	...	£10,715,145
1851-52	...	...	...	...	10,552,776
1852-53	...	...	...	...	10,963,249
1853-54	...	...	...	...	11,691,465
1854-55	...	...	...	...	10,624,149
1855-56	...	...	...	...	10,653,135
1856-57	...	...	...	...	10,858,963
1857-58	...	...	...	...	14,746,737

In his Budget speech on 27th April 1861 Mr. Laing stated that in 1858-59, owing to the Mutiny, this cost rose to £21,000,000 in India, and £3,750,000 in England, showing a total increase of £11,000,000 on the expenditure of 1856-57, to which should be added an increase of £1,000,000 for Military Police. This was the *maximum* point at which reductions began. Since that time the Military Police have been abolished, all Native Infantry corps have been reduced to a uniform force of 600 Privates, or 712 Natives of all ranks, Regiments have been disbanded and no such thing as Native Artillery exists except a few Mountain Batteries in unhealthy districts. Of late years the cost of the whole Army, English and Native, in England and India has been—

Year.				In India.	In England.
				£	£
1859-60	...	...	...	20,909,307	3,750,000
1860-61	...	...	...	15,838,980	2,750,000
1861-62	...	...	...	13,681,900	
1862-63	...	...	...	12,764,325	2,213,132
1863-64	...	...	...	12,697,009	
1864-65	...	...	...	13,181,957	
1865-66	...	...	...	13,909,412	2,429,461

In 1865-66 the three Armies of Bengal (including all directly under the Government of India) Madras and Bombay cost the following detailed sums. The total, taken from the accounts submitted to Parliament, is nearly half a million greater than that given above and taken from the Budget returns in India :—

	Govt. of India.	Madras.	Bombay.
<i>I.—Effective.</i>	£	£	£
Army and Garrison Staff	245,779	123,565	123,808
Administrative Staff	97,979	49,861	50,010
Regimental Pay and Allowances	4,001,250	1,529,851	1,312,941
Commissariat	1,976,078	591,766	559,638
Stead and Remount	134,841	44,902	11,619
Clothing	92,524	36,066	24,623
Barrack	216,848	60,903	55,811
Martial Law	18,004	11,838	8,820
Medical	251,441	102,301	89,791
Ordnance	219,375	107,557	122,842
Ecclesiastical	13,896	4,798	5,339
Education	18,721	2,187	4,965
Sea Transport	137,318	84,741	112,117
Miscellaneous	119,724	204,171	198,731
Volunteer Corps	1,664	2,057	418
<i>II.—Non-Effective.</i>			
Rewards	12,015	4,424	2,332
Retired Officers	8,656	11,569	2,564
Pensions to Officers	257,864	272,056	116,665
Pensions to Widows and Orphans	5,356	3,043	2,644
Civil Pensions and Gratuities	10,311	5,714	4,126
Europe Stores	319,600	80,860	69,466
	8,140,844	3,311,224	2,869,270
Total charges in India			14,360,338

Home Military Charges, in 1865-66.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Effective.</i>			
Education of officers and cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst	9,790	10	0
Education, and pay of assistant surgeons at Netley, and allowances and passage to India on appointment	9,157	3	10
Passage of officers and troops	280,416	9	5
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India	645,000	0	0
Furlough allowances	199,031	18	4
Indian troop transports	177,020	18	9
Miscellaneous	30	0	0
			1,320,447 0 4
<i>Non-effective.</i>			
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay	222,500	0	0
Retired pay, including colonels' allowances	761,021	1	8
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund	125,448	10	2
			1,109,014 11 10
			2,429,461 12 2

The following figures are taken from the Statistical Abstract Relating to British India, and probably include the men in the English depots.—

Total Number of Troops Employed in British India in each
under-mentioned Year.

Years.	Troops Employed.					Grand Total.
	Royal Troops, Europeans.	Indian Forces.*		Total.		
		Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	
1840 ...	20,217	15,387	199,839	35,604	199,839	235,443
1841 ...	21,935	16,471	212,616	38,406	212,616	251,022
1842 ...	24,153	17,960	212,624	42,113	212,624	254,737
1843 ...	28,628	18,098	220,947	46,726	220,947	267,673
1844 ...	28,360	17,880	216,580	46,240	216,580	262,820
1845 ...	28,285	17,826	240,310	46,111	240,310	286,421
1846 ...	26,461	17,553	240,736	44,014	240,736	284,750
1847 ...	26,954	17,369	247,473	44,323	247,473	291,796
1848 ...	24,906	19,364	220,891	44,270	220,891	265,161
1849 ...	27,234	20,659	229,130	47,893	229,130	277,023
1850 ...	29,381	19,899	228,448	49,280	228,448	277,728
1851 ...	29,480	19,928	240,121	49,408	240,121	289,529
1852 ...	28,324	20,385	239,073	48,709	239,073	287,782
1853 ...	26,865	20,068	238,345	46,933	238,345	285,278
1854 ...	27,035	20,111	236,849	47,146	236,849	283,995
1855 ...	25,003	21,090	237,091	46,093	237,091	283,184
1856 ...	23,580	21,524	225,221	45,104	235,221	280,325
1857 ...	24,263	21,259	232,224	45,522	232,224	277,746
1858 ...	Records destroyed during the Mutiny.					
1859 ...	86,186	20,104	196,243	106,290	196,243	302,533
1860 ...	72,158	20,708	213,002	92,866	213,002	305,868
1861 ...	62,120	22,174	184,672	84,294	184,672	268,966
1862 ...	67,545	10,629	125,913	78,174	125,913	204,087
1863 ...	71,074	5,011	121,775	76,085	121,775	197,860
1864 ...	70,674	4,287	121,060	74,961	121,060	196,021
1865 ...	65,901	5,979	118,315	71,880	118,315	190,195

* The East India Company's Troops appear under this head up to the year 1858, after which the Europeans and Natives are Her Majesty's Indian Forces distinct from Royal Troops employed in India.

Statement of the Actual Strength of each Arm of Service of the Troops Employed in each Presidency of British India, during each of the under-mentioned Years.

Arm of Service.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.		Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
1853.																
Staff and Staff Corps	175	1,311	118	790	72	456	365	2,557	208	1,289	81	1,189	73	565	361	3,043
Engineers, Sappers and Miners	3,772	4,629	2,302	2,451	1,656	1,913	7,740	9,023	3,108	4,031	2,157	2,378	1,621	1,854	6,914	8,863
Artillery, Horse and Foot	1,694	19,170	912	3,271	786	3,356	3,392	30,797	1,591	19,063	786	3,055	759	3,355	3,136	30,473
Cavalry	18,591	139,819	7,356	43,933	7,761	35,738	33,708	191,496	18,597	110,458	6,906	41,288	7,491	33,391	33,251	185,047
Infantry	235	...	306	2,942	14	468	605	3,408	271	...	340	2,918	17	695	628	3,613
Invalids and Veterans	117	...	130	...	95	...	312	...	193	...	124	...	96	...	345	...
Warrant Officers	352	317	246	406	193	353	791	1,070	370	326	240	416	204	313	814	1,085
Medical Establishment	24,986	130,246	11,370	53,787	10,577	45,312	46,933	238,345	24,306	135,767	10,726	45,144	10,450	45,213	45,522	232,224
Total Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857.																
Staff and Staff Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineers, Sappers, and Miners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Horse and Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Invalids and Veterans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859.																
Staff and Staff Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineers, Sappers, and Miners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Horse and Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Invalids and Veterans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The European commissioned officers for all arms, numbering 5,583, are not included in the above figures.

Included in strength of each arm of service.

19th Brigade Royal Artillery A. Battery	Perozepore	150	82nd	Port Lahore	83
B "	Rawul Pindee	144	188th	Cannore	568
C "	Akri	132	"	Futtehgarh	216
D "	Mooltan	137	90th	Peshawar	526
E "	Jullundur	137	91st	Subbulpore	574
F "	Weean Meer	134	"	Nagode	178
G "	Peshawar	129	93rd	Sealkote	612
22nd Brigade Royal Artillery A. Battery	Weerut	148	94th	Umritsur	86
B "	Jhansie	133	97th	Umballa	764
3 "	Lucknow	70	"	Saugor	661
4 "	Meerut	61	98th	Nowgong	208
5 "	Morar	82	"	Koorkee	508
6 "	Fort Lahore	81	101st	Delhi	310
7 "	Darjeeling	82	104th	Burshale	903
24th Brigade Royal Artillery	1. Battery	60	"	Jhansie	473
2 "	Mooltan	65	107th	Port Swalior	215
3 "	Weean Meer	65	"	Saeprce	153
4 "	Peshawar	73	"	Alahabad	811
5 "	Alahabad	74	"	"	"
6 "	Morar	65	"	"	"
25th Brigade Royal Artillery	1 "	53	2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	Meerut	750
2 "	Bolhi	58	3rd	Nowshera	610
3 "	Port William	62	"	Attock	102
4 "	Attock	55	"	"	"
5 "	Shootan Field Force	54	"	"	"
6 "	Shootan Field Force	51	"	"	"
Armstrong M. T. Battery	Shootan Field Force	43	Convalescent Depot	Darjeeling	46
Garrison Battery No. 1	Lucknow	56	"	Paraspath	29
Sappers and Miners	Roorkee	38	"	Nynee Tal	314
Cavalry.	"	"	"	Landon	216
2nd Dragoon Guards	Muttra	386	"	Kussowlee	639
5th Lancers	Lucknow	486	"	Bhurmsalla	127
7th Dragoon Guards	Banars	277	"	Nudkote	133
7th Hussars	Cannore	191	"	Murri	335
18th "	Sealkote	523	"	"	"
20th "	Meerut	436	"	"	"
"	Campbellpore	341	"	"	"
21st "	Rawul Pindee	137	"	"	"
"	Umballa	468	"	"	"
General Hospitals	"	"	"	Alahabad	31
"	"	"	"	Kidderpore	73
"	"	"	"	Chinsurah Depot	24

The Gain and Loss of the Bengal Army in strength during 1865 were—

At Head-Quarters and on Detachment on 1st January 1865	...	37,647	
Recruits from England in India on march to join	...	896	
On staff employment	...	192	
In military and other prisons	...	227	
Sick in other hospitals, including men remaining at convalescent depôts	...	1,343	
Total Strength in India on 1st January 1865			40,305
Additions to the Army during the year.			
Transfers received from other regiments and batteries	...	327	
Transferred from re- giments leaving India, by volunteering	{ from Bengal Presidency from other Presidencies	916 340	
Recruited in India	{ new soldiers time-expired men	62 162	
Received from England, landed after 1st January—Recruits	...	1,351	
Ditto ditto ditto Invalids returned	...	116	
Deserters rejoined	...	18	
Additions, the sources of which are not specified	...	34	
Total additions of the year			3,326
Loss of the Army during the year.			
Transfers given to other regiments and batteries	...	954	
Time-expired men who have left the Army	...	2,287	
Men who have purchased their discharge	...	201	
Invalided to Europe	{ for discharge for change of climate	633 1,076	
Dismissed by sentence of court-martial	...	14	
Sentenced to penal servitude	...	2	
Deserted	...	31	
Died at head-quarters and on detachment	...	802	
Died absent from their regiments	{ at convalescent depôts in other hospitals	40 76	
Causes of decrease not stated...	...	17	
Total loss of the year			6,133
Strength of the Army at the close of the year, including all men borne on the roll who are in India	...	...	37,498

This table is a compilation from regimental statements. It refers to regiments and batteries which have served throughout the year in the Presidency. Regiments which arrived from Europe towards the end of 1865 are not included, while those which proceeded to England are reckoned as at the date of their departure; hence the number stated as remaining at the close of the year cannot be regarded as strictly accurate.

Sickness and Mortality.—During the year 1865, the average strength of the British troops in the Bengal Presidency amounted to 37,210 ; of these, 2,241 were, on an average, sick every day of the year ; the proportion of daily sick throughout the 12 months was 60 per 1,000 ; the minimum of 45 per 1,000 having been reached in December, and the maximum of 73 per 1,000 in July. The total admissions into hospital during the year amounted to 59,735, or 1,605 per 1,000, the greatest number of admissions having taken place in August, and the smallest number in February. Compared with the statistics of each year since 1859, the results are :—

Per 1,000 of Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Number daily sick ...	90	84	82	76	69	62	60
Number of Admissions ...	2,228	2,051	2,045	1,970	1,838	1,641	1,605

The amount of sickness among the European troops during 1865, was thus less than during any of the preceding 12 years. Nine hundred and two deaths occurred during the year ; the mortality thus amounted to 24·24 per 1,000, or if 16 other deaths be included, the deaths were in the ratio of 24·67 per 1,000. The greatest number of casualties occurred in June, and the smallest number in February. The ratio per cent. in which the chief diseases have contributed to the total mortality among European soldiers during 1865, is as follows :—

Fevers ...	...	15·30
Hepatitis ...	...	14·41
Cholera ...	...	12·86
Heat apoplexy ...	...	12·31
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	...	11·86
Phthisis ...	...	5·66
Heart Diseases ...	...	4·21
Chest affections ...	...	3·88
Small-pox ...	...	1·66
Delirium tremens ...	...	1·44
Injuries, and deaths out of hospital ...	...	5·88
All other causes ...	...	10·53

100·00

The general mortality of the European force in *Madras*, during 1865, is not shown by the Sanitary Commission for that Presidency, but the following Table, extracted from their annual Report, exhibits the ratio of deaths per 1,000 at each station :—

	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength.
I.—Stations whose average annual strength has exceeded 500 :	
1. Wellington	13.440
2. Fort Saint George	14.880
3. Theytnyoo	16.214
4. Cannanore	16.848
5. Kamptee	19.104
6. Saint Thomas' Mount	20.040
7. Secunderabad	20.700
8. Bangalore	21.120
9. Bellary	23.988
10. Rangoon	24.880
II.—Stations whose average strength has been under 300 :	
1. Calicut	11.808
2. Singapore	12.903
3. Trichinopoly	14.530
4. Palaveram	16.080
5. Port Blair	18.132
6. Malliappooram	29.352
7. Vizagapatam	37.680

From this it will be seen that, with the exception of three stations, and two of these of small size, the annual mortality among the European troops in Madras during 1865, was considerably below the average annual mortality in Bengal during the same year. On the other hand, the results in the *Bombay* Presidency were much more unfavourable. The mortality there was greater in 1865 than it has been for many years previous. "The deaths in hospital were 402, and those out of hospital 16, giving together a mortality of 35.1 per 1,000 of strength, or considerably more than double what it had been in 1864. The European portion of the army lost 16 men in every 1,000 from cholera alone, the deaths from that cause be-

ing 45·7 per thousand of all deaths. Fever caused the death of 3·1 in every 1,000, and hepatic disease of 2·2; dysentery and diarrhoea of 2·4, and through phthisis pulmonalis the loss of life was 1·5 per mile." As regards the mortality in the two Presidencies from the chief diseases, the results are thus compared.

Bombay.—

In 1865.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Apoplexy.
Bengal ...	3·12	·40	3·71	·35	2·23	·64	3·49	·08	1·38	2·98
Bombay ...	16·3	·2	3·1	·5	1·6	·8	2·2	·3	1·5	*

In 1864 the mortality among European soldiers in the Bengal Presidency amounted to 21·10 per 1,000. The ratio is more than 3 per 1,000 higher than during 1864. The total increase in the ratio of casualties is to be ascribed mainly to cholera, fevers, apoplexy, dysentery, and hepatitis, due in some respects to the peculiar character of the hot season of 1865; a season remarkable for its high temperature generally throughout the country, and for the unusually late period to which it was protracted. As regards delirium tremens, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, phthisis, wounds, and accidents, and "all other causes," 1865 bears favourable comparison with 1864, although the difference in each case is but small. If the mortality of 1865 be compared with that of the years since 1859, the result will be found as follows:—

Died per 1,000 of Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
In hospital ..	43·97	35·64	44·77	26·82	22·49	19·69	23·46
Out of hospital ..	1·38	1·13	1·16	1·29	2·59	1·41	1·21

Although the ratio of deaths during 1865 was thus very materially less than that of the earlier years exhibited in this

* Not separately shown.

statement, the result is not so favourable as that of either 1863 or 1864. The varying unhealthiness of the several provinces is seen from this table :—

PROVINCE.	Of Admissions into Hospital.	Of Deaths from all Causes.	Of Deaths from Cholera.
Bengal Proper	2,048	33.53	6.41
Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawn- pore	1,470	29.14	5.55
Meerut and Rohilcund	1,524	19.72	.78
Agra and Central India	1,935	26.87	7.25
Punjab	1,558	18.59	.14

The total deaths from cholera during the year were 116, or at the rate of 3.12, while the ratio of admissions was 4.3 per 1,000. Looking at military stations we find that at six the deaths from all causes amounted to less than 10 per 1,000, viz., Moradabad, Roorkee, Nowgong, Subathoo, Jullundur, and among the men of the road-making detachment in the Murree Hills. The mortality of only 3.94 per 1,000 at the plains station at Moradabad is remarkable. In 17 stations, viz., Fort William, Berhampore, Darjeeling, Dinapore, Azimgurh, Shajehanpore, Bareilly, Seepree, Jhansie, Umballah, Dugshaie, Ferozepore, Sealkote, Rawul Pindie, Campbellpore, Nowshera, and Peshawur, the mortality was less than 20 per 1,000. In 15 stations, viz., Hazareebaugh, Roy Bareilly, Lucknow, Seetapore, Futtelgurh, Cawnpore, Meerut, Muttra, Agra, Morar, Gwalior, Jubbulpore, Delhra Ishmail Khan, Kangra, and Umritsur, the mortality was above 20, but less than 30 per 1,000. In six, the deaths numbered between 30 and 40 per 1,000. These were Barrackpore, Allahabad, Delhi, Mooltan, Meean Meer, and Attck. At Dum-Dum the casualties amounted to 57.18 per 1,000; at Benares, to 41.08; at Fyzabad, to 57.7; at Nagode, to 56.82; at Sangor, to 51.22; at Lahore-Fort, to 51.47. Among the Artillery of the Bhootan Field Force, it was 76.92. In some of these, however, the number of men present was very small. While under 20 years of age the mortality was only 8.27 per 1,000, above 30 it was 38.32, or nearly five times as great. As regards fevers and cholera, the

young men enjoyed but little more immunity than the old, but the results as regards apoplexy are striking. No man under 20 died from this affection. Among men above 30, the deaths were 7·20 per 1,000. Under the heads of delirium tremens, dysentery, and hepatitis, the same marked increase of mortality above 30 is shown.

Invaliding.—Commencing with 1861, the number of men annually invalided per 1,000 has been as follows:—

1861	...	...	28·1	1864	...	...	36·8
1862	...	...	31·5	1865	...	...	46·87
1863	...	...	35·0				

During 1865, 639 men were invalided for discharge from the service, and 1,097 for change of climate. The mere increase in the number of invalids does not necessarily indicate an increase of disease. The greater facilities for conveying men to the port of embarkation, and the greater consideration which has of late years been evinced for the soldier, must be taken into consideration. The causes were

Causes of Invaliding.	• Invalided per 1,000 of Strength.						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Fevers ...	1·92	2·54	1·96	1·74	2·01	1·63	1·58
Eye diseases...	1·47	3·31	1·96	1·68	1·81	2·05	1·07
Dysentery ...	2·01	3·56	2·54	1·46	1·59	1·63	2·91
Diarrhoea ...	·31	·82					
Rheumatism ...	3·79	8·22	3·81	5·45	5·47	3·81	5·35
Venereal diseases ...	·71	1·39	·98	2·28	2·42	2·38	3·20
Phthisis ...	1·51	2·15	1·56	1·88	2·03	3·32	3·01
Epilepsia ...	·33	·77	·45	·54	·74	·77	·67
Heart disease ...	1·56	2·29	1·49	1·68	1·67	3·00	3·47
Lung diseases ...	1·07	1·45	1·34	·93	1·22	1·19	1·45
Hepatitis ...	3·37	6·50	3·81	4·84	5·18	5·05	6·31
Worn out ...	1·02	4·03	2·65	4·00	3·72	5·20	8·89
Other causes ...	1·32	1·11	·80	·67	·61	1·12	·88
Causes not especially calculated...	3·81	5·16	4·14	3·61	5·78	4·96	7·00
Mental diseases ...	...	·79	·60	·74	·72	·64	1·00
Total ...	24·80	44·09	28·09	31·50	34·97	36·75	46·87

Women and Children—Among both the mortality continued lamentably high, having been 42·00 per 1,000 among the former, and 83·15 among the latter. During the four years ending 1853-54, the average annual rate of mortality among soldiers' wives was 44·5 per 1,000. During the four years ending with 1863, it was 49·6 per 1,000. Among the children for the four years ending with 1853-54, the average annual rate of mortality was 84·1 per 1,000; for the four years ending 1863, it was 90·4. A return shows that, with one exception, the proportion of daily sick per strength was considerably greater among unmarried than it was among married men, and that in each case the mortality among the latter was in a higher ratio than it was among the former. The number of married men is in most cases so small as to afford an altogether inadequate basis for correct calculations. The amount of sickness among this class is doubtless influenced in great measure by the absence of venereal disease, by their generally more steady habits, and by the positions which many of them hold. Men who are fully able for the comparatively easy duties which devolve on some non-commissioned officers would have been forced into hospital had they been private soldiers.

Sanitary and Administrative Improvements.—Under Act XXII. of 1861 the Bengal Sanitary Commission and a special committee submitted to Government a fresh draught of rules for the sanitary administration of military cantonments. The Commission also drew up rules to secure the registration of public prostitutes; the prohibition of public prostitution by unregistered women; the adoption of means for the detection of venereal disease among the registered prostitutes; and, the establishment of lock-hospitals for the treatment and detention of women suffering from venereal disease. These were approved of by Government and their working was left with the magistrate of the district and the cantonment magistrate, and on their exclusive responsibility, the military authorities being left to scrutinise any shortcoming in their management. It was decided that three and a half regiments of infantry and one garrison battery of artillery shall in future be located in the hills. Dugshaie, Subathoo, and Pokree will each have a full regiment of infantry, while at Darjeeling there will be half a regiment of infantry and a garrison battery of artillery. For the accommodation of convalescent soldiers, there are now five depôts in the hills, viz., Darjeeling, Nynsee Tal, Landour, Kussowlie, and Murreo, besides a small depôt at Dhurmsala. A sixth depôt was also ordered

for Dalhousie, and it is proposed to place a small dépôt at Jutogh. The Parisnauth Hill in Bengal was experimentally tried for small detachment of sick soldiers. Nearly all of them increased in weight and improved very much in appearance during their stay there. Specimen plans of barracks for hill stations were prepared. In connection with the very satisfactory condition of Simla, the whole question of the proper means to be adopted for the conservancy of hill stations was reported on. A committee of experienced officers had been appointed at Roorkee to experimentalise and report on the whole subject of the ventilation and cooling of barracks. In their preliminary report the difficulties attendant on the problem to be solved are pointed out. Experiments are still being carried on. No definite conclusions have yet been arrived at, but it is believed that a machine on the principle of Dr. Arnott's gasoneter pump will be found to be the best capable of accurately and efficiently driving the amount of air required, and the fact that air of different densities has different capacities for heat will in all probability be turned to account in obtaining the desired temperature of the air thus propelled. The principles on which hospitals for European troops are to be constructed were decided on. A scale of hospital equipment suited to the requirements of the country was submitted. The scale of equipment of hospitals in England and the Colonies was adopted as the standard, leaving out such articles as appear to be unnecessary, and adding such as seem to be required. Steps were taken for the improvement of cots and bedding. A scheme for conducting and recording meteorological observations was submitted. It was shown that, although such observations of various kinds are taken in all parts of India, they are for the most part very imperfect and untrustworthy. The analysis of drinking-water continued to engage much of the attention of the Commission, and a scheme for analyzing the water of wells in all military cantonments was submitted. The Commission strongly recommended that the dry-earth system of conservancy should be carried out without delay in all the latrines of British regiments, leaving its adoption in urinaries for further trial. It was adopted, as a beginning, at Rawul Pindee, Lucknow, Dinapore, and Dum-Dum.

In many instances the working of the soldiers' gardens was very satisfactory. The 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment at Ferozepore was the most successful. During the weather the men of the battalion were supplied with fruit and vegetables at a very low price,

and the Commissariat took vegetables monthly to the average value of 192 rupees. The Garden Fund, after paying for extensive repairs to regimental institutions, as the theatre, bowling alley, and gymnasium, shows a balance credit of Rs. 598-6-2. The Company gardens of the 77th Regiment at Bareilly deserve especial praise; no less than 170 men were working at one time. The results of Regimental Workshops were declared by the Commander-in-Chief to be very satisfactory, more especially in the 7th Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, the 7th, 19th, 34th, 42nd, 79th, 91st, and 101st Regiment of Foot, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Although there is a decrease of six in the numbers of corps reported on (in consequence of embarkations for England), and a proportionate diminution in the number of tradesmen, the amount realized for work done increased by more than 7,500 rupees; the extended usefulness of the institutions, and their continued success, having been thus demonstrated. The experiment of employing soldiers to white-wash their own barracks and to execute other repairs, was continued with some success. The construction and improvement of the road in the Himalayas between the stations of Murree and Abbottabad were continued by a party of the 79th Highlanders. From the 21st May to the 21st October 1865, upwards of 600 of the men of this regiment were employed on this work.

The future distribution of the British forces in India was resolved on. When the necessary arrangements have been completed, certain stations now occupied by European troops will be abandoned, and so far as political considerations will admit of, the force to be cantoned at stations which have proved to be unhealthy will be reduced. The unhealthiness of the climate of one station in particular renders it extremely desirable to lessen, as much as possible, the number of those exposed to its influence, and it has been accordingly resolved to locate there a reduced garrison in an entrenched position in place of the large force which as hitherto occupied it. In the Budget of the current year, upwards of two millions sterling were assigned for military works, 1,800,000*l.* being for original works and 200,000*l.* for repairs. In these large sums are included the building of new barracks at several stations, and the improvement of existing barracks, in the construction of which proper sanitary arrangements had not been sufficiently attended to. Of this allotment, nearly one million and a half were sanctioned for expenditure in the Bengal Presidency.

The Native Army.

The average strength of the Madras Native Army during the year 1865-66 was 32,986, that of the Bombay Native Army on 1st May 1866 was 24,853 in 37 regiments and that of the Bengal Regular Army was 43,500. The Punjab Frontier Force, which forms an important part of the Bengal Army, is not under the Commander-in-Chief. It was 11,718 strong in May 1866 and consisted of 537 Artillery, 2,802 Cavalry and 8,373 Infantry.

Sickness and Mortality—In *Madras* the number treated in Hospital was 20,441, and the total of deaths 304. The death rate to strength was only 9 per 1,000

DIVISIONS	Average strength.	Treated	Died	Average daily sick	Percentage of.		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency	4,366	1,936	39	106	44.3	0.8	2.01
Southern	2,978	1,037	32	37	34.8	1.07	3.08
Mysore	7,177	4,555	64	190	65.4	0.8	1.4
Ceded Districts	2,642	1,655	12	81	62.6	0.4	0.7
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	6,596	2,115	36	126	32.06	0.5	1.7
Nagpore Force	3,718	4,943	42	141	132.9	1.1	0.8
Northern	3,798	2,538	61	78	66.8	1.6	2.4
Pegu (for eight months)	1,711	1,662	18	73	97.1	1.65	1.08
Total	32,986	20,441	304	835	61.9	0.9	1.4

There were 1,641 persons treated in 9 Lock Hospitals and of these 10 died. As there was a marked decrease in the proportion of venereal diseases, at the larger stations occupied by European troops, these Hospitals have been to some extent, effectual in reducing the virulence and prevalence of these disorders in Military cantonments. The provisions of the Health of Cantonments' Act of 1864, for the registration and supervision of the class of prostitutes inhabiting Military bazaars, had not come into operation.

We find no vital statistics of the Bombay Native Army.

The returns referring to the *Bengal* Presidency include men absent on furlough and sick leave. The average daily strength

of the Regular Native Army during 1865 was 43,500. The deaths amounted in all to 1,293, or at the rate of 29·72 per 1,000, a ratio considerably in excess of that among the European Force for the same period, also largely in excess of the mortality of the Native Troops during any year since 1861. This high ratio is due solely to the Bhootan campaign. Leaving the Bhootan Force for separate consideration, the average strength of the Regular Native Army present during the year amounted to 39,129, the maximum having been in January, and the minimum in May. The daily number of sick averaged 1,439, or 4·48 per cent.; the highest average having occurred in the month of October, and the lowest in February. The deaths numbered 473, or 14·72 per 1,000. The deaths of men who were at the time absent from their regiments are not comprehended in this statement, nor does the average strength include the men absent on furlough or sick leave, and who may be estimated at an additional 10 per cent. Upwards of 200 men are known to have died during the year at their homes or in the hospitals of other regiments, and if these be included, the death-rate will rise from 14·72 to 19 per 1,000. Compared with previous years, the result is—

YEAR.	Average Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.		
		Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Deaths from all causes.
1861	39,797	40·1	1,169	20·3
1862	35,922	44·8	1,385	17·2
1863	37,459	46·2	1,477	19·7
1864	37,225	43·0	1,389	15·0
1865	32,129	44·8	1,475	19·0

The year 1865 bears a singular resemblance to 1863. The ratios of admissions into hospital and of deaths from all causes per 1,000 are almost identical. As usual, cholera, fevers, and affections of the bowels supplied the chief forms of sickness, and proved the chief causes of mortality. The sickness and mortality differ much according to the various provinces arranged in order of mortality. They stand thus:—

PROVINCE.	Ratio per 1,000.		
	Of Admissions into Hospital.	Of Deaths from all Causes in Regimental Hospitals.	Of Deaths from Cholera.
Bhootan Field Force ...	3,849	94.4	22.23
Bengal Proper and Assam ...	2,135	31.32	9.20
Central India Force ...	*	17.75	8.75
Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawn-pore ...	1,333	17.37	2.53
Agra and Central India ...	1,611	11.73	3.18
Punjab Irregular Force ...	1,205	9.23	0.20
Punjab... ..	1,295	8.73	0
Meerut and Rohilkund ...	1,294	6.89	0

Out of the whole regular native army, there were during the year but 69 cases of small-pox. Fevers, as usual, most largely contributed to the sickness. In the Bhootan Field Force the admissions from fevers amounted to 210 per cent., and the deaths to 20 per 1,000; but these figures by no means fairly represent either the prevalence or the fatality of the disease, so many men having been sent away as the only probable means of their recovery. Dysentery and diarrhœa proved a fertile source of sickness and mortality. In the Native Army generally, the admissions from the former were 10.02 per cent., and the deaths 1.25 per 1,000; from the latter the admissions were 8.05 per cent., and the deaths 1.37 per 1,000. The greater prevalence of both diseases in the Lower Provinces is well illustrated. Venereal diseases caused an admission rate of 5.11 per cent. in the army generally, the total number of men treated for these affections having been 1,642. The highest ratio of cases was at Nagode, where it reached 14.77 per cent., and the lowest at Mooltan, where it was 1.11. If the death-rate of the several stations be considered it will be found that, excluding Bhootan, where it amounted to 94.4 per 1,000, the highest mortality occurred at Sylhet and Cachar, where it amounted to 58.08; next comes Barrackpore, with a death rate of 35.77. At seven stations the mortality exceeded 30 per 1,000, viz., at Fort William, Barrackpore, Dacca, Sylhet, Debrooghurh in the

* Imperfect.

first province, and Dinapore and Nagode in the second. In two stations the deaths amounted to between 20 and 30 per 1,000; viz., Alipore and Bhaugulpore; at all the others the ratio was below 20. The lowest death rate of the year was at Ferozepore, where it was only 1.51 per 1,000.

Sanitary Improvements—The principles on which hospitals for native troops are in future to be constructed were decided. Single storied buildings, having their floors raised three feet in dry climates, and five in damp climates, should suffice; but where the soil retains much moisture the buildings should have a vaulted basement. When space is restricted, or when it is required to accommodate more patients than can be conveniently placed in one floor, a second storey may be resorted to. The width of the ward is to be 22 feet, the height 16, the wall space per bed 9, the area per bed 99 superficial feet, and the cubic feet 1,584 per bed. The cook-room is to consist of a well-ventilated building 36' x 14', divided in the centre by a cross-wall, one compartment being for Hindoos, and the other for Mussulmans. The question of providing latrines for the whole native population of military stations, was considered by the Sanitary Commission.

The following from a Home return shews the sickness and mortality among European and Native Troops employed in all British India in each of the undermentioned years.

YEARS	EUROPEAN TROOPS					NATIVE TROOPS.				
	Average strength	Admissions into Hospitals in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average strength.	Admissions into Hospitals in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided
1858	75,269	170,328	3,951	341	*2,053	168,230	201,663	2,714	466	*2,241
1859	95,823	189,331	3,021	502	*2,054	203,436	211,013	2,178	483	*2,241
1860	97,882	184,574	1,965	672	†2,507	161,224	183,140	1,917	678	†3,821
1861	72,791	125,442	1,329	1,079	2,306	113,890	106,855	1,200	289	6,561
1862	71,76	124,360	1,236	508	2,629	101,031	104,194	968	288	6,864
1863	64,902	105,139	1,085	231	2,367	97,612	106,323	1,085	181	2,948
1864	63,284	98,501	980	145	†1,773	95,151	98,961	924	328	†1,710
1865	64,405	102,019	1,240	339	2,804	94,386	116,666	1,412	454	2,106

* These are averages in consequence of the Bombay returns not being complete for the year 1858.

† Exclusive of Bombay, the returns not affording the information

‡ Exclusive of Madras ditto ditto ditto

CHAPTER IX.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN EASTERN INDIA.

FROM the beginning of October 1865 very alarming scarcity began to be felt in Orissa, and at a later date in the adjoining Madras district of Ganjam and in Chota Nagpore and Behar. The scarcity, which soon deepened into a famine of the most serious and extensive character ever witnessed in India, was primarily due to the premature cessation of the rains in the middle of September. The rainfall had not been unusually small but it was unseasonable. Much fell before the usual time for sowing; the latter rains due at the end of September and in October failed altogether. The famine prevailed in Orissa throughout 1866, reaching its height in October. In Ganjam and Behar it was of shorter continuance and was most intense in July and August. On 4th December 1866 the Governor General in Council appointed Mr. Justice Campbell, a North-West civilian but of the Bengal High Court; Colonel Morton, R. E., Public Works Secretary to the North-West Government, and Mr. Dampier, Commissioner of Nuddea in Bengal, a Committee to report on the famine in Orissa and the rest of Bengal, omitting Behar. Mr. Grigg, a young Madras Civilian, wrote a report of the famine in Ganjam. On 13th November 1866 the Bengal Government instructed Mr. F. R. Cockerell, of the Bengal Civil Service, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to report on the famine in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions which constitute Behar. Taking the famine in the order of its intensity in the three provinces, we shall begin with Ganjam and go on to Behar and finally to Orissa and the rest of Bengal.

Ganjam.

Previous Famines in Ganjam—There have been three within historical recollection—the first 1789 to 1792, second 1799 to 1801 and third in 1836. Of these the first was the most severe, far surpassing that of 1866 in intensity. But the records which exist are very meagre in the information they give, either of the extent of the suffering or the measures taken to alleviate it. Of the second period there are no English records at all; the Collector of the day having found it convenient to do away with them. The tract of country known as the Northern Circars was occupied by the English in 1766. Though much lawlessness prevailed amongst the Zemindars,

the condition of the people seems to have been prosperous at our advent, and continued to improve until the severe check it received in the years from 1789 to 1792. The way in which the Circars had been changing hands had rendered the Zemindars ~~almost~~ independent, and for some time previous to the British occupation little or no Peshcush had been levied. This circumstance had, doubtless, in some measure increased the wealth of the country; for the Zemindars, though usually unenterprising and burdensome landlords, frequently employed their wealth on works of piety and usefulness. The numerous small pagodas and tanks, often of noble dimensions, show their concern for their people. The decline of native arts of every description tells its own tale.

The great famine which desolated Bengal in 1770-72 did not extend to Ganjam, and probably the people reaped no small profit from the export of grain. The great grain trade however was with Madras, and we find that serious complaints were made by the people in 1787, on the ground that the large importations to Madras from Tanjore had driven the Ganjam rice out of the market, owing to its superior quality and cheapness. The extent of the famine of 1789-92 is not anywhere exactly given. The Madras Government in their despatches always speak of it as the "Famine to the northward," and there is an incidental reference from which it may be inferred that it extended to the Kistna. But towards the north it did not extend beyond the Bengal frontier, and even the bordering estate of Callicote did not suffer much. Contrasted with 1866, it is worthy of note that the two earlier famines of 1789 and 1800 began in the north of the district and increased in intensity towards the south, whilst that of 1836, as in 1866, was felt with greatest severity in Orissa and parts of the District adjacent to Bengal. The Famine in the region of the Godavery about 1824, does not appear to have extended to Ganjam, though the crops were endangered by a partial failure of rains in 1825.

The crops had been very scanty in 1789, and Mr. R. Munro, Member of the Ganjam Council, warned Government not to attempt the full collection of revenue on the Havelly or Government lands, though apparently to no purpose. But the south west monsoon rains having again failed, the Government of Ganjam, which consisted of a President and Council, took most prompt measures to ward off as far as possible the misery and starvation that awaited the people. The President's name was Crawford. These measures,

however, were in accordance with the economic doctrines of the day. As early as 7th November a Proclamation was issued suspending all import and transport duties on grain and other edibles in the Havelly lands, stationing a guard of sepoy at Cunchelly to prevent exportation to the south, and laying an embargo on the export of grain from the sea ports. The distress was further aggravated by the depreciation of the copper coin owing to large importation of Dutch dubs. Mr. Webb, the Havelly Collector, estimates it at 25 per cent. The effects of this depreciation were chiefly felt by the labourer and the vendor of Government monopolies. In December we find the Council interposing to check exportation of grain to Pooree for religious purposes by the Raja of Vizianagram. Crowds of his people came flocking through the district to eat at Jaggannath the rice they were denied at home. The Council, however, speedily despatched both grain and people back to the place whence they came. The south-west monsoon rains having again failed, the Madras authorities grew alarmed, and the Board of Revenue in September required the strictest observance on the part of Zemindars, who appear to have been smuggling grain out of the country, of the Government Proclamation, and extended its provisions to every necessary of life. The people were employed on tanks and roads and paid in kind, while many were fed at *chuttrums*. Rice was retailed in Berhampoor at cheap rates by the Government. Mr. Snodgrass, President of the Ganjam Council, who afterwards obtained a most unenviable reputation, acted throughout the distress with great energy, but at the same time with little wisdom. His general policy seems to have been to feed the people, but to take full advantage of high prices, by renting out the lands at exorbitant rates. Thus whilst the produce had decreased in many instances 50 per cent., the rent derived from the land had only decreased 10 per cent. He was no doubt led into this course by the constant demands for money on the part of the Company. However in the last year of the famine the renters had outdone themselves, and Mr. Snodgrass found it necessary to give large remissions and to take other remedial measures. It is much to be regretted that no record exists of the extent of this importation of food by Government, as from it might be drawn some estimate of the numbers fed by Government, as compared with the year 1866, and the proportion they bore to the population of the Province. As in 1866 the duration of the famine was increased by the failure of the dry crop in 1792 owing to the very late date on which the

south west monsoon rains began; and also by the damage caused by floods. A liberal policy of remitting the land revenue followed. In the third year of the famine the cattle perished but there was no pestilence. The population of the district in 1787 was 465,773, of whom 170,069 are set down as cultivators, and 9,508 as weavers. The population of the same area in 1862 was 630,000, a rate of increase in population which contrasts strongly with that of Great Britain. The returns of 1787 are doubtless below the mark, as only the towns and settled villages would be counted. In these were 103,989 houses. This would be only slightly over four persons to a house—a low average in this country. What proportion of the population perished it is impossible to say with any approach to the truth, but it seems that the dreadful state of depopulation and ruin into which the province is described as having fallen in 1801 by Mr. Brown, and two years later by Mr. Cherry, prior to the introduction of the permanent settlement, was rather the result of the anarchy and misrule, (ending in famine 1799) which prevailed in the district during the ten years subsequent to the famine, than the actual effects of the famine, for the condition of the country as described by Mr. Snodgrass in 1792 is far less wretched than it appears to have been when Mr. Brown took charge of the district.

During the actual famine, the measures of relief must have done much to save the people from starvation, but the Government policy, which had ruined, by a system of rack-renting whilst it fed the ryot, rendered him utterly unable to recover himself in spite of the temporary remedial measures of 1792. The corrupt and reckless administration of Mr. Snodgrass, together with a wide-spread rebellion amongst the Zemindars, reduced the district in 1799 to actual famine. There does not seem to have been any very great failure of rain, but the weak and impoverished state of the ryots rendered them unable to avail themselves of what supply there was. The state of the people was most deplorable. The prices of grain viz. 71 Rs. per Madras *garce* for 2nd class paddy, 168 Rs. 2nd sort rice and 75 Rs. for Raggy, which ruled in 1801 were only once exceeded during the following fifty years. The rate of wages at the beginning of the century was a *fanam* i. e. one anna and 4 pice a day for a man cooly, and a woman about a third less. When paid by the month cooly men received 1½ Rupee, women 1 Rupee. The rate of cooly wages at present prevailing in Ganjam varies from 1 anna 6 pice to 2 annas a day for

a man, and 6 pice less for a woman, consequently wages of unskilled labour have risen 75 per cent. in 60 years. On the other hand, if one may judge from the fact that the price of iron agricultural instruments, of ropes and basket work, has not risen during the same period at least in this district, it would seem apparent that there has not been a corresponding rise in rate of remuneration for skilled labour. The price of grain in the meantime has risen over 500 per cent. But it must not be forgotten that labour was chiefly remunerated in kind, for which now a money payment is substituted. The employer has, no doubt, chiefly profited in this change, but it shows the increase of capital, and consequently the increased demand for labour, which must lead to a higher rate of wages, though custom, caste and ignorance are obstacles, which have rendered the labouring classes, slow to avail themselves of their advantage.

The third period of scarcity, after an interval of 30 years, occurred in 1836. Cholera was very prevalent and many of the cattle also perished. Rice, which had been selling from 60 to 80 seers, fell to 20 or 30 seers the Rupee. Raggy fell from 100 seers to 40 the Rupee, and dholl 24 seers to 16. This great fall was enhanced by the number of troops at that time in the district to quell the Gunsur disturbance, but a judicious importation of grain relieved the pressure upon the bazaars, when even *loot* was anticipated. The four following years up to 1841 seem to have been unfavourable, and prices were high, but no extensive dearth is recorded.

The Famine of 1866 — Again, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, Ganjam was visited by a severe drought during the latter part of 1865 and the early months of 1866. The rains of the south-west monsoon almost wholly failed, and little fell during the north-east monsoon, nor indeed till the month of April 1866 when some heavy showers occurred, concluding with a heavy hailstorm on May 5th, hailstones being found as big as a pigeon's egg. Owing to this unusual drought, the ryots throughout the Northern or Principal Division, including the Zemindary estates, are calculated to have reaped on an average less than half a crop of paddy, and many of them were in danger of utter ruin. The ryots were ill prepared to bear up against this calamity, for the crops of the two previous years had been but scanty, and many of them had already exhausted their resources, before the more severe suffering overtook them. Consequently, to meet the demands of their respective landlords or the Government, as the case might be,

these men had to resort to money-lenders for assistance, and ultimately, in too many cases, to resign their holdings and migrate elsewhere or sink to the grade of village cooly labourers. Yet it must not be forgotten that, prior to the last two years of scarcity, the Government ryots had been making great progress in wealth and prosperity. The land revenue alone had increased 1,57,552 Rs. between Fasli 1264, and 1274, whilst the total revenue of the district had risen from Rs. 15,74,143 in Fasli 1264 to 27,29,045 in Fasli 1274—net increase Rs. 11,54,902 chiefly due to salt manufacture. The great export of grain, which had been going on for years, had also exhausted the surplus produce. By the second week of October 1895 the usual importation of grain from Cuttack ceased, there was a general closing of the stores and various attempts at plunder in Berhampore. The imports and exports of grain to meet the high demand at prices in Cuttack enriched the grain merchants. The following shews the grain trade of the district for 4 years:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Amount of duty.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Fasli	M.	Rs.	M.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.
1272	10,262	20,121	6,30,695	12,61,390	39,425	10	1
1273	21,327	48,634	11,97,924	23,95,848	42,819	3	3
1274	21,481	61,833	5,51,340	15,21,920	48,846	10	11
1275	1,20,716	7,96,233	1,01,071	4,93,013	26,121	3	8
1276 from July to Oc- tober.	32,977	1,36,966	1,767	5,650	521	11	8

Owing to the usually large and constant rain fall in Ganjam, where in some years it has averaged as much as 60 inches, and where in the month of January alone, occasional showers seldom fall, the ryots depend far more on the chance of a copious rainfall for cultivation, than upon contrivances for irrigation. Also we must not pass unnoticed the slothful and unthrifty character of the people, more particularly of the Oriyas, who will often allow their crops to perish rather than

* This is exclusive of the grain imported by Government.

depart from the course which an ignorant custom has sanctioned; or voluntarily perform any work they conceive to be the province of others, or which they are not actually compelled to perform. The average rainfall was 44.50 inches in 1863; 32.24 in 1864; 32.84 in 1865 in the whole district. In the principal division where the famine was severe it was respectively 29.39; 20.44 and 18.65.

The district of Ganjam has an area of 6400 square miles; with a population at the last census of rather over 1,100,000 souls. The area of that part which extends, from the Chilka Lake on the north, southwards as far as Itchapoor, and then turning again towards the north, forms a sort of basin enclosed by the Khond Hill ranges, amounts to about 2,500 square miles with a population of 631,929. Of this number, 363,288 are cultivators. The other classes number 268,641. This is the tract of country in which the drought was most severe. The population of the Government Taluks at last census was 495,246. Of this number 147,763 are in the Southern Division. The number of Government villages in the whole District is 1,695 inclusive of 222 Inam villages. Of these 1,695 villages, 1,293 are in the Northern Division, the remaining 402 in the Chicazole taluk. In the whole district 153 villages reaped less than half a crop, and 135 less than a quarter crop. Though prices had risen greatly as early as September 1865, and though, on the cessation of imports from Cuttack, a panic had prevailed in the bazars early in October, followed by an attempt at loot in which the Sepoys of the 11th Regiment were implicated, yet the scarcity did not appear sufficiently severe to call for any special measures on the part of Mr. Thornhill, the Acting Collector. Moreover the Khond outbreak, which was at its height during the months of November and December, demanded Mr. Thornhill's presence at Russelconda, and absorbed wholly the attention of the authorities.

On January 21st, Mr. Forbes assumed charge of the district on his return from England. The Khond disturbance had still to be quelled. For this purpose he set out immediately for the Hills. However the miserable state of the people at once attracted his attention. On his arrival at Russelconda, he addressed a letter to the Revenue Secretary to Government, dated January 27th, setting forth the state of suffering to which the people were reduced, and the measures that he desired the Government to take to meet the approaching crisis. "The grain in store," he writes, "is known to be inconsiderable. Prices are already so high as to render it difficult for the labouring class to maintain

themselves, and they have begun to emigrate in considerable numbers, and the poorer sorts are even now in great straits, and are forced to eat wild roots, and plants. I do not venture to propose that Government should interfere in the way of direct relief, which will be obtained as far as may be from ^{local} contributions, but the pressure on the grain bazars may be lightened in large towns by putting the troops and public establishments on rations, rice being imported for the purpose at once in sufficient quantities to continue the system for eight months." Anticipating the objection that trade interests would suffer, he mentions that some of the large importers had expressed their willingness to contract, and consequently their interests would not suffer. In the same letter the Government were applied to for instruments for boring artesian wells for cattle, the scarcity of water being already very great. The Madras Government, in its Proceedings, February 20th, objected to the first proposal on general grounds, and referred the second to the Geological Survey Department, who after a lapse of some considerable time, returned answer that, as there had been no survey, they could not express their opinion on the suitableness of Ganjam for such wells. The necessity of the first proposal was afterwards seen by the Government, and large quantities of grain were imported for this purpose during August. On the same day Mr. Forbes called for subscriptions and instructed the zemindars to relieve the poor. The appeal was liberally and promptly responded to. Relief houses were opened.

As, however, the distress was daily extending, and even cattle were beginning to perish, while in hardly a tank was water to be found and deaths from starvation were daily increasing, Mr. Forbes on 6th and 31st March published appeals in the papers of the three Presidency cities. On 31st May came the news that Government had resolved to supplement the funds subscribed by private charity with a grant of Rs. 10,000. The relief houses had now been in working for nearly three months, but necessarily on an utterly inadequate scale. Government had as yet rendered no assistance except in small grants for Public Works, yet with one or two exceptions, the whole responsibility and personal direction of the relief houses had fallen upon the officers of the District, both European and Native. The scene at the relief houses at this time was very different from what it was two months later. Instead of orderly rows of recipients, were disorderly and discontented mobs clamorous for food; to most of whom it was utterly impossible to render aid. In many

cases the assistance of the Police was absolutely necessary to keep order. As soon, however, as the people understood that sufficient food was prepared for them, their quiet conduct was most praiseworthy. The interest taken in the affairs of Ganjam by the Madras Government, and by many persons throughout the Presidency, was known to have the warm approval of Lord Napier, and for his fuller information, Mr. Forbes, on the 25th June, in a letter to the Private Secretary, despatched further particulars. In this month the famine had reached its crisis,—at the end of May affairs were at the lowest ebb, but each day, as the month advanced, brought some sign that the tide had turned. Still the misery of the people was very great. No less than 2,952 deaths were registered from cholera, small-pox and starvation. The number receiving relief at the Government Poor-Houses in the Principal Division averaged about 8000. In spite of the stream of imports, prices continued to rise. The Famine Fund was further augmented by a grant of 20,000 Rs. from the North-West Famine Fund. The Telegram was received July 3rd, and immediately the Madras Government were requested to sanction the commencement of the Chilka canal from this money. The Chilka Canal had been for some years under the consideration of Government, and estimates were prepared during Sir W. Denison's time. The object proposed is, to unite the river and port of Ganjam with the Chilka Lake. The length of the proposed canal is about 9 miles, its breadth about 26 feet, and depth about 6 feet. Its cost is estimated at 1,18,200 Rs. It leaves the Chilka at Calyabada near the sea, and runs along the coast almost in a direct line to Ganjam.

On 20th July Lord Napier landed in Ganjam. The most important results of his visit were, the commencement of the Chilka Canal and the establishment of Dispensaries, as well as the encouragement it gave to all to continue their efforts on behalf of the suffering. The mortality was chiefly among this class of agricultural labourers, and the effects of the Famine will consequently be chiefly shown for some time to come in the want, not only of sufficient labour power to increase the area of cultivated land, but even to cultivate lands already reclaimed. The state of the people during the months of August and September had been gradually improving, and deaths from cholera had greatly decreased. The returns show 1,131 deaths. Of these, 463 are set down as from starvation. The numbers seeking relief at the *Chut-trums* had also showed a marked decrease. Whilst in July

they averaged 8000, at the end of September the number was 6700, and at the end of October about 6000. By the third week in November the number had decreased to 5,200. At the beginning of November the early paddy was in many places cut, and this produced a great change in prices. That the relief measures which had been taken were fully adequate to support the people, is shewn by reference to mortuary returns from the hospitals. After organizing the system of relief, and procuring the assistance of Government in the supply of seed-grain, the Collector's attention was chiefly directed towards affording relief to the weaver class, placing the orphan children who had gathered round the *Chuttrums* under proper care and guardianship, supplying the most wretched of the people, at the *Chuttrums* with cloths, as well as procuring the postponement of the introduction of the Municipal and District Road Cess Acts into the District. In December 1866 there were 537 children, 281 male and 256 female, mostly under 13 years of age, who having lost their parents in the famine, are left as waifs and strays in the country, and are now supported out of the Famine Fund. Most of them are the children of various village coolies and paupers. They were placed under the care of the Missionaries, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

The total remissions granted to Government ryots throughout the district amount to Rs. 1,25,405; of this Rs. 1,12,313 were granted for loss of crop in 315 villages to 17,528 ryots paying Sist of Rs. 2,14,166. There were 9 Relief Houses maintained out of the funds of the Famine Committee. The cost of these Houses may be stated at 60,000 Rs. up to the end of 1866, at (with all the outlay in carriage, buildings servants, &c. included) a cost per head of Rs. 1-8. The total cost of this famine to Government cannot be estimated at less than 6,00,000 Rupees, when the great increase of Police expenditure and the probable decrease in the Land Revenue, are taken into account. What loss, has been sustained by the Zemindars it is impossible to say. In many cases it must have been heavy, though the high price of grain may have compensated some of them in a great measure. Of the money expended in the distribution of food, &c., about 46,500 Rs. came from private sources including the 20,000 Rs. from the North-West Famine Fund. Rs. 25,000 were contributed directly by Government and 14,800 bags of rice. The exact number of deaths reported during the 12 months from 1st October 1865 to the end of September 1866 was 56,262. No deaths from actual starvation probably occurred before December 1865.

The Famine of 1866.

These returns fall far below the mark, and the heads under which they were made cannot be relied on, as many of those set down as from cholera, were really the result of starvation. The total deaths in the whole district were 56,262 or about 50 in 1000. Deaths from starvation were 10,898 *i. e.* rather less than one-fifth of the total. The deaths in the Northern Division were 38,937 or about 56 a 1,000. Of these, 10,867 were from starvation *i. e.* about one third of the total deaths in this Division. These returns have, no doubt, been somewhat swelled by the deaths of many who came into the district from Orissa; but their numbers are too small so make any very appreciable difference. This loss of life has shown itself in the decrease of cultivation in the district, which shows up to October, as compared with the same month in Fasli 1275, in the Berhampore taluk, a decrease of 17,704 acres in extent, and Rs. 34,224 assessment; in Gumsur a decrease of 8,251 acres, and Rs. 20,944 assessment. This, however, is counterbalanced by a slight increase in Chicacole taluk. What the decrease was in Zemindary estates it is impossible to say, but probably very much greater as they have not shared the same advantages as Government ryots. This decrease is also partly due to the poverty of the inhabitants and their inability to purchase seed:—

Statement shewing the Deaths in the Ganjam District from October 1865 to September 1866.

	Population last Census taken in 1861-62.	Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Starvation.	Other Diseases.
Deaths from October 1865 to September 1866 in the Principal Division	6,82,804	38,937	16,717	3,240	10,867	8,513
Do. Do. in the Sub-Division	4,46,660	17,325	9,537	1,090	31	6,667
Total	1,129,464	56,262	25,854	4,330	10,898	15,180

The number of convicts in the jails of the district rose from 3,438 in the year ending September 1865 to 4,907 in 1866, or on a monthly average, from 382 to 545.

With regard to the measures that should be taken to lessen the effects of future famines, the Report urges that there should be irrigation works and that we should encourage the rise of a class of intelligent capitalist farmers unfettered by any Government claims upon the land. This can be done without endangering the independent position of the present peasant proprietors, or affecting their interests in any way except for good. The isolated position of the ryot, under the Puttah system, often renders any united effort on the part of the whole village community very difficult. A capitalist landlord is not thus hampered, and any improvements he may introduce cannot fail gradually to themselves commend to the people. Under the present system of middlemen or renters, such objects cannot be attained, or if so, only in a comparatively small degree. If, however, the Zemindars would more generally undertake the personal management of their estates, these objects might, in some measure, be attained, though the system of equal division of the produce affords little encouragement to the ryots to co-operate with energy. A class resembling the English capitalist farmer is the great want of the country, not for the purpose of superseding the ryot, but of taking the lead in progress whether moral or material.

The Behar Districts and Sonthal Country.

In the years 1864-65 the general average rainfall was deficient in quantity and unseasonable. The rain commenced so late in June that the sowings were generally backward, and this was followed by such an abundant fall in July, that the young rice plant in the lowlands was swamped. The rains in both years ceased for the most part early in September, and there was none at all in October in either year. The out turn of both years was more or less deficient, varying generally from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and in some exceptional cases, such as the north of Tirhoot and Chumparun, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ordinary produce. In every district, wherever rice was the sole, or almost the sole, cultivation, the local distress was most severe, as upon the out-turn of this crop the condition of the people was mainly dependent. The supply of food was still further reduced by the drain on old stocks caused by excessive exportation in the years 1864-65. The greatly extended cotton cultivation in the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, and other parts of the empire during the years 1863-64 not only necessarily left a proportionately diminished area available for cereal produce, but also by enriching the cultivators tended to increase the consumption

of food throughout the cotton-growing country. This created a demand, which could only be met by the Bengal Province. Between 1st May 1864 and 30th April 1865, no less than 8,152,657 maunds of rice and other edible grains were exported from Calcutta to Bombay; and from the districts of Rajmehal, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Patna, and Shahabad, about 3,029,155 maunds of grain, used for food, were exported by railway to the North-West Provinces during 1864 and 1865. That there was a general exhaustion of stocks arising out of these causes seems to be clearly established by the following statement, shewing the rapid decrease in the average quantity of rice obtained for one rupee at the principal grain marts in the chief rice-producing districts of Lower Bengal;—

		<i>September</i> 1864.	<i>September</i> 1865.	<i>September</i> 1866.
Backergunge	... ..	30 Srs.	22 Srs.	12 Srs.
Dacca	... ..	30 "	22 "	13 "
Furcedpore	... ..	30 "	22 "	14 "
Noacolly	... ..	28 "	21 "	11 "
Tippurah	... ..	21 "	16 "	9 "
Chittagong	... ..	20 "	15 "	11 "
Rangpore	... ..	27 "	22 "	11 "
Dinajepore	... ..	27 "	21 "	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Bograh	... ..	36 "	28 "	14 "
Malda	... ..	30 "	19 "	11 "
Moorshedabad	... ..	22 "	17 "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rajshahye	... ..	24 "	18 "	9 "
Pubna	... ..	23 "	16 "	11 "

The prices here quoted for September 1864 are 15 to 25 per cent. higher even than the average current rates at the commencement of that year. There was little or no importation from other districts. The crops in the Nepal Terai, which being a thinly populated country, and in ordinary years producing abundant rice crops, exports largely to the districts on the north side of the Ganges, failed entirely. Exportation from that country was absolutely stopped by the intervention of the Nepalese Government. Whilst the price of food rose to three times its former average, the wages of labor underwent little or no change, and hence the want of the means of support pressed most severely on the labouring classes. Throughout the districts lying to the north of the Ganges and east of the Koosey the wages of day labour have undergone little or no change during the last 10 years, the rates paid to adults ranging between Rs. 3 and 2 per month, Only to the south of the Ganges and

in the vicinity of the Railway the value of labor is said to have increased about 20 per cent. during the last five years.

The more substantial agriculturists suffered no personal privation; where the failure of their crops was only partial, they were probably better off than in ordinary times. The ryot ordinarily divides the produce of his fields so as to keep a sufficient quantity for the food of himself, his family, his labourers, and dependents, and their families, up to the period of the following harvest, and applies the proceeds of the residue to the payment of rent, purchase of stock, and his general expenses. The diminished quantity of produce, therefore, necessitated such a modification of his usual arrangements, as would admit of his bringing sufficient grain into the market, to profit by the high prices and compensate himself for the deficiency of his crop. This resulted in the ryot dispensing with his ordinary hired labour for which he would have to pay not in money, but in grain, and so the mere labourer dependent on the cultivator was deprived of his customary means of support. Similarly, the petty village artisans and day labourers, the dozads, mosahcers, domes, koor-mies and others, who in a village community ordinarily receive a day's food, supplemented by some small cash payment, for a day's work, could no longer obtain this employment when the day's food had assumed a value hitherto unknown, and every householder's store of grain was so reduced that he with difficulty supported his own family. The professional beggars, the crippled and infirm, the mass of pauperism in fact, that in ordinary times subsists upon the charity of the village community, and is by it ungrudgingly supported, could no longer appeal successfully to the compassion of the villagers. The zemindars did not generally sustain any material losses; even in the rare instances in which the failure of crops was absolute, the area was too limited to cause any serious injury to the proprietor. In the Durbhunga Estate, in Tirhoot, in which the most extensive failure of crops and desertion of lands occurred, the remissions of rent, though they were fixed by Government officers and deemed fully equal to what the occasion required, did not exceed 6 per cent. of the entire rental of the property. No claim to remission of Government revenue has been maintained on the part of the zemindar in any district, nor were there any considerable remissions made by them in favour of the farmers, by whom their estates are held in lease. As a body they in a great measure ignored the responsibilities and obligations of their position under the permanent settlement. The amount subscribed was Rs. 1,29,293, and this sum includes the contributions of all officers of Government and others who

have no property in those districts. The Government revenue derived from estates situated in localities where the failure of crops and local distress were greatest, is Rs. 32,79,942. The amount of the Government revenue demand in these districts, where the assessment is light, does not, on an average, exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the zemindar's receipts from his property.

There can be no question as to the fact of the too tardy recourse to measures of public relief, which the plain indications of the miserable condition of a large mass of the people in most of the districts, but especially in those belonging to the Patna division, should have called for at a much earlier period. The relief measures eventually adopted, were initiated, not as they should have been, under a proper system of acquaintance with the condition and wants of the people, by the spontaneous action of the district officers, but by the Commissioner's circular letters. Special enquiries were set on foot, the result of which was, as the reports of those officers shew, to create a decided apprehension and forewarning of the impending severe distress amongst the poorer classes. Had this apprehension led to such extended enquiries as to the effect of the failure of the crop upon the general condition of the working classes, as the occasion manifestly required, and had the subsequent progress of events been carefully watched, and relief applied in the way of giving employment on works of public utility on a very large scale, after the rice harvest was over, much of the suffering and loss of life that subsequently occurred would have been prevented, and the money which was expended at a later period in the mere attempt, which it may be assumed from the excessive mortality which is known to have occurred was in a great measure unsuccessful, to save people from perishing through want of food, might have been made reproductive. There was no definite proposal for undertaking special works, as a means of affording relief, till about the end of May, and no such work actually commenced until June. Before the end of June the rains had set in, and from that time employment on the earth-work of roads was little more in effect than a form of gratuitous relief. The delay in the commencement of relief measures necessarily led to their insufficiency. No sooner were relief centres established, and it became generally reported that the Government was going to feed the people, than they came to the several depots in crowds; many of them were in the last stage of emaciation, and it was found impossible to arrange a systematic distribution of food with proper regard to the diet suited to the physical condition of the applicants. The food

was not sufficient in quantity or variety. It varied from 8 *chittacks* or 16 ounces to less than 3. In the Bengal Jails 15 *chittacks* is fixed as the minimum to maintain life unimpaired. During the famine in the North-West Provinces adult recipients of gratuitous relief obtained a daily allowance of 16 oz. of bread and 4 oz. of vegetables. The following statistics, in regard to the six districts in which the distress was most severe, contain in one view a complete summary of the effects of the famine and the extent of the relief measures undertaken :—

Districts.	Square Miles.	Population.	Area in which distress was intense.	Govt. Revenue from that area.	Relief centres.	Subscribed Rs.	Assigned* by Govt. for relief Rs.	Assigned from Imperial and Local Funds for relief works Rs.	Total amount expended in relief Rs.	Daily average number relieved gratuitously or by employment on public works in August 1866.	Number of deaths from starvation or disease engendered by want.
Chumparun ...	3,781	870,000	1,700	Rs. 3,36,261	10	9,574	14,500	5,000	24,451	7 0	56,000
Gya - -	5,689	1,367,392	1,360	4,78,514	6	12,371	1,000	9,050	12,640	1 3	3,387
Monghyr ...	3,592	843,775	1,316	1,87,839	9	8,894	2,000	6,324	15,218	4 5	1,247
Sarun ...	2,612	1,200,000	700	6,81,462	12	16,147	10,000	25,000	45,308	10 0	8,175
Shahabad ...	4,403	1,602,271	1,204	.....	10	10,861	3,000	12,784	26,645	3 3	4,424
Tirhoot ...	6,114	1,856,279	3,000	7,42,098	25	38,315	4,000	.....	39,447	10 6	60,321
Total ...	26,191	7,739,717	9,280	2,427,164	72	86,162	34,500	58,158	163,711	4 5	133,554

The amount expended from public funds was Rs. 2,29,202. The largest daily average number relieved during any one month was 37,329, whilst the total number of deaths ascertained to have occurred as the direct, or indirect consequence of an insufficiency of food was no less than 135,676. Taking the number of deaths added to the number relieved as representing the aggregate of persons unable to support themselves during the famine, the number of persons relieved and supported as compared with that of persons requiring relief shews a proportion of but little more than 1 to 5. The proportion of lives lost to those saved was considerably upwards of 3 to 1; and taking four months as the average period during which the public relief operations continued in full force, a sum of about Rs. 50,000 per month only was expended for the relief of upwards of 150,000 persons.

The remedial measures, which the experience of the past year seem to call for, are—The promotion of irrigation works; the improvement of the internal means of communication in the several districts; and the creation of a special agency for collecting accurate information in regard to the population, agricultural produce, and the state of trade. The District Officer, *i. e.*, the Magistrate-Collector, is the referee on every subject on which local information is required, in regard to districts the extent of which is as great as 6,000, and, in the Behar Province, in no instance less than 2,500 square miles. With the exception of the officers in charge of the Subdivisions, of whom there are rarely more than two in each district, and except in Tirhoot nowhere more than three, and the Excise Officers, of whom there are not many, the Magistrate-Collector has no subordinate agency in the interior of the district. When information is sought a special enquiry must be instituted. Such enquiry can only be made through the irresponsible agency of the landholders, and the facts reported by the Magistrate-Collector are mainly based upon a sort of average of the general information so obtained, supplemented perhaps by the results of a special local inquiry instituted through Office agency in the immediate vicinity of the Magistrate-Collector's or the Subdivisional Courts. The only opportunities which the Magistrate Collector has are during the tour which he is required to make annually in the interior of the district, and owing to the claims upon his time which his judicial functions entail, these tours are of less duration. Under an efficient administrative system the Chief Reve-

nue Officer of the district ought to have full information as to the extent, and exact nature, of the cultivation of the entire revenue-paying lands, the incidence of the assessment fixed by the permanent settlement upon the several estates within the district as shewn in its practical operation in the division of the produce of the land between the State, the proprietor of the land and the cultivator, and the consequent effect of such partition upon the condition of the population and the wealth of the district. He should know further the extent of the population, the numerical strength of the classes into which it is divided, their requirements in the consumption of food, the sufficiency or insufficiency of the local produce to meet such demand, and the extent to which the supply is ordinarily supplemented or diminished by the action of trade. No subordinate agency that could be established would work well without the most active supervision, and so long as the offices of Magistrate and Collector remain united.

Orissa and other parts of Bengal.

The Report of the three Commissioners embraces Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore, the three districts of Orissia—omitting the hill tracts—in which the famine raged with greatest intensity and continued longest, Manbhoom, Singbhoom, Midnapore, Bancoora, Raneegunge, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Nuddea and the 24 Pergunnahs. The Report, District Narratives, Evidence, official and other correspondence and tabulated statistics occupy two folio volumes of upwards of 600 pages each. The Commissioners' Report, consisting of 177 pages, is divided into three parts—a history of the famine in 1865-66, immediate measures recommended for Orissa and the risk of future famine, and general measures of mitigation—all preceded by preliminary remarks.

PRELIMINARY.

All such establishments and information as enabled Colonel Baird Smith to give most precise information regarding the famine of 1861 in the North-Western Provinces are wanting in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In the latter Collectors have no executive establishments, and their Assistants in Sub-divisions are more judicial than executive in their functions. In Orissa the settlement is not permanent, and remissions of revenue are not unfrequently granted. Thirty years ago a temporary settlement, almost more minute and careful than that of the North-Western Provinces, was made by most able and experienced men. But, nevertheless, the Bengal system of administration

has been followed. There are no Tehseeldars ; the Putwarrees have, for the most part, fallen into abeyance ; the Canoongoes, though still existing, have been long almost entirely disused, and the annual returns, which they and the Putwarrees were originally bound to furnish, have not only been neglected, but have been of late years absolutely prohibited. Consequently, in such a crisis as that which has just occurred, recent statistics are almost as little available in Orissa as in Bengal. The Commissioners, though not possessing the legal power of taking evidence, examined all most competent to give information including the Lieutenant Governor, while all the official and demi-official correspondence was placed at their disposal. They visited each of the districts of Orissa and Midnapore, while Mr. Dampier was familiar with the other districts.

The Commissioners were instructed by the Government of India to report. 1.—The causes of the famine. 2.—Whether timely measures were taken to meet the evil, and if not, whether valid reasons exist to account for their absence. 3.—In what way such visitations may be prevented or mitigated in future. The natural causes are patent while it is certain that sufficient measures of relief were not taken at so early a period as it would have been proper that they should have been taken, if the facts had been sufficiently known and the magnitude of the calamity had been earlier understood. The only cause, then, of increased suffering, which can admit of very serious question, is the delay which occurred in respect to measures of relief. The account of the past naturally divides itself into two parts, the course of affairs till the time when Government took action in the matter on a large scale, that is in the end of May 1866, and the measures of relief then, and subsequently, taken.

Causes.—The natural cause was the premature cessation of the rains in the middle of September and the abnormal fall previously. On an average of some years past the crops have not been very large in Bengal, and it is a question whether the great rise of prices which has taken place is in any degree due to a yield below the average, or whether it is solely owing to increased demand. The latter cause largely operated to enhance the price of grain. Not only have the countries round the Bay of Bengal become of late years more and more the source of supply of rice to Asia and Australasia, but within India recent movements have greatly tended to increase the drain on those same countries. The following table shows the exports and the price of rice in Calcutta ;—

Years.		LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.						Approximate average price of rice in Calcutta in each year.	
		QUANTITY OF RICE AND PADDY EXPORTED IN MAINDS OF 80 lb.							
		Calcutta.		Out-ports.		Total.			
		Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.		
1855-56	...	89,11,506	2,705	5,64,137	20,734	94,75,637	23,439	Rs. 1	2 3 p. md.
1856-57	...	89,08,088	18,795	7,58,506	48,865	96,66,594	67,660	" 1	13 6 "
1857-58	...	72,74,174	5,418	3,24,204	62,724	75,98,378	58,142	" 2	2 2 "
1858-59	...	43,80,998	1,113	1,23,066	4,712	45,03,764	5,825	" 2	7 0 "
1859-60	...	47,34,715	10,756	7,01,771	5,00,408	54,36,486	5,11,164	" 2	13 0 "
1860-51	...	75,27,556	4,412	5,08,939	3,51,497	80,36,495	3,55,909	" 2	3 2 "
1861-62	...	1,06,86,378	18,447	7,60,555	2,25,761	1,14,46,933	2,44,148	" 2	0 9 "
1862-63	...	1,14,87,707	6,518	11,02,566	2,28,929	1,25,90,273	2,35,447	" 2	2 0 "
1863-64	...	1,52,47,048	20,906	11,76,430	2,80,414	1,64,23,478	3,01,320	" 2	4 0 "
1864-65	...	1,75,55,250	23,710	16,31,272	2,41,150	1,91,86,522	2,64,860	" 2	15 10 "
1865-66	...	86,46,497	1,405	8,43,721	1,71,929	94,90,218	1,73,334	" 3	8 7 "
1866-67 up to February	...	46,37,147	3,685	6,01,880	39,645	52,39,027	43,330	" 4	7 7 "
Up to 12th March for Calcutta only	...	1,92,950	.....	.....	.....	1,92,950	.....	

It was only in the western districts of Orissa and the higher parts of the western districts of Bengal, where the alluvium gives place to a laterite soil, that the full extremity of famine was reached. The dry tract, extending from a point 10 or 15 miles north of Balasore all the way to the hills forming the higher plateaus of Chota Nagpore, and bounded by alluvial plains on one side and by a decidedly hilly country on the other, may be described as that in which, taken as a whole, the famine reached an intensity second only to that in Orissa, and in some portions of which it reached a degree which may be compared with that suffered in Orissa. The low land, between the hilly country and the sea, forms what are called the regulation districts of Orissa—Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, lying from north east to south-west. Nearly the whole of this tract is of an alluvial character, a flat rice country. The hills do not run down to the sea as on some parts of the coast, although in some portions near Balasore the flat strip of country is of no very great breadth. The whole tract is intersected by large water-courses; great torrents in the floods of the rains, broad sandy beds nearly dry during the dry seasons of the year. They obstruct intercourse greatly in both shapes, and assist it but little, being scarcely navigable except in the lower parts of some of the larger rivers. In Central Orissa or Cuttack a large river, the Mahanuddee, though in some degree of the same character as those already mentioned, has brought down diluvium on a large scale and formed a very fine delta, to which some of the larger rivers immediately to the north have also contributed. From the town of Pooree, containing the great Temple of Juggernath conspicuous from the sea, to the Dhamrah River in the south of the Balasore district, there is a great Deltaic tract fully 50 miles broad, and which comprises nearly the whole of the Cuttack district (much the largest of the three,) great part of that of Pooree, and a portion of that of Balasore. The fall of rain in Orissa is much larger than that in many parts of India, and is generally sufficient for the successful cultivation of rice; but it is precarious, and the yield is subject to great variations according to the season. The province is also extremely subject to the opposite evil of inundations. The province of Orissa comprises, in addition to the low districts just described, an enormous tract of the hilly country of the interior, the population of which is partly Ooryah and partly aboriginal; but this latter portion is not directly administered under the ordinary British law. It is what is called “non-regulation” and under Chiefs exercising

hereditary jurisdiction in subordination to the Commissioner of the division. Among these tributary mehals are those of Mohurbhunj and Neilgherry.

The whole province is geographically isolated to an excessive degree. All the rivers are inaccessible to ordinary European ships, and the only protected anchorage for them on the coast is at False Point. The European officer who cannot obtain a special steamer must find his way into Orissa slowly and tediously, as ancient officers may have travelled in the days of Asoka, and the very post takes several days between Calcutta and Cuttack. The people of Orissa are also separate and distinct, of a character and language peculiar to themselves. Those who are accustomed to them and have become habituated to their obstinate and prejudiced ways generally like them; those who are not accustomed to them cannot endure them. One of the causes which increased the severity of the famine, was the absence among the Ooryahs of any energetic trading class such as we have both in Northern and Southern India. The want is, to a great degree, common to Orissa and Bengal. The proper province of Orissa is about 200 miles long; the country of the Ooryah people may be said to have a length of about 250 miles. The following is the area:—Pooree, 2,697 square miles; Cuttack, 3,062; Balasore, 1,890. The area of the tributary mehals is about 15,000 square miles. Speaking very roughly, and allowing for increase of population in the ten prosperous years, 1854-55 to 1864-65, we may estimate the population of the three districts to have been, before the famine, above $2\frac{1}{2}$ or perhaps not far short of 3 millions. As respects the population of the tributary mehals nothing in the least degree reliable is known.

The crops are two—the minor early crop which ripens in August and September (principally grown on the higher lands), and the major or late crop which ripens in December. In Orissa the early crop is called Beallee, the later Sarud, while in Bengal one is called Aaos, and the other Amn. In Orissa the early or Beallee bears an extremely small proportion to the late Sarud crop. What are called the cold weather crops, the grains and seeds of temperate climates grown after the rains, are extremely scanty in that climate, and a small rice crop, called the Dalua, grown at that time, in places where water lies, is also very scanty and depends on late rains. Hence, in most parts of the province almost the whole food of the sea-

son is grown in the one December rice crop. Orissa had been much harried and broken by many vicissitudes when it came into British hands in the beginning of the present century, and as usual, under such circumstances, many semi-independent chiefs had sprung up. The country was then divided into the Mogulbundee or Mogul-settled districts, and the Gurjats or Killajats, that is the territories held by the chiefs, possessors of gurus, or forts, who paid a sort of quit-rent. The latter comprised, first, the hill country, and, second, the jungly country near the mouths of the great rivers. All the chiefs seem to have become British subjects, but the hill tracts were left to them on the old terms, being by law exempted from the ordinary regulations. The chiefships of the low lands have been annexed to the Regulation districts, but the chiefs have remained in possession of the land revenue, subject to the quit-rent, being placed in fact in the position of zemindars at a low permanent assessment. The rule of primogeniture which attaches to offices and chief-ships has also been continued to them. Of the original zemindarees, some have survived to the present day; a few have lapsed to Government, owing to rebellion and other causes. Of these latter, the most important was the greatest zemindaree in Orissa, that of Khoorda, held by the representative of the ancient rajahs of the province. Under the 30 years' settlement the country enjoyed great general peace and contentment; but the rents of the ryots being high, the zemindars naturally improvident and unenterprising, an active trading class wanting, and the province isolated, wealth did not for some time rapidly accumulate. Grain was cheap and generally abundant, but wages were very low, and the condition of the people rather tolerable than good. Within the last few years, however, since the price of grain has increased throughout India, there has been a decided improvement in the position of the agricultural classes in Orissa. The land has acquired a value unknown before, and the province seemed to be entering on a decided course of advancement when the late great calamity came upon it.

The following Table shows the export of grain by sea during recent years:—

Years.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Total.
1855-56	142,616	.....	.....	142,616
1856-57	188,658	.....	.....	188,658
1857-58	34,232	.....	.....	34,232
1858-59	52,970	.....	.....	52,970
1859-60	536,382	.....	.....	536,382
1860-61	354,071	23,011	83,936	461,054
1861-62	327,504	69,880	16,786	444,164
1862-63	107,632	36,696	4,816	149,134
1863-64	520,052	29,464	.....	549,516
1864-65	806,576	72,128	58,824	937,528
May to July 1865	39,871	21,962	.....	61,833
August to October 1865	8,894	.....	.....	8,894
November 1865 to January 1866	20,606	220	.....	20,826
February to April 1866	.....	40	.....	40

There has also been a considerable export by land from Southern Orissa to the Madras district of Ganjam and Port of Gopalpore, of which there are no statistics; and Northern Balasore has, when the season favoured, exported to Midnapore, Hiddellee, and Calcutta. The zemindars are now divided into two classes, the old Ooryah zemindars and Bengalee purchasers, the latter being almost always absentees. A very unfavourable opinion respecting both classes was freely expressed throughout the enquiry. The absentee proprietors, though probably personally a much superior and generally an educated class, look only to make the most of the rents as the return for their money, and do not perform to the same extent either the function of grain lenders or that of patriarchal landholders. Yet the Bengalees in their own country do not seem to be generally very oppressive landlords; they are generally content to let things be regulated by custom. The Government manufacture of salt had ceased in 1863, and on those thrown out of employment the calamity fell with the utmost severity.

Famines are said to have occurred in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries of our era, in the reigns of Raja Kahil Indro Deo, Raja Rai Ooryah, and Raja Pertab Muda Ezo. The great famine in Bengal of 1770 was felt grievously in Orissa, and a few years later in 1774-75, another great scarcity is stated to have occurred. But none of a general character and at the most extreme severity had happened in the present century. The last great

famine, of the traditions of which the old men speak, was in 1792-93, in the time of the Mahrattas; and even of that the memory seems to have almost faded away. The most intense calamity of the present century seems to have been the inundations of the sea on the Balasore coast in 1831-32, and the area of that disaster was of course limited. As respects the floods of the rivers, there is a very extensive system of embankments, maintained, partly by Government and partly by the zemindars, but it seems to be formed on no uniform or efficient plan, and has never been wholly effectual in great floods. Hence great injuries from inundations have been common.

For upwards of 20 years before 1865, the province generally had not suffered from calamities of season to any very unusual extent. The crop of 1864 was below the average in Pooree and instead of the average rain-fall of 60 to 65 inches it was 41·8 in 1864, 36·3 in 1865 and 77·2 in 1866. It was no doubt an unfortunate circumstance that the 30 years' settlement was just expiring, and no new arrangement had been made. The tendency of such a state of things is undoubtedly to discourage agriculture. Hence an inclination rather to contract than extend the assessable area and cultivation, and an uncertainty in the minds of all classes. There was formerly a special school of Orissa officers, but of late years promotion seems to have been more rapid than formerly, the exigencies of the service or other reasons to have been more pressing, officers of the same standing and local experience are not now found in charge of districts, and appointments are made with greater regard to general than to local considerations. Under the influence of this change of system, the Orissa school has ceased to exist. Of the civil officers in Orissa the only one of some considerable local experience was Mr. Barlow, an officer then of 10 years' standing in the service, who had been four years Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, and who in this crisis did ample justice to his experience till his departure in October 1866. Mr. Muspratt, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, had joined early in 1865. In Cuttack changes occurred in the season 1865-66, and a new Collector, Mr. Cornell, joined in February 1866. In most districts the Senior Assistant, called Joint Magistrate, is an officer of some standing; but no such officer was allowed for any of the districts of Orissa, and the assistants were, without any exception, of very limited experience. As Commissioner of Orissa, Mr. Shree was succeeded in an officiating capacity by Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, who joined in July 1865. He had no previous experience or knowledge of Orissa whatever. He had

been chiefly remarkable for personal activity, and seems to have had more experience as a Magistrate than a Revenue Officer. None of the officers had had experience of famines, and the separation of the Police lessened the district officers' information. There are no English settlers in Orissa, besides the missionaries and employés of the E. I. Irrigation Co., who confined their warnings chiefly to their correspondence with England.

The Mortality.—Mr. Ravenshaw's reports of November 1st and November 5th admit and describe the extent of the unhappy calamity in the fullest and frankest manner. The result of his reports and those of the officers subordinate to him is undoubtedly to show that no accounts of the extent and severity of the famine generally have been, or can be, exaggerated, and the private and official accounts are thus placed completely in accord. The extent of the mortality never will be ascertained with any accuracy. Mr. Ravenshaw estimates it at not less than one-fourth of the population. The Commissioners do not think the aspect of the country warrants the estimate of a mortality of one-half but it has been "without doubt enormous." It cannot be then said that one-fourth of the land has generally ceased to be cultivated, nor probably that one-fourth of the families have ceased to exist. But, on the other hand, the mortality has undoubtedly been so great among the old and the young of so many families which have escaped total destruction, and in so many parts the great mass of the proper labouring population (as distinguished from farming ryots) seems to have been really so much swept from the face of the earth, that we cannot take on ourselves to say that the estimate of one-fourth is too high, even in parts which have not suffered much from the floods of 1866. The Orissa Famine is the most intense India has seen. It stands almost alone in this, that there was (till a comparatively late period of its history) almost no importation, and the people, shut up in a narrow province between pathless jungles and an impracticable sea, were in the condition of passengers in a ship without provisions. Things came to that pass that money was spurned as worthless. Prices were constantly merely nominal; where rice was to be bought at all, it reached the rate of 5, 4, and even 3 Calcutta seers (of 2 lbs. each) per rupee at the chief stations where the external relief afforded was greatest, and in the interior of the districts still higher rates are reported, even to 1 seer per rupee. These rates are far beyond those known in any famine in this century of which we have information. The Commissioners think it quite impossible to

distinguish between the mortality directly caused by starvation, and that due to disease, directly or indirectly, connected with starvation, want, and bad food. Not only is there a want of statistics but in truth want and disease run so much into one another that no statistics and no observations would suffice to draw an accurate line. The testimony is universal that the calamity of the famine fell with by far the greatest severity on the workers for wages, the agricultural labourers, coolies, and small artisans; especially, among the latter, on the weavers, already plying a declining trade. Still more remarkably than in the North-Western Provinces (as noticed in such striking terms by Colonel Smith) was the advantage possessed by all the classes having any sort of rights in the land. In this instance, not only had they better means and better credit than the labouring classes, but being to a considerable extent in the habit of keeping grain for home consumption, those who had crops of some kind were better provided than the non-agricultural classes, when grain was not to be bought. The Commissioners found no one who shared the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, that the greatest mortality in Orissa was caused by the floods in the latter part of the season. The floods were altogether a secondary cause of the mortality in 1866, although undoubtedly, in extensive tracts, it was considerably increased by that cause.

HISTORY OF THE ORISSA FAMINE.

So early as 10th October 1865 there was an alarming report from the south of the Pooree district. When the 20th passed without rain the country was in a panic; the rice trade was stopped; the country ceased to supply the towns; at both Cuttack and Pooree the bazaars were closed, and everywhere the alarm and inconvenience may be said to have been extreme.

The Police of the Pooree district and the Native Deputy Magistrate gave a very gloomy account of things in October, speaking of "impending famine." Mr. Barlow, the Magistrate, who had been holding his office at Cuttack where he lived with Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner, returned to Pooree, and on 8th November addressed the Commissioner in a tone far from sanguine. He subsequently reported extreme distress in two districts near the Chilka Lake and expressed the fear that it would spread. Mr. Barlow seems at this time to have recommended the importation of a ship-load of grain to the Mallood Coast. The Commissioner did not support the recommendation, considering it the duty of the zemindars to relieve the distress;

but he asked for permission to relieve distress in the neighbouring Government estates as distinguished from those of private landlords. On 26th October, Mr. Muspratt, Collector of Balasore, enclosed a petition from certain zemindars, praying for time to pay the revenue, on the grounds that the crops are ruined; that the ryots, unable to get advances, cannot pay their rents; that the poor ryots blindly disposed of all the produce and kept no stock for this year owing to too much exportation last year. On these Mr. Muspratt, the Collector, observes—"The rice crop of the district does not promise to reach to one-eighth of the crop of the last year. The ryots are forced to borrow rice and not money. The statement is but too true," and he gives figures to prove the assertion. He expresses the intention that he and his subordinates should visit the district to examine what estates have suffered, and solicits favourable consideration to the petition. The Commissioner, however, did not support it, and the Board of Revenue rejected it as "inadmissible" on the 9th November. In Cuttack, as early as the 21st October, so serious a stoppage of sales occurred that the Commissioner telegraphed and wrote to Government. The shops, however, re-opened next day. The Commissioner attributed the difficulty to combinations among the dealers, and was desired not to interfere with the natural course of trade. The closing movement was shortly repeated, and the Commissioner received letters from the Officer Commanding the Cantonment and the heads of various departments, complaining of the difficulty experienced by the soldiers and public servants in obtaining food.

Throughout all this correspondence, the Commissioner was inclined to take a more sanguine view than the Collectors. "Don't let the people get downhearted," he says, "even with half a crop there ought not to be a famine. Get the people to help themselves, a somewhat difficult matter in Orissa, but there is nothing like trying." The Collector of Balasore he tells—"I have no doubt there is more rice in your district than you imagine, and further that the crops of the current year will suffice for the year's supply." In the memo. of 27th October, circulated to the Collectors, he speaks of combination among the dealers, is "informed that large stores are in their hands," there is "nothing in the prospect of the crop to warrant apprehension of a total absence of food." That these expressions were not merely used for the purpose of giving encouragement and allaying panic is evident, for Mr. Ravenshaw reported in no less sanguine terms to the Board and Govern-

ment. Mr. Ravenshaw was to a great extent supported in his opinion by the majority of those about him in the town of Cuttack. On receipt of Mr. Ravenshaw's letters of 22nd and 27th October, the Government of Bengal sent them to the Board of Revenue, and requested the Board "to report specially on the present state of the crops and markets and the prospects of the country throughout the Lower Provinces," and "to suggest any measures by which it may appear to them the Government can aid with advantage with a view to mitigate the effects of the present scarcity." Although the crop does not ordinarily fully ripen till December, the Board made their report in November on information scarcely extending to the middle of that month, and that information was, it has been avowed, "very imperfect." The Government of Bengal, on the 11th December, quite approved of what the Board had done, and concurred generally in the opinions expressed. The provision of public works would be considered in that department. Permission was given to expend money in estates belonging to or in charge of Government for relief of the helpless poor and by giving employment to those willing and able to work, but otherwise unable to obtain work. Every endeavour was to be made to induce the landholders to do the same. Relief Committees were recommended in districts where distress prevailed. "It is on the exercise of private liberality, His Honor believes, that in an emergency of this kind the chief dependence must be placed."

On receipt of the orders of the Government of Bengal, the Board circulated their report and the Government reply to all Revenue Officers, as "an easily accessible record of the principles upon which the Government considers itself at liberty to afford assistance in times of scarcity," and it is this use of the report which gives it its greatest significance and importance. The means of mitigating the suffering expected, and even famine if it unexpectedly supervened, as laid down by the Board, were—the publication of official prices current; the provision of labour for the poor by public works; a liberal expenditure on Government estates, and the use of every possible means to induce the landholders to follow the example. As "the chief, if not the only, reliance" in more extreme cases, local private liberality was to be exercised through local relief committees. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of these principles they were laid before the Supreme Government in India and the Government in England, and were published at the time without eliciting expressions of disapprobation. The unfortunate mistake seems to have been made of suppos-

ing the distress, known to exist there, to be confined to a very isolated and limited space, and no general report regarding the state of any of the districts of Orissa, or of any other of the districts within the scope of the enquiry, seems to have been then called for. No clear rules defining the functions of the Board and the Government existed. The circular publishing the Board's report and the reply of the Government of Bengal was, the Commissioners think, calculated to impress the local officers with the following :—That the facts regarding the crops, so far as ascertained, were not such as to justify the expectation of severe and widespread famine. That Government would not interfere directly, but must leave the ordinary laws of trade to work a remedy, and could only assist in the employment of the labouring classes and in respect of estates directly in the hands of Government ; that there should, therefore, be no expectation that Government would attempt general assistance. And that, even in case of actual famine, the chief, if not only, reliance must be on local private liberality.

The reaping of the small crop in December temporarily reduced prices and allayed apprehensions. In November Messrs. Gisborne and Co., of Calcutta, had strongly urged on Government the necessity of importing and storing grain to meet the "famine which is now an acknowledged fact in several of the western districts, of extent and severity daily increasing." The proposal was to buy rice in British Burmah and to ship it partly to Port Canning, and partly to Orissa. Speaking of the proposal as a whole, the Commissioners do not think that the information then possessed by Government would have justified its acceptance. In the end of November and beginning of December the zemindars of Orissa repeated their pressing requests for remission of revenue, and were supported by the Collectors of Balasore and Pooree. Mr. Barlow sent out officers to make enquiries, but had doubts if he was justified, since, as he said, it was the peculiar effect of the Board's instructions which refused to allow any enquiry prior to orders, that it became impossible to furnish information from which it might be known whether the prescribed test of "general calamity" was reached, and therefore he could only say that by report it was understood that the losses in some pergunnahs had been very heavy. On this occasion the Commissioner sanctioned enquiry and report in special cases of extreme loss, on the understanding that no promise or expectation of remission was to be given, the matter being kept perfectly open for the Board's orders. The Board negatived the application of the Collector of Pooree in

very decided terms. They regretted that the Commissioner had instructed the Collector to enter upon any investigation of claims of zemindars to remission, as such enquiries tended to raise expectations which, not being realized, must result in discontent and disaffection. No remissions were to be granted, and all hope of receiving any were to be positively barred. On receipt of the Board's orders, the Commissioner desired the Collector to observe that the Board had disapproved of the permission even to satisfy himself of actual loss in zemindaree estates, expressed his entire concurrence in the orders, directed the Collector to consider them final and conclusive and to cancel his proceedings, and sent a copy of the orders to the other Collectors for their guidance. The Commissioners think that the Board of Revenue were not justified in passing these decided orders. Their own orders of a few months previous distinctly recognised the claim to remission on account of *general* calamities of season, and there was certainly no ground for assuming that the failure of 1865 in Orissa, and more especially in Pooree, did not amount to a general calamity. The effect of the orders necessarily was to stop all enquiries in whatever form and with whatever object. It did so stop them. The Collector of Pooree at once desired the officers making enquiries to discontinue operations; the result of the partial enquiries already made was never reported; and the extent to which the crops had failed and the consequent failure of the supply of food on which the population had to rely, were not made known to the higher authorities.

On 3rd December the Commissioner of Orissa suggested the formation of Relief Committees and meetings were called. The Commissioner went away on a tour for two months in the Tributary Mchals. Weekly returns of prices were called for from the various districts of Bengal. On the one hand, the Board seem to have placed an almost superstitious reliance on them as a panacea for all evils, and on the other, their accuracy has been much questioned. Supposing the tables to have been reliable, the Board of Revenue hardly made consistent use of their own materials and their own principles. Prices in districts of cheap grain and low wages were too much judged by a metropolitan standard, and were on that basis supposed to be reasonable when they were really extreme in relation to the ordinary local prices; allowance was not sufficiently made for the cheapening at harvest time, and the invariable enhancement as the season proceeds; and even, it may be said, that when prices rose to rates more and more distinctly famine,

throughout February, March, April, and May, both the Government of Bengal and the Board, deserting their own principles of political economy, seem to have acquiesced in the explanation that the rates were no true index of the supply, and that the dealers were only combining to hold back stocks with a view to artificial enhancement of prices. The prices varied from an average in the three districts of Orissa of 12 seers per rupee at the end of October and $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers on 1st January 1866 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ on 13th August and $14\frac{1}{4}$ on 5th November. For the space of five months in the best supplied markets, and those most aided by Government sales, the price of food, supplied in a very intermittent way, ranged from five to ten times the ordinary or average rate. In the interior of the districts food was generally not to be procured for money, and when sold, ranged up to about thirty five times the ordinary price.

Of the period from the Board's Report on 25th November 1865 to the visit of the Lieutenant Governor to Orissa in February 1866, the Commissioners say that there was a lull in Cuttack and Balasore, but not in Pooree. The Commissioner is far away in the hills, and though, so far as concerns writing letters, he is most attentive, his letters come far behind time, and are of comparatively little use; while the Board of Revenue, Government in the General Department, and Government in the Public Works Department, seem all to be maintaining a sort of paralysed correspondence. It is only to be regretted that so many letters, so many projects, and so much zeal, should have ended in so little practical result, and that so much should have failed owing to the want of a common understanding between the different authorities engaged. The Pooree Collector's proposal to revive the salt manufacture was at once rejected as inadmissible. After a good deal of discussion on the question of ordering 500 tons from Burmah, it was resolved to send 18 tons by the coasting steamer. It was also determined to ship salt from the local depôts, and sell it at Chittagong, partly to give employment in loading and despatching the salt, and partly in the hope that the vessels employed would bring back rice. Finally works for the employment of the distressed were sanctioned. Eventually, however, the rice was not sent. Mr. Barlow went out to land the rice, the people even assembled to eat it, but it never came. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned from the Government Estates Improvement Fund to give employment to the poor. The only instance of private liberality

on a large scale was that of the Zemindar of Parricood—a man of very limited means. On the 19th December, the Lieutenant Governor issued orders for the prosecution of the road works proposed for the relief of the distressed population.

Mr. Barlow had been making a tour in the most distressed part of the south-western portion of his district, and on the 29th December, he submitted to the Commissioner a full report and diary, containing details of an extremely distressing character. He seems to have felt bound to be very careful not to exaggerate or too highly colour his picture; but nevertheless, he gives his “revised opinion as to the prospective condition of the people” in the brief words of a previous telegram, *viz.*—“Destitution general and complete,” and he added, “it is that to which I most distinctly hold.” The Commissioners say that nothing could be more active or devoted than his action in the matter. On 12th January the Commissioner forwarded his report to the Board and somewhat restrained his zeal. In January rice was not to be had in any quantities in the Pooree district. Mr. Barlow, on the 15th of that month wrote a letter to the Executive Engineer with reference to the proposal for purchasing food for the labourers. He speaks of “a danger likely to interfere materially with, if not actually put a stop to, the works,” *viz.*, the want of food. He shows that while as yet but 300 persons employed near the town make great complaints of the difficulty of procuring grain, and express great anxiety to receive their wages in kind instead of money, when the numbers increase, and the distance from the town becomes greater, supplies will not be procurable, since “it is one of the features observable in the famine” that “the city is the only place where a certain supply (small though it be) of grain is to be found, while in various parts of the interior, none at all is procurable.” He goes on—“the difficulty foreseen must be met, since under no circumstances whatever must this opportunity of relief, which the liberality of Government has provided through your department, be allowed to fail or become crippled, whether it be from want of energy or fear of responsibility;” and he proceeds to give details of a plan for purchasing and storing grain; the Public Works to advance money, with which he would import rice and deliver it at the works. The Executive Engineer received the proposition in the best spirit; the Superintending Engineer, though zealous in the cause, thought the proposal that his department should advance funds for rice quite contrary to the orders which he had received. And the

order was decisively conveyed on the 26th January by the Secretary, Public Works Department, under instructions of the Lieutenant Governor, in the following terms:—"Your proceedings in refusing advance approved. This department cannot have any concern with providing rice." This leads the Commissioners to remark—the higher we go, the greater seems to be the respect for the departmental rules usually called "red tape." On the same day, 26th January, the Board told the Commissioner that the Lieutenant Governor does not approve of the payment *in kind* of the wages of the labourers, and that "they were to be paid in cash and only so much should be paid as will provide food sufficient to sustain the labourer and his family in health. The order was carried out to the great detriment of the local measures of relief. The Lieutenant Governor does not recollect that it was brought to his personal notice, and states that if his attention had been attracted to the matter, he would certainly have disapproved of it. There seems, in fact, in this whole matter to have been an unfortunate misunderstanding between the Public Works and the Revenue Departments, which lasted for months, in fact till the full outburst of the famine, and produced very injurious consequences.

Mr. Ravenshaw returned to Cuttack from his tour on the 31st January. A critical time had arrived, and he despatched, that very day, the following telegram to the Board of Revenue, which seems to the Commissioners of a very important and emergent character:—"Famine relief is at a stand-still. Public Works Department refuse to advance money to Collectors to purchase rice. Pooree must get rice from elsewhere. May I authorise advance for this purpose for Cuttack, Balasore, or Pooree." The answer received from the Board, dated the 1st February, was decisive. "The Government decline to import rice into Pooree. If the market favours importers, rice will find its way to Pooree without Government interference, which can only do harm. All payments for labour employed to relieve the present distress are to be in cash." The result of that unfortunate telegram seems to have been to stifle and put an end to discussion regarding the importation of rice, from that time till a period when the state both of the weather and of the people rendered it too late to import it with successful effect. Mr. Ravenshaw, accepting to the full the principle of action imposed on him, issued a series of orders in that sense. Mr. Ravenshaw further disapproved of the issue of cooked food in relief. Though

many will not resort to relief centres for cooked food till the last extremity. the misery among the very poorest is never properly known till the offer of food brings out from their hiding places the most miserable objects. This was very evident in other districts where relief in food was given. Balasore presented terrible famine scenes long before the district was nearly so bad as Pooree, and in Midnapore the existing misery was suddenly brought to knowledge when food was offered. In Pooree, while the distress was becoming deeper and the mortality greater day by day, it was not concentrated and brought to view by the distribution of food. If the Relief Committee had been left to act as they originally proposed, they might possibly have imported and distributed rice, and set an example which would have led to earlier measures on a large scale. On 10th February the correspondence regarding relief by supplying food seem to have ended, till it was afterwards revived in a terrible shape. No further orders as to the payment for public works in grain were issued till June. The works were rendered to a very great degree inoperative for want of rice to feed the labourers. There was another cause of difficulty, not peculiar to Orissa—the attempt to enforce task-works. The Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that in the beginning of February 1866 the time had come when the Government might properly have imported rice into the Pooree district, and that the telegrams of Mr. Crommelin and Mr. Ravenshaw of the 24th and 31st January mark the point when either importation should have been ordered to render effective the public works contemplated for the relief of the starving, or special enquiry should have been made which, in all probability, would have brought to light the deficiency of grain and the necessity of importation for purposes still more extended. If grain had been ordered for the works, they might have been immensely extended.

The Lieutenant Governor's visit to Orissa was a short one, and occurred in the middle of February. The late Mr. Cockburn and Colonel Nicolls were of the party. It seems to have been understood on the spot, that the principal objects of the visit were to see the irrigation works at Cuttack, and hold a durbar to receive the Native chiefs and zemindars; but His Honor informed the Commissioners, that his objects were of a more general character, and that, so far as his visit had any specialty, it had reference to the famine. He made very little stay at Pooree, having landed there one day (13th February,) and left for Cuttack the following evening. At Cuttack he remained

from 15th to 19th (one day being a Sunday,) and in that time he held a levee and a durbar, visited the public offices, missions, and schools, visited the Irrigation Company's works and anicuts one day, and the Kendraparah canal another; was entertained at a banquet by the Irrigation Company; and was throughout most accessible to the Natives of all classes. On the evening of the 19th he left for Calcutta, travelling by way of False Point. There seems to have been an unfortunate misunderstanding throughout the visit, the effects of which were very serious. He states that neither before nor during his visit did the special difficulty regarding the procuring of rice for the labourers, the opinions on the necessity of importing entertained by some of the local officers, nor the correspondence which had passed on the subject, come in any shape to his knowledge. It is clear that the local officers did not press the facts within their knowledge on the Lieutenant Governor, as they might and should have done. But, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that they had already received what they conceived to be decisive, peremptory, and final orders. Mr. Ravenshaw had accepted those orders in the fullest degree. He states "the idea of a general famine had not, at that time entered my head," and though he says that during the Lieutenant Governor's visit the prevailing scarcity and general difficulty in procuring grain were constant topics of discussion, and that His Honor spoke to him several times on the subject, he adds that he (Mr. Ravenshaw) expressed an opinion that there were probably sufficient stocks of grain in the country, and that though it might be dear, it would be procurable for money. The subordinate officers may possibly have thought that it was not for them to volunteer information in the presence of their chiefs, and the head of the Public Works Department seems to have thought that, the duty of providing food having been altogether put on the civil authorities, it was not for him to make representations on the subject. The fact seems to be that only officers of official boldness were likely to speak voluntarily under the circumstances, and the subordinate local officers do not seem to have had that boldness. Of the written petitions presented to the Lieutenant Governor only one seems distinctly to pray for provision for feeding the poor as its sole object. Most of the others, while describing the distress forcibly enough, make it a ground for asking remissions of revenue. All were referred to the local authorities. His Honor mentions that in Cuttack he scarcely saw any other of the people than the urban population, and among them the

great complaint certainly was against the grain dealers; the cry was "cheaper rice," "fix a rate!" In this shape it was that the matter was principally noticed in His Honor's durbar speech, which was printed and circulated to officials and non-officials. He spoke of the calamitous effect of drought, and added—"Such visitations of Providence as these no Government can do much either to prevent or alleviate." He explained that Government could never interfere with prices. "If I were to attempt to do this, I should consider myself no better than a dacoit or thief." There seems to be no doubt that the general effect of his speech was to create a very considerable feeling of dissatisfaction. The declarations which it contained seem to have been taken by both officials and non-officials as a final exposition of the policy of Government not to interfere otherwise than by providing labor in the mode already arranged. It seems especially surprising that the Lieutenant Governor, placing the reliance which he did on public works as the means of relieving the acknowledged distress, should have left the province without discovering that there were circumstances which rendered those works quite ineffectual for the purpose. After the Lieutenant Governor's return from Orissa, the question of importing grain into that province was the subject of discussion between him and his Excellency the Viceroy. It is mentioned by the Lieutenant Governor that his Excellency was strongly inclined to do so, but yielded to the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor and others that it was not expedient or necessary.

Sir A. Cotton's Letter.—Major General Sir A. Cotton, in England, addressed the Under Secretary of State for India on "the immediate prospect of famine in Bengal" and urged means for preparing for and relieving it. On 12th March 1866 the Government of India asked the Lieutenant Governor whether he considered it necessary for the Government to take any further steps than those already authorised with a view to relieve and assist the people. The Government of Bengal reported on the 28th March that there was no prospect of famine in Bengal; that in Orissa, where the scarcity was greatest, the wants of the people had been materially relieved by public works and those of the Irrigation Company; that the case was not so pressing as to justify the Government in advancing money to the Company, and that, as respects food, there was "no reason to suppose that the stock in the country is insufficient for the consumption of the people." There is one statement in the letter of the Bengal Government of the 28th March for which

the Commissioners cannot in any way account. It is this—"the natural fluctuation of prices has been found sufficient to attract food to the districts in which it was scarcest." This was certainly not the case.

From the Lieutenant Governor's visit to the end of May 1860. During this period the famine grew and spread throughout Orissa till it reached enormous proportions. The price of grain increased to more and more severe famine rates, it became scarcer and scarcer, and starvation became more and more general. In April the price of the very coarsest rice reached $6\frac{1}{2}$ Calcutta seers per rupee both in Pooree and in Cuttack,—fully five times the average ordinary price of food; yet in the whole three months, from the middle of February to the middle of May, public importation by Government is scarcely mentioned and never directly applied for in the local official reports. That subject seems to have been regarded as completely settled and disposed of. In Pooree the District Superintendent's opinion of the probability of severe famine was reported to the Inspector General of Police. The native Deputy Magistrate too wrote an appeal for help in the native papers of 5th March. Mr. Barlow wrote to Mr. Schaleh of Calcutta, but the matter dropped. At this time even he seems to have resigned himself. The Commissioners say that, honestly accepting the policy and rules of action laid down for him, he threw himself heart and soul into the system of works, and sanguinely hoped to mitigate the distress by their means. From the 30th March, for nearly six weeks, there is a singular blank—in fact an entire cessation of reports from Pooree; and yet this was the period during which the famine was gradually assuming its largest dimensions. A note of 16th April in the Magistrate's office seems to suggest large mortality of some kind in Pooree itself. Trenches are being dug to receive the bodies. On the 30th April the Superintendent of Police notes in his departmental diary—"No steps are being taken that I am aware of by the Government in the matter of the famine in this district. I cannot doubt that scores of men, women, and children have died of absolute want, and many more must die, for matters are proceeding from bad to worse day by day." Early in May, an extreme pitch of misery having been reached, Mr. Barlow broke silence, in a series of long letters, giving full details. On 9th May he addressed the papers. Mr. Ravenshaw supported his views. On the 28th May the Government of Bengal, acknowledging the reports of Messrs. Barlow and Ravenshaw, say that the Commissioner had been

already informed that funds had been placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for the relief of the distressed districts; and that a further sum had been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department. No rice was sent by Government to the Pooree district, though a grant of money was made. There had been no direct application for the importation of rice even at this time, although it was applied for from, and sent to other districts. In Pooree 2,445 persons were employed daily up to the end of May and the sum of Rs. 43,094 had been expended in public works.

In *Balasore* both starvation and plunder had appeared before the middle of February. It was at this time said that the majority of the starvelings came from the semi-independent and mismanaged Mohurbhunj estates,—three-fourths, it was at one time stated. Later in the season, in May, the proportion was reversed, and nearly one-fourth of those relieved at Balasore came from the neighbouring Hill States. Meantime a disturbance had occurred in the Mohurbhunj country, and on the 13th April the Bengal Government telegraphed—"You had better go yourself to Mohurbhunj." The Commissioner, under these instructions, left Balasore on the 20th April without having submitted his official report, and the division remained for upwards of a month without a local head. The Lieutenant Governor had already left Calcutta for the Hills on the 15th April. Mr. Ravenshaw says that he was not aware of His Honor's intended departure, and it unfortunately happened that the Lieutenant Governor left before the exact state of Balasore had been fully communicated to him. It seems peculiarly unfortunate that not only no special measures were taken, but no arrangement was made to ensure the immediate transmission of information, at this time, although both in the Police and the Public Works Department and from other sources much crime, misery and starvation had been reported. Balasore is much nearer to Calcutta than the other districts of Orissa; the distance is only 141 miles, for more than half of which there is a good metalled road, and there is direct telegraphic communication. Yet it would seem that for some weeks the authorities in Calcutta were ignorant of the state of extreme famine so visible at Balasore. At the time of the Lieutenant Governor's departure, no special arrangement was made with the Board. Mr. Ravenshaw was much to blame for not submitting the report on Balasore before his departure. In the *Englishman* of the 24th April appeared a somewhat modest appeal for aid from the Bala-

sore Relief Committee, saying little of the extent of the distress. It does not appear that any very immediate action was taken by the Government on Mr. Ravenshaw's report. The answer is dated the 23rd May. It approves generally of the measures adopted, refers to the grant of money just made, Rs. 10,000 from the North West Famine Fund, and promises attention to the Cuttack road. On the 12th May the Balasore Relief Committee made a more urgent appeal to the public press. Just then came a telegram offering the surplus flour of the Bhootan Expedition at cost price. And on this hint Mr. Muspratt at last spoke out, recommending importation of rice. He replied—"Attah is not eaten in Balasore, and no one would buy it. Rice required for free distribution to about 3,000 starving of all ages, might be sent to the mouth of Balasore River, and could be unladen by aid of sloops of this port." He followed up the telegram by a letter sent to Government on the same day, in which he explained how sloops might be sent down in tow of a small steamer, and added—"The number of persons relieved daily now exceeds 2,500, and a more pitiable collection of skin and bone it has never been my lot to see." The Government referred Mr. Muspratt's proposal to import rice to the Board. It was yet a few days before that body consented to import; but at the end of May importations were ordered.

Cuttack.—From February to the end of May the official correspondence is almost a blank. The famine came later in the Cuttack district than in the other districts, and later in Cuttack proper than in other parts of the district. The Superintendent of Police at Cuttack was an officer wholly ignorant of the language, who has, in the famine operations, shown little zeal, and whose great object seems to have been to get away from the district. There has not been much accord between him and the Magistrate, who new to the district, and deeming it sufficient to follow the Commissioner's views, made no enquiries. Colonel Rundall and Mr. Boothby entertained strong opinions of the severity of the distress and the scarcity of rice, and it is much to be regretted that the Commissioner and Collector did not weigh their opinions more against those of the towns-people. The agents of the French house too—Messrs. Fresangès and De la Gatinais, persons the best qualified to judge—seem to have been very well aware that there was not grain in the country. In the end of May the Cuttack district was suddenly discovered to be in a state of terrible famine. The popular urban confidence in stocks only ended in more sudden and complete exhaustion and ruin, and

in respect of price Cuttack suffered more than any other district station. Rice was dearer for a short time at Balasore, but the extreme pressure of prices lasted for a longer period at Cuttack than at either Balasore or Pooree. On the 27th May Mr. Ravenshaw returning found the troops and Government establishments on the point of starvation, and on the 28th he sent the telegram which led to importations. On the 29th the Relief Committee also telegraphed to Government urgently praying for rice. Up to this time there were no Government relief works in the Cuttack district, but the works of the Irrigation Company afforded employment to vastly greater numbers than did the Government works in Pooree. The Commissioner cannot speak too highly of the humane endeavours of the officers of this Company to render their works beneficial to the destitute. They employed 9,290 persons on an average in each to the 6 months ending June in the Cuttack district. It does not appear that the Native Deputy Magistrate's appeal from Pooree, published in the *Hindoo Patriot* in the beginning of March, attracted the public attention much. It was not till April, when the pressure of extreme high prices was felt at Cuttack, and the height of starvation was visible at Balasore, that the attention of the European press and public can be said to have been fully aroused. From the middle of April it may be stated that the subject began to be generally discussed in the public prints. On the 12th of that month the *Friend of India* published a letter from the Reverend J. Phillips, missionary at Jellasore, a place in Balasore near the border of the Midnapore district, and not one of the earliest reached by extreme famine. The paper also alluded to accounts of famine received from the Collector of Gaujam. And at this time Mr. G. S. Sykes, a young merchant of Calcutta, who had business correspondence with the missionaries in different parts of Orissa, but was not in any way directly prompted by them, conceived the idea of establishing a general subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the famine prevailing in that province. With a boldness which the result amply justified, he advertised an Orissa Famine Fund on the 14th April, and, immediately putting himself in express correspondence on the subject with those from whom he could best obtain information, he followed up his first appeal by several letters to the newspapers, and energetically urged the fund. His own Firm assumed the position of Secretaries. On the 2nd May, having received more precise information from his missionary correspondents, he circulated extracts in Calcutta. It is very remarkable, as

showing the greater success of anything in the character of a general fund as distinguished from a local appeal, to observe the success of Mr. Sykes' fund contrasted with the very scant success of the strong appeals for aid for local purposes made by the official Committees of Pooree and Balasore. Mr. Sykes and his partner were young and little known; it seemed unintelligible that if things were so bad, the proposal should come from them, and many people hesitated. Yet they collected upwards of Rs. 18,000, and they distributed it most impartially. On the 28th April, Mr. Chapman, who is personally a man of well known active benevolence, in writing to the *Englishman* newspaper in support of the official prices current which had been impugned in that paper, said,—“There can be no doubt that the suffering both in Orissa and in some other parts is very great. Indeed for some months past the aged and the feeble have been dropping off for want of proper food. It is time, I think, that measures were taken to collect a general fund for the relief of this general distress.”

The Government of India, on 10th May, directed their Secretary “to invite the attention of the Lieutenant Governor to the letter in the *Englishman* of the 2nd instant, headed “The Starving Poor of Orissa,” and to enquire whether the distress in that province is as severe as represented therein, and if so, what steps His Honor has taken or would suggest for its relief. On 12th May, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, of the firm of Messrs. Gishorne and Co., which had first proposed importation in November (and who has been individually most active in the whole matter.) wrote to the Private Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor at Darjeeling, suggesting the application of the balance of the North Western Famine Fund, and strongly urging importation of rice into Orissa from Arracan. He also informed His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla of his proposal. On the 14th May Colonel Macpherson, Commissary General, made the offer of the surplus flour of the Bhootan campaign. On 16th May the Government of India, not having received information, telegraphed :—“The Governor General is anxious about the famine at Orissa, and wants to know what is being done. He will be ready to give, if needed, any portion of the North-Western Famine Fund that may be still in hand. Is the distress in Nuddea also as great as is represented?” And the Lieutenant Governor telegraphed in reply the same day what had been done and recommending the use of the balance of the N. W. Relief fund in Orissa and Midnapore. That amounted to £60,500 and of this £20,000 was allotted to Bengal. On 28th

May Mr. Ravenshaw telegraphed;—"Rice with utmost difficulty procurable in sufficient quantity at $4\frac{1}{2}$ Cuttack seers per rupee. Bazaars again partially closed. Only one-day's rations in store for troops, who are reported discontented. Commissariat have refused assistance; crime increasing daily. Public and relief works stopped for want of food. I recommend immediate importation of rice for use of troops, for jails, and to feed laborers on relief works, and supply food to starving through Relief Committees. Rice can be landed at Balasore River, False Point, or mouth of Dhamrah River for Cuttack. I will arrange to do so. Mahajuns would supply on their own account if Government give a tug steamer to tow ships down the coast; no rain, and the early sown rice crop in danger." On 29th May the Lieutenant Governor telegraphed an order for importation.

From this time it may be said that, for a few days, the famine was half realized. The officers who were in the hills did not immediately return; but the Lieutenant Governor's note to Mr. Chapman of the 31st May shows a strong conviction of the necessity for importation, and great exertions were made by the Board, through their energetic Secretary, to get rice off from Calcutta to False Point and Balasore. On the 2nd June Mr. Ravenshaw repeats his belief in the existence of stocks, though they cannot be made available. On the 4th of that month, having gone to Pooree, he there recommends Mr. Barlow to be cautious not to open too many centres of relief, and to the Board not to import to Pooree for the present. Mr. Barlow, however, succeeded in getting a small supply of sea-borne rice from Gopalpore, with the famine money first allotted for relief, and the distribution of food on a small scale was commenced. On 9th June, the Government of India telegraphed to the Lieutenant Governor—"The Chamber of Commerce has sent the following message:—'Accounts of famine in Orissa most appalling. Chamber entreat that the balance of Famine Fund may be immediately given for purchase of rice.' The Governor General begs for an immediate communication from you on this subject. Your latest advices have not led him to suppose matters at all so bad as the Chamber represents. His Excellency is ready to grant the fullest aid that the local Government reports to be required." And the Lieutenant Governor, in reply, quotes the Board's telegram just mentioned, and adds,—“the accounts which I have received do not support the statements of the Chamber, but it will satisfy the public to know that the whole of the Famine Relief Fund is available, and will be expended as required in relieving existing distress.”

On 10th June the Board were authorized to expend the whole balance of the North-West Fund on importations of rice. On 16th June the Lieutenant Governor returned to Calcutta. But the monsoon had burst, private steamers were not employed. False Point roadstead was not sufficiently used, and there was no proper staff for landing the rice and conveying it into the interior. The Commissioners cannot but think that if a military campaign had been in question, some attempt would have been made to send professional and other persons who might at least have tried to improve the landing arrangements, and assist generally at False Point and Pooree, as did, in the Bhamrah, Mr. H. A. Harris, who went to buoy that river, and who seems to have volunteered most admirable general assistance. The Irrigation Company greatly assisted.

In June all Orissa was plunged in one universal famine of extreme severity. Although there never were such crowds of starving people and such mortality in the town of Cuttack as in Balasore and Bhudruk, the state of that district, in which famine had been so recently discovered, was already as bad as possible. It was impossible to keep any sort of order among the famishing crowd, and "for miles round you heard their yell for food." In July some centres for the distribution of cooked food had been established in the interior of the districts, more were established in August, and in September nearly the full number of feeding places were in operation. There were 43 centres in Cuttack, 22 in Balasore and 23 in Pooree. The most frightful suffering visible at a European station was at Balasore, where great masses of people congregated in a most wretched condition. The numbers at Bhudruk were also enormous. The mortality may be said to have reached its culminating point at the beginning of the second week of August, during the heavy rain and storms which preceded and caused the floods. The people were then in the lowest stage of exhaustion: the emaciated crowds collected at the feeding stations had no sufficient shelter, and the cold and wet seems to have killed them in fearful numbers. The defect of shelter was then remedied, but the people, throughout, evinced great dislike to occupy the sheds erected for them. The floods which followed these rains were unusually high, and though considerably less so than those of 1855, they were more frequently renewed, the lands were laid longer under water, and the damage to the tracts lying near the rivers in the central portions of Orissa appears to have been excessive. In those parts the difficulties and isolation caused by the floods were such that, as we have before said, the rate of mortality was

probably, there, greater during their continuance than at any other time. There was a deficiency of food in October from a want of sufficient understanding between the local officers and the Board. The improved arrangements in September caused a larger expenditure in that month than the Board expected, and the losses proved to be greater than had been known. The Board do not seem to have supposed that the rice would be required so soon as the local officers found to be the case, and the local officers imagined that vessels, announced to them, were at hand when in fact they were a long way off. Mr. Chapman, who had, at first, very efficiently managed these matters, was absent on leave, and Mr. Schaleh, after ordering the additional quantity through Messrs. Gisborne and Co., returned to Darjeeling to rejoin the Lieutenant Governor there. Messrs. Gisborne proceeded to obtain the supply from Burmah. But there was just then an extraordinary demand for cotton in China, and most of the ocean steamers of the port were taken up to go to China. No private tug steamers were employed. In November the new crop began to come into the market in considerable quantity, and then the general famine may be said to have come to an end. The people returned to their avocations, leaving only the very emaciated, the orphans, and the widows. There still continued to be more general distress in the unfortunate tracts which had suffered a second calamity by the floods.

Relief.—With respect to the whole system of distribution, the difficulties of obtaining trustworthy superintendence are said to have been extreme. In the management of the feeding centres there were three main difficulties—First, the test of admission. Second, the distance of the centres from the houses of many, so that the centres became the temporary homes of crowds of houseless mendicants, and the recipients of relief lived in a manner which must have been demoralising and debasing in the extreme. Third, there was much caste prejudice, and many were deterred by that most insuperable of Native feelings from seeking food till it was too late; some died without seeking it at all. The whole quantity of rice which had reached the coast up to the 31st October was about 138,000 bags, which are reckoned as 276,000 maunds or about 10,000 tons. There was imported :—



UP TO	DISTRICT.			TOTAL.
	Pooree.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	
June 30th ... ..	.....	2,532	2,376	4,908
July 28th	7,130	16,804	8,512	33,500
September 1st	16,000	44,000	21,000	81,000
November 17th	47,300	1,48,700	74,000	2,70,000

But owing to hurried and loose packing, leakage, and pilfering in the repeated transfers, and other causes, the bags seldom on an average yielded two maunds; and an allowance of at least one-eighth must be made for short weight. The quantity actually consumed up to 17th November was about 8,000 tons.

Statement showing the extent of Relief Operations in each of the Districts of Orissa from June to November 1866.

DISTRICT,	Quantity of rice received in local stores and by Relief Committees.	QUANTITIES ISSUED FOR CONSUMPTION.						DAILY AVERAGE OF PERSONS RELIEVED.		
		For Govern- ment sales.		For Relief Committees.		Total consumed or passed out for consumption	Without labour.	In return for night labour.	TOTAL.	
		To Government depots.	To Public.	For sale at cheap rates.	To be given to the starving.					
Cuttack ...	1,48,767	3,282	49,754	31,520	52,565	1,37,121	12,381	7,177	19,658	
Balasore ...	75,427	4,473	10,526	11,643	46,816	73,458	21,945	4,552	26,497	
Pooree ...	47,383	1,028	18,973	5,910	10,626	42,567	3,205	3,426	6,631	
Total ..	2,71,577	8,783	79,253	49,103	1,10,007	2,53,146	37,531	15,155	52,686	

Tributary Mehals.—The Commissioners can give no details of the effect of the famine in these districts. No relief measures were there undertaken by the Government. The more hilly parts to the west suffered less than the low country of Orissa, but the suffering in the undulating laterite tracts to the east, the Nilghery and Mohurbhunj Mehals, was very great indeed. Mohurbhunj is a very large territory, covering an area of upwards of 4,000 square miles, and the greater part of this tract must be included in the area of most severe suffering; but the roughest approximate estimate of the mortality cannot be given. The po-

population is thin, but in so large a territory the loss of life must have been in all considerable.

Chota Nagpore.—Due north of Mohurbhunj is the British territory in which, next to Orissa, the suffering was the greatest—the adjoining portion of the Chota Nagpore division, that is to say great part of the district of Maunbhoom or Purulia, and a part of that of Singbhoom called Dulbhoom. The mortality from starvation was certainly very great. The number of deaths, from that cause, reported in Maunbhoom, was about 33,000, which would not give a very large percentage compared to Orissa; but minute local enquiry in small sample tracts in the part of the district which most suffered, makes it clear that the actual mortality was there very much greater, being upwards of 18 per cent. In Singbhoom the Deputy Commissioner estimates the total mortality over the whole district at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or one-eighth, which he calls double the ordinary rate; but this latter statement can hardly be correct, and the former is no doubt a very loose estimate. On the whole, the Commissioners fear that in the worst parts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom, mortality occurred at a rate which may bear some comparison with what took place in Orissa..

Midnapore.—Next in point of intensity of suffering, as well as next in geographical position taking the country from west to east, comes the district of Midnapore, the western part of which to some degree protrudes between the Orissa and Chota Nagpore territories. Midnapore is one of the largest and most important districts of Bengal, and by its position may be called metropolitan. The town is 69 miles from Calcutta by a good road. The population of the district is estimated at 1,200,000. But severe famine was chiefly confined to about half the area, and most of that was the jungly and least populated part, west of the town of Midnapore, and known as the Jungle Mehals. On 19th May 1866 Mr. Herschel, the Magistrate, noted in his weekly price current that deaths from starvation were occurring, and on the 26th he made a full report. The distribution of food began but the nature and degree of the distress was not known, and operations were not commenced sufficiently early. Comparatively large as was the relief at last afforded, Mr. Herschel does not think that, at the best, it reached half the starving population, and there was unhappily a large mortality which he estimates at about 50,000; say one-tenth of the whole population seriously affected. But in some of the more remote parts the mortality was, it is to be feared, larger. Mr. Terry's statement seems to show that in some parts the la-

bouring population died in larger proportion, and it is said that in one jungly tract the population of stone-masons and iron-smelters has almost disappeared.

In *Beerbhoom* distress did not appear till late. On 18th August a Relief Committee was formed at Sooree. The distress was severe in the Sonthal frontiers. In Bancoorah the distress was general, but the local officers are inclined to think that in the district generally the mortality from direct starvation was not great.

In *Burdwan* high prices caused distress among the non-agriculturists. The weaver class in the west of the *Hooghly* district were severely afflicted and flocked into Calcutta. *Oolabariak*, in the Howrah district, is on the high road from Midnapore and Balasore, and the poor struggling creatures trying to get to Calcutta reached the place in large numbers. Many could go no further, and the scenes of misery were very painful. The number of persons who died by the road-side cannot be given, but 1,235 deaths are reported as having occurred at the feeding centres of this district—chiefly, as most frequently happens, among those who were admitted in an extreme stage of exhaustion, and who died within the first week.

Calcutta.—Early in 1866 starvelings began to resort to Calcutta from the Western districts. On 11th June the Justices resolved to ask the local Government to prevent persons afflicted with contagious diseases from proceeding to Calcutta, "a vast number" having within the previous few days arrived. The paupers soon reached a number which is estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. Nothing could exceed the munificence of the rich Native gentlemen of the town in feeding these poor people, and the food given was in quality and quantity all that could possibly be desired. It may truly be said that throughout the famine, of all the poor people who came to Calcutta none remained without ample food, except those poor creatures who arrived too weak to crawl to the places of distribution, and were picked up by the police dead or dying. Sheds were erected in July and extra conservancy and hospital arrangements made. On 13th August a general relief Committee was formed at a Public Meeting, the charity of Natives was systematized, and a camp was established at Chitpore in the Native suburbs. The number at the camp never exceeded 5,000, and during the three months of its existence the average number was 3,593 persons. From August onwards the number sent to the famine hospitals was 10,769, of whom, up to November 9th, 3,761 had been cured, and 4,276 had died. But this last figure does not include some additional numbers who died in the pauper camp and in the

streets, without going to hospital. The total number despatched to their homes by the Committee was 11,515. But of those belonging to not very distant districts, many returned and may have been reckoned twice. On the 22nd November, the operations in Calcutta ceased, and there remained only the destitute orphans collected in an asylum. Of £60,186 received by the Calcutta Committee £10,000 was devoted to the support of the Orphans, £28,055 was sent to other districts or paid over to the Board of Revenue and the rest was spent in Calcutta.

East of the Hooghly and Bhagaruttee the district most afflicted with famine was *Nuddea*, in which the official courage of Lord Ulick Browne, the Collector, secured efficient relief. In June the distress became very severe, and the money was rapidly expended both in giving employment to those who could work and feeding those who could not. On 18th June about 2,500 persons were employed on the special relief works, and on public works of all kinds nearly 4,000 persons were employed in the district. At the worst time the number of people fed amounted up to above 10,000, and the quantity of food allowed seems to have been sufficient. In the district of the 24 Pergunnahs, also in the Nuddea or presidency division (and in which Calcutta is situated), severe distress appeared, somewhat late in the season, in considerable tracts, principally those in which damage had been done by the Cyclone of 1864. But this distress was efficiently met by a large expenditure of public money amounting to Rs. 50,000.

Appeals to the Public.—It was not till late in September, when most of the expenditure had already been incurred, that the Government of Bengal appealed to the public. On the 19th September the Lieutenant Governor asked the assistance of the Calcutta Committee, and on the 24th September he addressed all the Administrations in India. An official appeal for general assistance was then everywhere made. By that time, however, there was a considerable feeling on the part of many of the public that the appeal was made too late for practical benefit. The amount of the subscriptions was no doubt in some degree limited by this feeling. The Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that a Central Relief Committee might properly and with advantage have been formed when first suggested by the Chamber of Commerce. A public Committee would probably have delegated their executive functions to a sub-committee constituted very much as was the Board of Revenue when Mr. Moncrieff and Baboo Digumber Mitter assisted it. But the mode of arriving at such an executive body would have secured the

confidence and concord of the public, and might not improbably have attracted information and suggestions not volunteered to a proper official body. A public Committee would, under such circumstances, have become better acquainted with the severity of the famine than was actually the case when the public were not represented in the matter; such a body would have been better qualified to judge of the public feeling and the monetary state of the country; and an earlier appeal would probably have been made for general public aid.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The Commissioners express the opinion that the delays and deficiencies in regard to the adoption of effectual measures to meet the great calamity must be assigned in part to each of the following causes:—

- I. Inevitable circumstances.
- II. Peculiarities of the system of administration in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.
- III. Certain errors and shortcomings on the part of different individual officers, none of which were alone sufficient to cause the greatest degree of evil, but which, coming together in an unfortunate combination, did greatly retard measures of relief.

Importation.—As to the first they do not think it probable that the most watchful administration would have thrown into Orissa, in the early months of the year 1866, a quantity of grain sufficient to meet the whole wants of the inhabitants during the following months, or that food and employment could in any way have been provided sufficient to reach the whole mass of the people. Much suffering and mortality must under any circumstances, have occurred. The omission to import grain into Orissa, in the early months of the year, had unfortunately a double effect. If moderate quantities had been then imported, the machinery for landing and distributing which must have been prepared, and the knowledge of these operations which would have been obtained, would have rendered it possible to throw vastly larger quantities of rice into the province in June, July and August, than was the case when importations were suddenly commenced in June without preparation of any kind, and just at the season when it had become nearly impossible to send boats and light river steamers from Calcutta. If these had been at False Point, almost any quantity of rice might have been landed and sent into the interior in the season of the rains.

System of Administration.—In practice no two systems of administration could be more different than that followed in Bengal, and that which, in general terms, may be said to prevail throughout the rest of India. In all other provinces the country is actively governed, with a strong hand, but, it may be said, in direct communication with the people, somewhat after the fashion of most of the Governments of Europe. The Government makes itself felt everywhere, and undertakes corresponding responsibilities. It is represented in every quarter by a large establishment of executive functionaries. The Bengal system is based rather on an English than on a European model. The country is administered judicially and not by the executive power. The executive reigns but does not govern. It has little executive machinery and it on principle avoids interference with the affairs of the mass of the people. The settlement of the revenue with the zemindars has been supposed to have transferred a large portion of the responsibilities of an Oriental Government to that body, and any executive interference with their ryots, or executive attempt to ascertain rights or even facts, has been regarded as an infringement of the principles of the settlement. The officers of Government are subject, like every one else, to fixed laws and the action of the courts; and in Bengal the personal responsibility thus thrown on them, not being counteracted by great administrative power and influence, has become, in a rich and litigious country, a heavy burden. They are constantly subject to prosecution for every act, and the knowledge of their legal rights possessed by the people and their readiness to resort to the courts renders executive officers little disposed to acts, the legality of which may admit of question. A weak, or at any rate abstinent executive may involve little injury and imply great advantages in a country where the indigenous institutions supply the means of local self-government; but these again are more wanting in Bengal than in any other part of India, and, the zemindars failing to do that which the Government has ceased to do, the country is in fact governed, for the most part, only by the action of the courts of justice, to which the people resort in a degree not known in most countries. If the Bengalees have not yet learned much self-government, they have at least learned to make their wants known to the Government. Education has progressed very greatly among them; a large proportion of them are extremely acute and intelligent; they have a large and very free use of the press; and they have among them several influential associations. However the present sys-

tem may or may not be well suited to civilised Bengal, it is in many respects unsuited to remote, inaccessible, and uneducated districts such as those in which the famine of 1866 has been chiefly fatal; the more so where, as in Orissa, the tenure of the land and whole history of the country are totally different from those of Bengal. The Lieutenant Governor, while he is assisted by no Council and by no such staff of superior Secretaries, as are the smaller Administrations of Madras and Bombay, has in Calcutta to deal with a great European community, and with many difficult and embarrassing subjects and may conflicting interests which are hardly known to the other provinces administered by Lieutenant Governors. Consequently, it is not possible that he should look so minutely into the local affairs of the districts under his charge, as do some of the heads of Administrations otherwise situated. The system of administration caused a defect of information and an unwillingness to take direct action on the part of Government, which materially retarded measures of relief, and which could not have occurred in any other part of India.

The Conduct of Individuals.—The local officers of districts generally did their duty quite as well as could be expected under the circumstances—most of them with a personal devotion beyond all praise. But it unfortunately happened that neither of the officers in charge of the two districts in which severe famine first appeared, though most praiseworthy in all other respects, had that exceptional official persistence which might have surmounted the difficulties which stood in their way. The Commissioners of divisions seem to have been, in most instances, more impressed with the necessity of resisting a too great disposition to rely on Government aid, than ready very freely to encourage applications for aid. The action of the Commissioner of Orissa was generally (up to a certain point) unfortunate. In particular Mr. Ravenshaw yielded injudiciously to a mere popular cry regarding the existence of stocks kept back by wicked grain-dealers. The greatest possible allowances are to be made for him owing to the recentness of his appointment, and to his want of knowledge of the people and want of experience of the duties thrown on him; looking also to the very decided negatives which he received when he did, on certain occasions direct enquiry into the loss of crops and urge the necessity of importing grain. But his want of local knowledge, his mistake regarding the stocks of grain, and some errors and omissions on his part, produced a bad effect. If the case had been fully explained to the higher

authorities, they would not have resisted the evident necessity of providing food for the labourers—a duty which the Government in the Public Works Department had distinctly thrown on the civil authorities. The Commissioners gladly acknowledge Mr. Ravenshaw's unwearied exertions from the time when the crisis was recognised and large relief measures commenced. In these he was also efficiently aided by Mr. McNeile. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore seems to have too much distrusted the representations of the Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom without himself sufficiently ascertaining the real state of the country. The Commissioner of Burdwan seems to have very fairly, even emphatically, represented the facts, so far as he could ascertain them, in the early part of the season. But he cannot be said to have continued to watch and enquire so carefully as his reports of the state of the country would have led us to expect. As respects the Commissioner of Nuddea, the practical issue of his administration of that division sufficiently shows that he did all that was proper to be done. Of the Board of Revenue the Commissioners say that, having made a report upon very imperfect information, they adhered too tenaciously to the opinions which they had expressed, when circumstances brought to their knowledge might well have caused doubt and suggested further enquiry; and that they too long maintained general principles laid down by them, when they might have known that the circumstances were very exceptional. They wrongly applied to Orissa principles of administration which were at any rate applicable only to the permanently settled districts of Bengal. Adhering too much to their own views, they too readily seized upon every thing which tended in that direction and too much overlooked circumstances tending the other way. They sometimes incautiously reported to the Government circumstances of the former character without sufficient enquiry. They resisted too long the evidences of the necessity of importing grain into Orissa. Care, thoughtfulness, and humanity are generally apparent in their proceedings; but nevertheless their too fixed adherence to their opinions when combined with want of boldness on the part of the local officers in pressing views opposed to those of their superiors, tended much to an unfortunate result. Although it does not appear that it is in Bengal (as in the North-Western Provinces) an ordinary duty of the Members of the Board to visit the districts of the interior, the Commissioners think that if it was possible to depute a Member of that body to Darjeeling

in May and again in September, it would have been equally possible and more desirable to depute one to Orissa. The Police scattered about each district, had far the best opportunity of being early acquainted with the state of the people. By several District Superintendents their position was in this respect well utilized. But through various channels, the information was much delayed, diluted, or lost, before it reached the Government. The Inspector General, Colonel Pughe, did not visit any of the districts disorganized by crime, nor did any Inspector General ever visit Orissa, or even the great district of Midnapore, within a few hours of Calcutta, and one of the districts in which crime is at all times most heavy. In May the Inspector General retired to Darjeeling to be near the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Crommelin, the superintending Engineer of Orissa, was, in the early part of the operations, evidently concerned about the sufferings of the people, and anxious that his department should do all that was possible to relieve them. But instead of simply obeying the orders received, he might have more urgently represented the facts of the case to the Government. The Secretary, Public Works Department, might have informed himself of the state of things more exactly, when he visited Orissa, and subsequently might have earlier discovered and brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor the failure of the works to give large employment to the poor. Such being the deficiencies the Commissioners consider it very unfortunate that the head of the Government should not have been able to give that personal attention to the subject which might have remedied these misunderstandings and brought these miscomprehensions to light; and that, perhaps taking a too sanguine view, His Honor was not induced by the information which did reach him to seek more urgently for that which did not reach him. Especially they think it unfortunate that the opinions held by some of the local officers regarding the extreme deficiency of food, and the facts known to them as to the effect of that want on the system of works designed for relief, were not elicited during the Lieutenant Governor's visit to Orissa; that on the occasion of the reference by the Government of India in March (on Sir A. Cotton's letter,) and again on the occurrence of a great rise of prices in the beginning of April, and with reference to the great outbreak of crime known to be caused by want, more urgent and direct enquiry was not made; and that before His Honor's departure from Calcutta and the Commissioner of Orissa's nearly simul-

lancon's departure from Balasore under the instructions of the Government, there was no more special arrangement for the early communication of intelligence of the daily progress of events. They think that, on the vital question of the existence of sufficient stocks of grain, His Honor placed a reliance on the reports and opinions of Mr. Ravenshaw, greater than was warranted by that officer's general experience and knowledge, and too easily accepted assertions opposed to all the ordinary laws of trade and political economy, and to all the general indications from which an opinion can best be formed. On the other hand, they think it unfortunate that Mr. Ravenshaw's demi official letter of April 20th, announcing extreme starvation at Balasore, did not lead to urgent inquiry, and that his official letter of May 2nd did not cause the most immediate action. His Honor pressed the expediency of importation on the Board of Revenue before that body could accede to the propriety of the measure. But on that account the Commissioners must the more think that the circumstances which caused the defect of knowledge acted very prejudicially in retarding measures of relief generally. The Commissioners are sure that every man will be judged by his conduct as a whole, and not merely by certain deficiencies or errors. While many have much occasion to look back with very great satisfaction on the result of their meritorious exertions to save life on this terrible occasion, that are sure that all whose errors of judgment have in any way rendered their labours less efficacious than they might have been, must regret that detraction from their success in such a cause with feelings more acute than can be those of any who were not actors in these events.

Individuals Praised.—The Commissioners' investigation was more directed to the conduct of classes than of individuals. Under all these circumstances, they think that, without special enquiry directed to the point, it would be invidious to particularize the individuals among the community who most distinguished themselves by their exertions, farther than by referring to the mention made in the course of their Report, and in the District Narratives, of Mr. Sykes, Mr. Moncrieff, the officers of the East India Irrigation Company, and other European gentlemen, and of many liberal and benevolent Natives, among whom the Rajah of Paricood in Pooree should have prominent notice. Of officials the following are mentioned as most conspicuous among many deserving of much praise:—Mr. Barlow, Magistrate and Collector of Pooree;

Mr. Muspratt, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore ; Mr. Shortt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the sub-division of Bhudruk in the Balasore district. Dr. Jackson, Civil Surgeon, Balasore ; Mr. Harris, Assistant Surveyor, employed on the Dhamrah ; Mr. Barton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the sub-division of Khoorda, district of Pooree ; Mr. Kirkwood, Relief Manager in Cuttack district ; Lieutenant Money, Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom ; and Lord H. U. Browne, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

The Orissa and Bengal Commissioners in the SECOND PART of their Report discuss the measures immediately necessary for the restoration of prosperity to the afflicted districts, such as a new settlement of the land revenue, roads, canals, exaction of their duties from the landlords and the improvement of False Point harbour. Colonel Morton, R. E., submits a memorandum of the roads, imperial and local, which should be at once surveyed. Most of the recommendations were, or are being, carried out. The land revenue has been settled on the old basis for 30 years. Loans have been liberally made by Government to the East India Irrigation Company to extend their operations. Relief to widows, orphans, and those unable to work, has been carried out on the most liberal scale and measures have been taken for the restoration of cultivation in the desolated tracts.

In the THIRD PART of their Report the Commissioners discuss considerations of a more general character as respects the liability of the country to famine and the means of mitigating such calamities.

Former Famines.—Although Lower Bengal is so moist, yet rice is almost the only food and it requires an unusually large supply of water. Bengal did suffer in the year 1770 from famine more wide-spread and terrible than any which has ever befallen any other British possession, and which Colonel Baird Smith deemed to have been the most intense that India ever experienced. In the earlier days of British rule in Bengal, famine occupied a place in men's minds at least as prominent as that which it has held in the minds of the present generation in the North-Western Provinces. It is true that Bengal has not experienced terrible famine for nearly 100 years. But an exemption of upwards of 70 years had rendered the Ooryahs forgetful of that which their forefathers had suffered in previous centuries, and the Punjab, which would seem of all countries the most liable to such desolations, has not suffered famine of

an extreme character for upwards of 80 years, since, in 1783, it was desolated by the scourge to a degree which may fitly compare with the Bengal calamity of 1770. The famines of modern days have been of a comparatively partial character. The famines in Madras we have already described under Ganjam. Colonel Baird Smith has remarked on the rough periodicity of famines, and it may be said that these local famines recur in one part of the country or other every 5, 10, or 15 years. The following we know to have happened within the memory of the present generation :—

	Interval.
1832-33.—Lower parts of the Madras territory ; food supposed to have reached three or four times the ordinary price.	
1837-38.—Lower Doab and some adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces ; food reached three times the ordinary price.	5 years.
1853-54.—Higher parts of the Madras territory ; food reached three and four times the ordinary price	16 "
1860-61.—Upper Doab and adjoining districts of the North Western Provinces ; food reached four times the ordinary price	7 "
1865-66.—Orissa and part of Western Bengal ; food reached eight and ten times, and in particular places thirty or thirty-five times the ordinary price, and was not procurable for money in many places	5 "

It will be seen that, with comparatively small exception, the same area has never been twice very severely affected in the last 40 or 50 years, while many provinces, which are probably equally liable to the calamity, have not suffered during this time. But if we look to the greater famines of a more far-spreading character, both the cycle of periodicity and the areas of their range are very much larger ; the difference is almost like that between comets of the smallest and those of very large orbit. The greater famines occur in successive centuries ; instead of 5, 10, or 15, we may say at intervals of 50, 100, and 150 years. There is vague mention of great famines in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, notably one in 1471 ; and without going beyond the more recent centuries, there seems to be no doubt that one of the great historical famines affected India about the year 1631, in the reign of Shah Jehan. Notwithstanding the liberality of the Emperor, "it was found that money could not purchase bread, and a prodigious mortality en-

succd. Disease followed famine, and death ravaged every corner of India." This famine is said to have extended over a great part of Asia. Another mention is made of terrible famine in the year 1661. Bengal and the Punjab must have escaped, for Aurungzebe imported grain from both. In the 18th century we do not find mention of any famine on the greatest scale till that of 1770 swept all the lower parts of the Gangetic countries, and we know not how much besides. The famine in 1783-84 was undoubtedly one of the greater famines. Of that Warren Hastings wrote on 15th October 1783—"The solstitial rains have failed in all the western parts of Hindustan from beyond Lahore to the Karumassa. It has raged most violently in the countries most remote; our province of Behar has suffered greatly by the failure of the last harvest and by the artificial want caused by the apprehensions of greater. The complaints and fears of it have already extended to Bengal, where we have great plenty." The apprehensions of the Governor General were justified. A new era and a new population seem to reckon from that date, the Native year or Sambat 1840.

Future Famines.—The Commissioners tend to the opinion that with all our modern progress, we are perhaps not better prepared to meet these great natural calamities than was India 100 years ago; that the improvement of our communications may be counteracted, for the purposes of this question, by the diminution of the tendency to hoard the grain of years of abundance, formerly in such time so valueless; the increase of cultivation, by the increase of population and by the increased proportion of the soil devoted to other products than the food of the people; the increase of wealth, by the increased demand for both necessities and luxuries. The experience of the Cuttack and Balasore districts seems conclusively to prove that a long course of peace and prosperity and previous good years, afford, under modern conditions, no sufficient resource against a single year of failure, when there has been much exportation and circumstances render importation exceptionally difficult. Partial, or what we may call provincial, famines may be best mitigated by improved means of communication, which may enable the abundance of one province efficiently to supply the deficiencies of another. If we pre-suppose good government and stable rights of property enabling the people to save or to borrow the money with which to buy in bad years, this remedy may, in such cases, nearly suffice. But what shall we say as to the effect of one of the wider famines under modern conditions; one of the famines so wide that the food supply of India generally may fail? The

Commissioners express the belief, gloomy as the view may seem, that if the same calamity, which happened in the last century to Bengal and last year to Orissa, had happened last year to Bengal also, the failure to supply by importation, which resulted in Orissa from want of information and other causes, would have occurred in Bengal from the want of any adequate source of supply, and that rich Bengal with abundance of money would have perished for want of food. That country is probably less liable to partial famines than drier countries, but it may be that it is equally liable to great famines.

How to mitigate if not prevent them.—First as respects the promotion of agricultural improvement, must be placed the tenure of the land. There can be no doubt that a permanent settlement, limiting for ever the demands of the British Government, must greatly increase the private wealth of the country, and render the zemindar's rights a more stable investment for capital than in provinces where the demand is liable to increase. But there is equally little doubt that, under the existing circumstances of India, this increase of private wealth is to a great extent gained at the cost of the public exchequer. The great necessity of Bengal is, to render certain and definite the rights in the land, and thus to enable a man with money in his hand to deal confidently with some one person as the absolute owner of at least the *dominium utile* over the field which he wishes to buy. At present there are so many conflicting interests in the soil that most dealings in land are a species of gambling, and comparatively few have an interest so complete and secure as to enable them to improve with prudence, if otherwise willing to do so. Next to the tenure of land is the question of communications. The railway system is far advanced. The lines should be doubled. A system of differentiated charges for goods, to vary according to season and to demand, might tend to promote such local traffic and storing as would lead to more free use of the railways in the dull seasons. All future canals should, if possible, be adapted to purposes of navigation to a greater degree than has hitherto been the case in Northern India. Feeder roads are all important. If it be true that our food reserves have been trencched on to a dangerous extent and that more general climatic derangements may be expected, then the general food supply must be increased by irrigation. An examination should be made of the plan suggested by Sir A. Cotton for supplying water to some of the western districts of Bengal, to Nuddea and Moorshedabad which suffered in 1866 and to Calcutta. The plans for utilizing

the Damoodah appear to be promising. Orissa and great part of Midnapore are already the field of the East Indian Irrigation Company, the success of which, we may confidently hope, will be equal to the greatness of their undertakings. The Soane is already the subject of a great scheme. The northern frontier of Behar should be carefully examined with the view of ascertaining what facilities exist for utilising the large and small streams. As the only prospect of rendering irrigation in Northern India a sufficient preventive of famine, careful enquiry should be made as to the possibility of obtaining the material for controlling the streams by dams, and so utilizing the monsoon supply and largely supplementing the present irrigation. Exports of grain should not be prohibited under any circumstances. Even in time of extreme scarcity it would not be proper, by any absolute prohibition, to run the risk of starving British colonies and other friendly countries whom we have accepted as our habitual customers in ordinary times. Exports must, generally, be left to contract themselves so far as contraction is possible, when the price rises so high as to reduce exportation. Meteorological observations should be more generally and accurately recorded. Agricultural statistics should be systematically collected by an intelligent administrative machinery.

The disadvantages attending any poor law are so great that the Commissioners would still not recommend that resource in ordinary seasons. Natives recognise the personal obligations of supporting their own poor in a wonderful way. But when calamity reduces whole families and classes to starvation, some system of relief becomes necessary. The time has come when, to relieve the wider poverty of extraordinary occasions, it is necessary to institute some system of local taxation, by which the richer persons of each neighbourhood, who are best able to test the reality of local distress, may be made to bear the burden of local and partial famine, so far as local means will suffice, before, as a last resource in graver cases, resort is had to the general taxation and the general charity of the country. Excepting only the special case of large bodies of people following a declining trade (as in some of the weaver towns), town charity will generally suffice for the town population, and even for much of the permanent poverty of the surrounding tracts. The question is how to deal with rural distress. The obligation of the zemindars, holding under the permanent settlement, to support the poor of their estates, has always been asserted by the officers of Government, and has never been denied by the organs of the zemindars. In the permanently settled provinces the zemindars should be

bound to support the poor of their estates by supplying food in return for labour to the able-bodied who are unable to obtain employment, and by feeding gratuitously the helpless unable to labour. In the event of their failing to do so, the officer in charge of the district should be empowered to call together a fairly constituted Jury to decide whether or not the distress is such as to require relief, and if it is, to assess on the *pergunnah* the amount required to enable the public officers to afford the relief which the *zemindars* have failed to afford. Arrangements might be made for enabling any body of *zemindars* willing to fulfil the obligation thus thrown on them to do so by a self-imposed rate, and to manage both the tax and the expenditure of the money. It might be provided, as on similar occasions in England and Ireland, that when the rate thus assessed exceeds a certain proportion of the rental, an assessment on the district should be made, and that when the charge on the whole district exceeds the prescribed maximum, assistance should be given from the public exchequer. It would also be fair to provide that the *zemindar* should be entitled to recover from all persons holding a permanent transferable interest at a fixed rent intermediate between himself and the *ryots*, a share of the rate assessed, proportioned to their respective shares in the profits of the land. To provide against too great pressure on those deriving their income from the land, in a year of scarcity, the Government should be empowered to advance money to be recovered as land revenue by a rate spread over several years. The fair distribution of duties is that Government should supply employment by means of public works, and that the Public should supply the means of gratuitous relief to the helpless.

As to the signs of coming famine—food at three times its ordinary price, at a season when some months must elapse without relief, means famine in the great majority of cases, while in some cases famine comes long before that rate is reached. When the rate rises to four times the ordinary standard, it is probably accompanied by famine of a very severe description. But no rules will generally apply. The simple rule seems to be, that Government should import only when, the want existing, from special circumstances no one else is likely to do so, or the merchants cannot do so to a sufficient extent. Those special circumstances must generally be either physical obstacles, or an extraordinary want of efficient traders. The Report concludes with suggestions as to the management of relief and the scale of diet. Reliance should be placed on the public for the means of gratuitous relief, and this would of course involve the management of the operations by Relief Committees. Even if that

were not so, the Commissioners should have no doubt of the advantage of inviting officials and non-officials to co-operate in such a work in that form, and of thus enlisting much indispensable aid and sympathy. On every occasion, the freest and fullest use should be made of this voluntary assistance. As much as possible should be done for the people through the people, and perhaps by more relying on them, the difficulties felt in obtaining superintendence may be in great degree obviated. But on all occasions of famine, the official machinery also should be strengthened to the greatest possible extent.

The number of witnesses, European and Native, official and non-official, examined by the Commission was 130 from December 18th 1866 to 1st April 1867. A map of Orissa and part of Bengal, showing the districts shaded according to the intensity of the famine, accompanies the Report. The following statistics are taken from the Appendix, with the exception of the last two tables, which attempt to show the mortality caused, directly or indirectly, by the Famine, and the cost of relief, in all the districts of Eastern India.

Areas and Population of Orissa and Bengal which suffered severely and intensely, omitting the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.

Districts.	Square miles.	Population.	Portion over which the Famine was severe.		Portion over which the Famine was intense.	
			Square miles.	Population.	Square miles.	Population.
Pooree ...	2,697	588,741	.....	.....	2,697	588,741
Cuttack ...	3,062	1,293,084	.....	.....	3,062	1,293,084
Balasore ...	1,890	500,000	.....	.....	2,050	525,000
Midnapore ...	4,834	700,000	1,627	444,400	1,567	212,400
Manbhoom...	5,400	1,190,000	2,318	310,612	1,500	281,000
Singbhoom...	3,998	289,789	.....	.....	1,250	162,500
Bancoora ...	1,300	208,000	1,408	225,280	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	3,158	1,542,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuddea ...	3,296	1,011,816	1,152	351,608	.....	.....
Hooghly including						
Howrah ...	2,007	1,890,120	500	482,000	.....	.....
24-Pergunahs	2,523	1,330,357	168	64,746	.....	.....
Total ...	34,165	10,544,347	7,173	1,848,646	12,126	2,062,725

Average number relieved daily from June to December 1866 inclusive, omitting the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.

Districts.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pooree ...	.....	2,844	6,599	9,012	10,846	10,485	.....
Cuttack ...	1,301	4,789	14,090	27,886	34,704	34,581	.....
Balasore ...	5,875	14,890	19,231	38,163	36,838	19,252	10,308
Midnapore ...	5,155	7,442	9,606	8,752	6,476	4,247	.....
Bancoorah (A)	Returns not received.	5,000	5,175	8,223	14,818	Operations gradually closed from November.	Operations gradually closed from November.
Manbhoom ...	322	1,262	2,831	5,825	9,630	4,253	1,925
Singbhoom (A)	324	649	649	649	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	.....	845	1,490	327	90	153	.....
Hooghly ...	.....	645	3,242	5,700	6,000	4,900	.....
Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041
Nuddea (A) ...	2,799	7,580	7,620	535	Operations gradually ceased from September.	Operations gradually ceased from September.	Operations gradually ceased from September.
24-Pergunnahs (A)	Operations commenced on the last week of June.	264	1,162	3,156	8,862	9,492	Operations closed on the 1st December 1866.

A. Figures given by the Board of Revenue.

*Approximate Expenditure on Relief Operations disbursed through the
Agency of Government Officers or mixed Relief Committees
to the end of 1866.*

Net cost to Government	...	Rs.	14,37,889	0	0
Surplus of the N. W. Province Relief Fund	...		6,06,000	0	0
Amount raised and expended by the Calcutta Relief Committee	... ..	...	3,46,516	15	1
Amount of all other subscriptions expended through Committees,	... ..	...	1,23,084	0	0
Special grants from the Fund for the improvement of Government Estates	... ..	...	33,404	0	0
Total	...		25,46,893	15	1

APPROXIMATE RESULTS OF THE WHOLE FAMINE.

Mortality.

Province.	Square Miles.	Population.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Orissa	7,649	3,000,000	750,000	25
Do. Hill Tracts	16,068	(say) 600,000	150,000	"
Manbhoom	5,400	1,190,000	148,500	12½
Singbhoom	3,998	288,789	36,098	"
Midnapore	4,834	700,000	50,000	"
Six Districts of Belhar	26,191	7,739,717	135,676	"
Ganjam	6,400	1,129,464	56,262	"
Calcutta	.....	.....	6,993	"
Bancoora	1,300	208,000	(say) 14,000	"
Hooghly, Howrah and Oolabaria	2,007	1,890,120	" 15,000	"
24-Pergunnahs	2,277	1,562,100	" 1,000	"
Nuddea	3,296	1,011,816	" 1,000	"
	79,440	19,320,006	1,364,529	

Relief.

Province,	Number relieved <i>daily</i> in the worst months.	Spent or Remit- ted by Govern- ment.	From Public Subscription.	Total.
Orissa and Lower Bengal	<i>October</i> 129,305	£ 249,129	£ 107,560	£ 356,689
Six Districts of Behar ...	<i>August.</i> 37,329	7,755	8,616	16,371
Ganjam ...	<i>July</i> 8,000	60,000	4,650	64,650
	175,634	316,884	120,826	437,710

CHAPTER X.

DETACHED ADMINISTRATIONS.

The Straits Settlements.

THE Straits Settlements ceased to be connected with India on 1st February 1867, when they became a Crown Colony. The Andaman Islands are the great penal settlement of India. The details of the administration of both in 1865-66 have accordingly been kept separate from those of ordinary provinces.

JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.—At Singapore there was a slight increase, and at Penang and Malacca a slight decrease, as compared with the previous year, in the number of cases heard and determined. At all three stations the amount of revenue derived from court fees fell greatly off, proving insufficient to meet the expense of the Registrars' Establishments. At Singapore and Penang the number of cases before the Court of Requests increased, but materially decreased at Province Wellesley and Malacca. At Malacca the popularity of the country courts appeared to be increasing. One case at Singapore and four at Penang were referred to the higher court; the total number of cases decided at the several stations being Singapore 2,422, Penang 1,087, Province Wellesley 256, Malacca 553.

Criminal Justice.—There was little variation in the number of cases before the Court at Singapore. At Penang there was a material decrease and at Malacca a large increase. The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island held a special sessions at Malacca to prevent the ends of justice being defeated by long postponement of the trial of prisoners charged with serious crime. There were two important trials at Singapore, one in which the head of a Kling secret society charged with conspiracy was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; the other in which a similar charge was preferred against 4 of the police force ended in their acquittal. At Singapore the number of cases tried was 65 against 63 in the previous year, at Penang; 115 against 158, and at Malacca 44 against 14. The amount of fees received was Rs. 59,070 against Rs. 8,007 at Penang, none were received at Singapore or Malacca. Four cases were struck off at Singapore and 13 at Malacca. The general conduct of the police was satisfactory. At Singapore schools were established for the instruction of the peons and 183 could already read and write. At Penang and Malacca the conduct of the police improved.

	Singapore.		Penang.		Province Wel- lesley.		Malacca.		Kassang and Abor Gadjah.	
	1861-63.	1863-66.	1861-63.	1863-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1861-63.	1863-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Number of Offences report- ed	8,869	9,261	2,821	3,343	1,578	1,776	2,188	2,138	20	22
" of persons implica- ted	12,673	14,527	3,302	3,838	2,492	616	3,715	3,144	26	59
" of crimes punished by the Magistrate	8,537	10,090	1,944	2,237	538	819	788	499	24	40
" of cases referred to higher courts	141	114	137	...	151	75	81	75	...	2
" of persons acquit- ted	4,536	5,070	1,844	2,164	630	783	738	822	22	14
Amount of fines inflicted Rs.	98,499	97,440	12,152	19,740	6,632	5,370	14,863	7,844	25	243
" " realised "	53,943	55,164	7,938	11,645	1,999	3,502	4,405	4,165	22	188
Reported amount of stolen property	29,421	29,291	65,437	30,036	15,330	13,874	10,258	9,958	...	...
" " recovered	9,028	7,383	9,583	11,696	2,444	2,391	2,035	2,087	...	...

Land Revenue.—The collections at Singapore increased to Rs. 44,660 from 37,384, at Penang from Rs. 42,514 to 43,744 and at Malacca to Rs. 20,980 against Rs. 22,348, or in all Rs. 1,08,154 against Rs. 1,03,476 the previous year. The arrears at Penang and Singapore increased to Rs. 36,372. The decrease in Land Revenue at Malacca was caused almost entirely by the falling off in the tin farms. Consequent on the failure of crops, there was a considerable loss in the collections on account of tenths barely covered by the amount realised as rents on new leases. The general failure of the crops discouraged the peasantry from taking out leases binding them to make annual payments. The *Forest Revenue* was Rs. 2,840 against Rs. 2,903 in 1864-65. The *Excise* derived from the sale of the monopolies for retailing opium, spirits, toddy and bhaung, yielded Rs. 12,69,138 against Rs. 12,67,493; the *Customs* receipts were Rs. 3,391 against Rs. 5,005; from *Stamps* the receipts were Rs. 2,66,583 against Rs. 2,55,211. From *Law and Justice* the revenue was Rs. 1,00,394 against Rs. 1,30,467. From *Police* the receipts were Rs. 2,038 against Rs. 3,225; from *Marine* Rs. 53,574 against Rs. 37,892; from *Public Works* Rs. 29,617 against Rs. 15,979. The total sum paid into the Straits treasuries during the year on account of the Local Government was Rs. 19,65,965 against Rs. 19,72,593.

Education.—The aggregate daily average attendance of pupils attending schools under Government inspection was 70,673 and the total number of pupils 2,401, of whom 688 were Hindoos and 1,596 Mahomedans; 1,689 studied English, 82 Tamil, 816 Malay, 4 French and 158 Chinese. Government contributed to the support of educational institutions Rs. 24,496; subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 16,102; and fees, fines, &c., to Rs. 14,207. The total annual cost of each pupil was Rs. 30-13-7, of which Rs. 10-8-1 was borne by Government. Thirty-one candidates competed for the annual government scholarships. The first eight in point of merit were from the Raffles Institution, Singapore. The highest number of marks gained was 1,276 and the lowest 372.

Public Works.—In consequence of restrictions imposed by the Government of India, and delays on the part of contractors, the expense again fell short of the assignment. Twelve new bridges were constructed at Singapore on the country roads, and considerable progress was made in the water-works; drainage was extended and 17 new bridges were built at Penang.

Marine.—The two steamers *Tonze* and *Mohr* were disposed of, and a single steamer better adapted for Government service

was purchased. Four Courts of Enquiry were held at Singapore into the causes of wrecks in the neighbouring seas, and one mate was deprived of his certificate. At Singapore 203 officers, 744 European and 4,602 native seamen were shipped; and 215 officers, 631 European and 3,936 native seamen were discharged, of these 22 Europeans and 10 natives deserted and 13 Europeans and 42 natives died. At Penang 249 officers, 181 European and 3,342 native seamen were shipped. Of these 6 Europeans and 141 natives deserted. Among the officers there were 125 East Indians and 158 natives.

Financial.—The total expenditure was:—

		1864-65.	1865-66.
Singapore	...	13,46,071	15,79,593
Penang	...	5,51,469	4,95,115
Malacca	...	2,52,371	2,57,540
Total		21,49,911	23,32,248

Calculating the payments made in England and India at 50,000 Rs. and the *legitimate* share of military expenditure at 6,00,000 Rs., the total receipts, including the estimated amount of light-dues collected in India, but excluding the Indian share of local postal revenue now credited to the Supreme Government, being in round numbers 19,75,000 Rs. and the disbursements 18,84,000 Rs., the Settlement is said to have yielded a surplus of 91,000 Rs.

Political.—Upon complaint made by the Tumongong of Johore of the plunder and ill-treatment by armed Malays of British Chinese subjects on the island of Serebuat, H. M.'s Steamer *Banterer* and the Local Government steamer *Pluto* were despatched to the island, but the Malays escaped to the mainland. The Bandaharah of Pahang was interdicted from sheltering them. Due redress was offered by the Chief of Laroot for grievances experienced by British subjects there. A resident of Quedah, Syed Hoossein, with a large body of followers, attempted to create a serious disturbance in Province Wellesley. Syed Hoossein returned to Quedah and a requisition for his rendition having been complied with by the Rajah, a special Royal Commissioner was promptly appointed to enquire into the matter, conjointly with the Rajah of Quedah and the Siamese Consul at Penang. Syed Hoossein was justly sentenced to banishment to Siam proper.

Military.—The settlement was garrisoned during the year by No. 2 Battery, 17 Brigade, R. A. which was relieved

by No. 5 Battery, 23 Brigade, at Penang. The 8th M. N. I. relieved the 34th C. L. I. at Singapore. The health of the Troops both European and Native was good. The Singapore and Penang Rifle Volunteer Corps fell off.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Immigration.—The number of Chinese immigrants that arrived at the different ports was 17,439. From Singapore 3,252 immigrants (all males) returned to China; of the arrivals, 324 embarked for the Mauritius, and 2,761 men and 41 women for different native states in the Malay Peninsula.

Agriculture.—At Singapore the laying out of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's grounds was nearly completed, and progress was made in excavating for the formation of an artificial sheet of water. There were 2,980 plants of *tamarind*, *sintool*, *champak*, *rambutan*, *jack*, *almond*, and other fruit trees, ready for transplantation. Several thousand seeds of the ansonia tree were sown, but very few of the seedlings were raised. The demand of the Chinese population for land for the production of fruit and vegetables gradually increased; 114 acres having been planted out with cocoanuts, and 230 acres with rice. In Penang, some attempts were made to revive the culture of spice trees, and a slight increase took place in the extent of land brought under rice cultivation. In Province Wellesley cultivation of every kind was extended; the consequent improvement in the condition of the Malay peasantry is manifested by the appearance of neat plank houses in the room of nipa leaf huts, and the gradually increasing taste and luxury in dress. The area under sugar was 13,500 acres. The Chinese planted largely in indigo. In Malacca the rice crops were favourable, though the want of seed, owing to the failure of the harvest the previous year, prevented many from bringing their land under cultivation. The two pepper plantations yielded about 34 cwt. of pepper.

Survey.—The duties of the Surveyor-General were in a great degree restricted to the supervision of the survey at Malacca. Many more surveys would have been executed, had it not been for the reluctance, on the part of the occupants of land under survey, to point out and mark off their proper boundaries. Surveys were made of all the new roads opened up by the Public Works authorities, and, at Malacca, the sites of five new boundary pillars were determined and the line of our frontier clearly defined.

The Municipal Receipts at the three stations were Rs. 4,37,987 against Rs. 4,43,478 in 1864-65 and the *disbursements* were Rs. 4,31,202 against Rs. 3,87,901. In Malacca the

Municipal Committee were compelled to obtain an advance from Government of 1,600 dollars, to admit of the payment of the police force.

Jails.—The average strength of prisoners during the year was 4,234½ of whom 2,889 were admitted into hospital and 139 died, giving a percentage of deaths to strength of 4·7 of which 0·1 was from cholera. At Singapore the prisoners were employed upon the public works, and in the preparation of coir and rattan work; the disbursements for raw materials were Rs. 3,523 and the estimated value of the articles manufactured was Rs. 7,792. The total valuation of the prisoners' labour is Rs. 25,044, and the cost of the establishment Rs. 32,384. At Penang the outlay for raw materials was Rs. 1,337, and the receipts for articles disposed of, Rs. 2,842. The labour of the prisoners was valued at Rs. 5,843, whilst the sum of Rs. 13,508 has been expended for their support. At Malacca Rs. 283, expended for raw materials and articles manufactured, brought Rs. 706. The labour of the prisoners is estimated at Rs. 8,536 and their cost at Rs. 6,169.

Hospitals.—At Singapore there were 610 Europeans and 586 natives admitted into the General Hospital; among the former there were 21 and among the latter 23 deaths. The admissions into the European ward were mostly on account of intermittent fever, rheumatism, diseases of the stomach and bowels, simple ulcers, venereal affections, and debility. The deaths occurred chiefly from disease of the stomach and bowels, remittent fever, and disease of the lungs. In the native wards the greatest proportion of deaths was among the Chinese, from the effects of wounds received in faction fights. The number of lunatics in the Asylum averaged 128 of whom 2 were Europeans. There were 87 admissions, 36 discharges, 2 transfers, 7 escapes, and 25 deaths. In Tan Tock Singh's hospital the number of admissions was 1,223 and the average number of sick 396½—a larger number than last year; the deaths amounted to 524 in the proportion of 82·64 per cent. to those treated. Ulcers, abscesses, diarrhœa, rheumatism, lepra, and other diseases of a low asthenic type, were the chief affections. The admissions to the General Hospital at Penang amounted to 519 of whom 31 died, the daily average number of sick being 39. This large increase is attributed to the great number of Chinese immigrants from Laroot many of whom arrived in an unhealthy state. In the Lunatic Asylum the number at the end of the year was 41; there were 36 admissions, 31 discharges and 4 deaths. At Malacca the number of admissions into the General Hospital amounted

to 182, there were 44 deaths, being at the rate of 22 6-10th per cent. on the total number treated. All the patients were natives, the majority of them being, as usual, Chinese paupers, admitted in the last stages of destitution and disease.

Convicts.—On 30th April 1865 the strength of the convict body at Singapore was 1,793, of whom 427 held tickets of leave. Since the previous return 73 deaths occurred and 2 murders and an execution; eight were released on the expiry of their time and 4 pardoned. At Penang the number of convicts were only 801. The deaths at this station were 38; 12 were released on expiry of their time and 3 escaped. At Malacca at the end of the year there were 745 convicts. Thirty-four had died in Hospital, 7 were released on expiry of their time and 3 were transferred to other stations. The total expenditure in the Settlements on account of the convicts amounted to Rs. 2,32,783 against Rs. 2,06,784 in 1864-65. The value of their labour is estimated at Rs. 1,51,682.

Trade.—The value of imports into Singapore increased from Rs. 6,61,82,177 in 1864-65 to Rs. 7,50,00,332; of exports from Rs. 6,63,39,578 to Rs. 6,99,24,375. At Penang imports decreased from Rs. 18,048,425 to Rs. 1,74,19,087 and exports from Rs. 26,913,634 to Rs. 25,630,298. At Malacca imports increased from Rs. 45,33,160 to Rs. 45,82,531, and exports from Rs. 36,83,826 to Rs. 36,86,207. The number of square-rigged ships that arrived at the three ports was 2803 with 988,269 tons against 2,651 with 1,001,269 tons in 1864-65. The number that left these ports was 2,720 with 909,010 tons against 2,552 with 790,407 tons.

The Andaman Islands.

This is the second annual report of the administration of the penal settlement of Port Blair and the Andaman Islands, and is submitted by Lieutenant Colonel B. Ford, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent. The most important topics are those of health, the maintenance of discipline and order, the profitable employment of convict labour, and the improvement of local resources towards self-support. As regards health, while the penal population increased largely there was a steady decrease in mortality and disease. The death rate was reduced from 21½ per cent. in 1863 to 6½ per cent. in 1865. The sanitary state of the Settlement received every care and attention. Towards discipline the first step was to secure the maintenance of organisation. The responsibility of every gangman for his section of convicts, in barracks, was en-

forced. By this arrangement men became more individually known, a better classification follows, labour is more systematized, task-work better executed, and individual responsibility exacted. Convict labour was more profitably employed, the day's work of a gang or of an individual being a much better out-turn than it was two years before. This was effected by giving attention to a better system of supervision of labour favoured by the co-operation of the Engineer's department. The skill of the convict labourers much improved, particularly in stone masonry. Decided progress was made in the improvement of local resources. Cloth made from cotton of local growth, for convict clothing, much improved. Several female convicts are good weavers and teach others. A considerable failure, however, in the yield of cotton from the Settlement plantations took place. The trees appeared healthy, but the crop was very scanty. The "Nipa-Palm" plantations thrived well, and a increased supply of leaves for thatching purposes was obtained. The manufacture of Salt improved, sufficient for local consumption was obtainable. Seven capital teak-built quarters, on an excellent plan, for officers were constructed. A stone-built barrack of handsome design, for the European troops, was in course of construction, and 2 teak-built barracks for Native troops were completed. 125 of the force of free police were accommodated in buildings of similar construction, while the rest were housed in comfortable quarters, till permanent ones be completed. Semi-permanent accommodation, in iron-framed teak-covered barracks, was constructed for 3,231 convicts, allowing 648 cubic feet of space, and 36 feet of area for each individual. Commissariat grain stores and a Hospital on Viper Island were also finished.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—The Superintendent was assisted by the Hon'ble Captain Fraser who arrived with the powers of a Sudder Ameen in the Island. He disposed of the few suits of which the value was only Rs. 75.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of cases which came before the Courts of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, was 315, involving 571 persons; of these 519 individuals were convicted and 36 acquitted. Of the convicted 37 were free and 482 convicts; of the acquitted 4 were free and 32 were convict residents. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 629-1-3, of which Rs. 583-1-3 was realised. In a population of 7,631 in bailable offences the proportion of cases was 3·3 per cent., and the convictions 6 per cent.; in non-bailable offences the cases were 8 per cent. and the convictions 6.

Two non-bailable cases were committed to the sessions. The witnesses examined were 195 of whom 157 were discharged after one day's detention, 38 were more than that period and none beyond one week. The Sessions Court examined 24 witnesses, and the average period of their detention was $1\frac{1}{2}$ days. There were no cases in which free residents were concerned.

Police.—The Establishment was, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 First class Constable (European,) 1 Head Constable, 8 Sergeants, 186 Constables. The Governor General in Council gave orders that the Free Police Force should be strengthened to the extent of 500 men. The actual cost of the Police for the year was Rs. 50,849. The total number of crimes brought to trial by the Police was 315 against 206 in 1864-65. There were 5 murders against one, 3 against 2 suicides, 39 against 35 thefts. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,715-7-9, the amount recovered Rs. 360-8-3 or nearly one-fifth. The conduct of the Free Police appears to have been satisfactory. Two constables were brought before the Magistrate's Court for having stolen property in their possession, and were convicted, and one constable for gross neglect of duty. Great difficulty exists in getting suitable men for this Police in British Burmah; the Sergeants endeavour to afford instructions in police work to the men under their charge until schools be established for the force.

The Convicts.—The want of jail buildings still continued, the barracks for convicts on Viper Island not being completed. On the 31st December 1865 the total number of convicts was 5,315 against 3,535 at the same date in 1864. Of these there were 4,982 males and 333 females against 3,281 males and 264 females. The increase was due to the extension of the accommodation for convicts and the arrival of many seven years (or upwards) convicts. The average daily number of prisoners throughout the year was 3,926 and the total number of deaths 258; the death rate being 6.77 among the males and 3.90 among the females. The gross cost of prisoners for the year was Rs. 4,88,449, the average cost per prisoner being Rs. 102. The cash earnings of prisoners were Rs. 22,454, and the estimated value of labour to the Public Works Department Rs. 71,893. There were 135 escapes and 105 returns. Of the convicts 18 were Europeans, 13 Eurasians, 2 Africans, 4 Americans, 1 Armenian, 17 Arracanese, 2 Assamese, 109 Burmese, 30 Chinese, 3,563 Hindoos, 1,144 Mussulmans, 2 Jews, 2 Malays, 24 Mughls, 5 Parsees, 8 Shans and 38 people of Hill Tribes. One Hill woman was received during the year whose

language no one in the settlement understood. The classification of prisoners and their arrangement into gangs, remained the same as before. Medical officers conversant with the natives of India accompany each batch of convicts on their way to the settlement, and a jail subordinate acts as interpreter when necessary. Much attention is given to the ventilation and airing of the ships, and the convicts are in turn allowed to get fresh air on deck. At the conclusion of the year there were 14 divisions of convicts in the Settlement, each 419 convicts strong. A European prisoner permitted to be at large in the settlement receives, to begin with, 30 Rs. per month, which, after he purchases his rations for Rs. 15-8, leaves him a balance of Rs. 14-8 to supply himself with a few articles of furniture; acot and bedding are allowed by the Commissariat on credit. The maximum Government allowance for Christian licensed prisoners is Rs. 50 a month. The native prisoners are paid in "Andaman tokens," a copper coin of the local value of a rupee. The proceeds of a deceased convict's estate as a rule go to Government. Rolls are called thrice a day and the men go to bed at evening gun-fire (8 o'clock). The convicts rise at gun-fire daily, and on week days proceed to labour at 6 A. M., and they break off at 11 A. M. for meals and rest. They resume labour at 2 o'clock, and work till 5 P. M.—they thus work 9 hours daily. The number of deaths was 258 against 479 in 1864-65, the percentages being 6.57 and 14.64 respectively. The prevalent diseases were fevers, bowel complaints, Andaman asthma diseases of the respiratory organs, rheumatism and uclers. Scurvy greatly decreased among the convicts and there were no cases among the troops. The average daily attendance on the chaplain was 7. A class under the direction of the Superintendent was formed to afford voluntary instruction to each convict lad who appeared to profit by it. Juvenile offenders, of whom there were 42 under 15 years of age, are separated from adult prisoners as effectually as possible.

Education.—At the schools under the direction of the Rev. H. Corbyn, the Chaplain, the average attendance was 43; of these 7 were the children of free Europeans, 7 of free Asiatics, 11 of free convicts, 6 adult prisoners and 12 convict lads. The school for the children of free parents had a balance of expenditure over receipts of Rs. 289 and the one for convicts' children, balance of Rs. 172.

Public Works and Post.—The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 4,50,063. Of this sum, Rs. 1,79,399 were from Im-

perial sources, and Rs. 71,893 by value of convict labour and Settlement material. Rs. 89,647 was spent on military and Rs. 3,23,526 on civil works. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 30,651. There is no regular line of postal communication with any particular port in British India; mails are despatched to Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein as opportunities offer. 40 mails were received and 42 despatched during the year. The total amount of Postal collections was Rs. 608, and the value of Postage Stamps sold was Rs. 962. The number of letters received was 11,542 against 7,832, and of letters despatched 16,485 against 9,716. The number of parcels, books and newspapers received was 5,112 against 4,219 and despatched 384 against 234.

Marine.—The settlement steamer *Lady Canning* left for repairs. The Government steamer *Diana* was of use in reconnoitering the islands of the Archipelago, and in towing the flat *Actæon* with building materials and stores to outstations. Her cost to Government for the year was Rs. 8,686. The Settlement marine service consisted of 25 European seamen under the immediate direction of the Superintendent, receiving their orders through the Harbour Master.

Financial.—The revenue demand was Rs. 37,971 of which 6,780 was from forests and Rs. 11,052 from hospital stoppages. The entire local outlay on the whole administration of the Settlement amounted to Rs. 5,94,714 of which Rs. 78,707 was laid out on the civil administration, Rs. 27,172 on pay to the troops and Rs. 2,47,114 on subsistence allowances to convicts.

Military.—The total Military force at the close of the official year was 112 Europeans and 216 natives. The Company of Sappers and Miners was during the year relieved by the sea company, and a company of British troops from the 2-60th Rifles was relieved by a company of H. M.'s 2-24th Regiment.

Population.—Of the free population there were 287 on the civil establishment and 341 on the military, 31 on the marine and 282 on the police. Of non-officials there were 64 males and 72 females. Most of the free residents were Europeans, the others being Anglo-Malays, Burmese, Chingse, Hindoos and Mussulmans. There were 42 males and 33 female children of free parents and 63 males and 55 female children of convict parents. The convict population of the year amounted to 6,164 males and 390 females. Thus the total population of Port Blair was 7,169 male and 462 female adults, 105 male and 88 female children. Nothing seems to be known of the numbers of the aborigines in the Islands; but Mr. Homfray thinks those in the Great Andaman cannot exceed 3000.

Agriculture and Forests.—The system was continued of allotting 1 or 2 beegahs of land to deserving self-supporters. All the new fruit and other trees flourished. Cotton however failed, a blight having affected the trees. There are some 20,000 cotton trees growing about the settlement. The Forest Department consisted of 1 Eurasian convict overseer, 1 head forester and 2 assistants, 6 surveyors and 11 coolies. During the year 675 trees were girdled, branded and registered, and 89 trees felled.

Public Health.—Thirteen Hospitals were completed up to the end of the official year affording accommodation for 34 free patients, 16 European military patients, 32 native military patients, and 764 convict patients. There were 7,301 convicts treated during the year, of whom 267 died. The Medical Establishment consisted of 1 Surgeon Major, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 4 Apothecaries, and 4 dressers with a staff of convict assistants. A fresh supply of lymph was obtained and vaccination was practised on all the children. The health of the European troops was good, only two deaths occurring during the year. Apparently Aberdeen is the only unhealthy station.

Miscellaneous.—Mr. Homfray in charge of the "Andaman Home" did much to facilitate friendly intercourse with the Aborigines. Several visits were made to them. A good understanding existed with nine tribes. A botanist was attached to the station by the Government. During the year 12 vessels with 3,913 tons of commissariat stores and forage on board arrived from Calcutta; 872 head of cattle and 3,697 head of sheep were received from Calcutta and British Burmah. Fifty convicts of the mutinous class were of their own free will deported to Sarawak to take service under Sir James Brooke. The working of the fisheries by labouring convicts having been found inadequate to the requirements of the Settlement, an increased supply was obtained by letting them out to convict self-supporters. The class most successful in fishing were Malays. The longitude of Chatham Island was determined to be $92^{\circ} 43'$. The whole group of these Islands is probably 13 miles west of the hitherto accepted position.

CHAPTER XI.

THE FEUDATORY STATES.

The latest Parliamentary Return, published in 1867, estimates the area of India under the administration of Native Chiefs at 596,790 square miles, and the population at 47,909,199, or nearly a third of the whole area of 1,553,226 square miles and nearly a fourth of the population of 192,857,557. An attempt will be made at a nearer approximation to the truth in the following chapter, but the only available materials are to be found in the eight volumes, with index, of the *Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds*, made by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and published in the years 1862-1866. That work brings the Treaties and Engagements made by the Government of India with Her Majesty's feudatories within the border, and with Her Majesty's allies in Asia and the neighbouring islands and coasts of Africa, up to the Convention concluded with the Sultan of Muscat for the extension of the Telegraph line on 19th January 1865. It does not contain the Treaties and Engagements made with Asiatic powers directly by the Crown. The annual Administration Reports necessarily make only the scantiest references to the relations of the Government of India with Feudatory States. These States have never been surveyed nor has a census been taken of any. But the Government of India for the first time in the year 1865-66 called for annual Administration Reports from the Political Agents or Residents who supervise the principal groups of Feudatory States. Reports of the condition of those in Central India, by Colonel Meade, and in Rajpootana by Colonel Eden, have accordingly appeared. Besides these the States of Travancore and Cochin have for several years been in the habit of publishing Reports similar to those issued by the ten British Administrations.

Roll of Feudatories.

The various Native Chiefs of British India may be divided into groups according as they enjoy the administration of their own estates coupled with the privilege of adoption, are merely great landholders without administrative powers like the Talookdars of Oudh, or are pensioners only. There are a few States, like Nepaul and Sikkim, which are technically described as "in subordinate alliance," but they are practically foreign territory. There are others, like Munnepore, officially considered as "protected," but they are practi-

cally as much British territory as the ordinary feudatory states. Confining our attention in this chapter to our own feudatories, we find in the first rank of political importance those on whom Lord Canning, as Viceroy, conferred the following *Sunnud* or patent in 1862 and subsequently—"Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this *Sunnud* is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 11th March, 1862. . . (Signed) CANNING."

These feudatories are 144 in number and are as follows, arranged alphabetically :—

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ajeygurh Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Akulote Rajah.	Sattara.
Alipoora Jagheerdar.	Bundlecund.
Bansda Chief.	Kolapore.
Banswarra Chief.	Rajpootana.
Beejah Chief.	Punjab.
Behree Jagheerdar.	Bundlecund.
Behut Jagheerdar.	Bundlecund.
Belaspore Chief.	Punjab.
Benares Rajah.	Benares.
Beronda Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Bhaghul Chief.	Punjab.
Bhownuggur Chief.	Sholapore.
Bhughat Chief.	Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief.	Punjab.
Bhurtpore Maharajah.	Rajpootana.
Bikaner Maharajah.	Rajpootana.
Bijawur Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Bijua Chief.	Bundlecund.
Boondee Rajah.	Rajpootana.
Bulsun Chief.	Punjab.
Bunganpully Jagheerdar.	Bunganpully.
Bussahir Chief.	Punjab.

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Bustar Rajah.	Central Provinces.
<i>Eight</i> Callinjer Chobeys.	Bundlécund.
Cashmere Maharajah.	Punjab.
Chumba Chief.	Punjab.
Chatterpore Rajah.	Bundlécund.
Cochin Rajah.	Cochin.
Cooch Behar Rajah.	Cooch Behar.
<i>Sixteen</i> Chiefs, Tributary Mehals.	Orissa.
Dewas Chief.	Central India.
Dhar Chief.	Central India.
Dhamee Chief.	Punjab.
Dholepore Rana.	Rajpootana.
Dhoorwey Chief.	Bundlécund.
Durkote Chief.	Punjab.
Dhurmipore Chief.	Kolapore.
Doongurpore Chief.	Rajpootana.
Dufflay Jagheerदार.	Satara.
Duttia Rajah.	Bundlécund.
Edur Chief.	Kolhapore.
Furreedkote Rajah.	Punjab.
Gerowlee Jagheerदार.	Bundlécund.
Ghurwal Rajah.	N. W. Provinces.
Gourihar Jagheerदार.	Bundlécund.
Guickwar.	Baroda.
Holkar.	Central India.
<i>Five</i> Husht Bhya Jagheerदारs.	Bundlécund.
Jeypore Maharajah.	Rajpootana.
Jheend Rajah.	Punjab.
Jhallawar Rana.	Satara.
Jignee Jagheerदार.	Bundlécund.
Joobul Chief.	Punjab.
Jondhpore Chief.	Rajpootana.
Jussoo Jagheerदार.	Bundlécund.
Jessulmere Chief.	Rajpootana.
Karonde Rajah.	Central Provinces.
Keonthul Chief.	Punjab.
Kerowlee Chief.	Rajpootana.
Kishengurh Chief.	Rajpootana.
Khulsea Chief.	Punjab.
Kolapore Rajah.	Kolapore.
Koomharsein Chief.	Punjab.
Koonhiar Chief.	Punjab.
Kotah Chief.	Rajpootana.
Kothur Chief.	Punjab.
Kothee Jagheerदार.	Bundlécund.
Kunnya Dhana Jagheerदार.	Bundlécund.
Kuppoorthulla Rajah.	Punjab.
Kutch Chief.	Guzerat.

Fendatories with Patents of Adoption.

<i>Fendatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Logassie Jagheerdar.	Bundlecund.
Makraie Chief.	Central Provinces.
Moodhole Chief.	Southern Mahratta Country.
Mundee Chief.	Punjab.
Mungal Chief.	Punjab.
Myhere Chief.	Bundlecund.
Mylog Chief.	Punjab.
Nabha Rajah.	Punjab.
Nagode Chief.	Bundlecund.
Nahun Chief.	Punjab.
Nalagurh Chief.	Punjab.
Nimbalkur Jagheerdar.	Satara.
Nowanuggur Chief.	Kolapore.
Nyagaon Behai Jagheerdar.	Bundlecund.
Oodeypore Maharajah.	Rajpootana.
Paharee Chief.	Bundlecund.
Pooddoocotta Chief.	Pooddoocottah.
Punnah Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Punt Prithee Nidhee.	Satara.
Punt Sucheo.	Satara.
Pertabgurh Rajah.	Rajpootana.
<i>Five</i> Putwurdhuns.	Southern Mahratta Country.
Puttiala Maharajah.	Punjab.
Rajpeepla Chief.	Kolapore.
Ramdroog Chief.	Southern Mahratta Country.
Rewah Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Satara Jagheerdars.	Satara.
Sawant Waree Chief.	Sawant Waree.
Serohi Chief.	Rajpootana.
Shabpoora Rajah.	N. W. Provinces.
Sindia.	Central India.
Sohawul Chief.	Bundlecund.
Sooket Chief.	Punjab.
Sundoor Chief.	Madras.
Sumpthur Rajah.	Bundlecund.
Sirdar Shumshere ing Sindhanwal- lah.	Punjab.
Sureela Chief.	Bundlecund.
Tehree Chief.	Bundlecund.
Tej Sing.	Punjab.
Toree Chief.	Bundlecund.
Travancore Maharajah.	Travancore.
Turoch Chief.	Punjab.
Ulwur Chief.	Rajpootana.

On 26th June 1867 the Queen in Council ordered the following revised table of salutes to be strictly observed and attended to:—

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
1	The Maharajah of Nepal	21
2	The Amcer of Cabool	21
3	The Sultan of Muscat	21
4	The Sultan of Zanzibar	21
5	The Nizam of the Deccan	21
6	The Gackwar of Baroda	21
7	The Maharajah of Mysore	21
8	Maharajah Sindia, of Gwalior	19*
9	Maharajah Holkar, of Indore	19*
10	The Begum of Bhopal	19*
11	The Maharana of Meywar (Oodeypore)	19
12	The Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere	19
13	The Khan of Khelat	19
14	The Maharajah of Travancore	19
15	The Rajah of Kolhapore	19
16	The Nawab Nazim of Bengal	19
17	The Maharajah of Jeypore	17
18	The Maharajah of Marwar (Jodhpore)	17
19	The Maharajah of Puttiala	17
20	The Maha Rao of Kotah	17
21	The Maharajah of Rewah	17
22	The Rao of Kutch	17
23	The Rajah of Cochin	17
24	The Maharajah of Bikaner	17
25	The Nawab of Bhawalpore	17
26	The Maharao Rajah of Boondce	17
27	The Maharajah of Kerowlee	17
28	The Maharajah of Bhutpore	17
29	The Nawab of Tonk	17
30	The Deb Rajah of Bootan	15
31	The Maharajah of Sikkim	15
32	The Maharajah of Oorcha (Tehree)	15
33	The Maharajah of Kishengurh	15
34	The Maharao Rajah of Ulwar	15
35	The Rana of Dholepore	15
36	The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere	15
37	The Maha Raj Rana of Jhullawar	15
38	The Rajah of Perabgurh	15
39	The Rajah of Dhar	15
40	The Two Chiefs of Dewas, each	15
41	The Maharajah of Duttia	15
42	The Maha Rawul of Banswara	15
43	The Maharajah of Edur	15
44	Meer Ali Moorad, of Khyrpore	15
45	The Rao of Sorohi	15
46	The Maha Rawul of Doongurpore	15

* Receive salutes of 21 guns within limits of their respective territories.

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
47	The Nawab of Rampore	13
48	The Nawab of Jowra	13
49	The Rajah of Cooch Behar	13
50	The Rajah of Tipperah	13
51	The Maharajah of Benares	13
52	The Rajah of Jheend	11
53	The Rajah of Nabha	11
54	The Rajah of Kuppoothulla	11
55	The Rajah of Sumpthur	11
56	The Nawab of Joonaguth	11
57	The Jam of Nowanuggur	11
58	The Thakoor of Bhownuggur	11
59	The Rajah of Rutlam	11
60	The Maharajah of Punnah	11
61	The Maharajah of Chirkaree	11
62	The Rajah of Bijawur	11
63	The Rajah of Chatterpore	11
64	The Rajah of Mundee	11
65	The Dewan of Pahlunpore	11
66	The Rajah of Rajppeepla	11
67	The Nawab of Radhunpore	11
68	The Rana of Porebunder	11
69	The Raj of Drangdra	11
70	The Rajah of Adjeighur	11
71	The Nawab of Cambay	11
72	The Rajah of Sillana	11
73	The Rajah of Seetarnhow	11
74	The Rawut of Rajgurb	11
75	The Rajah of Nursinghur	11
76	The Rajah of Jhubooa	11
77	The Rajah of Chumba	11
78	The Nawab of Baonee	11
79	The Rajah of Sirmoor	11
80	The Rajah of Sooket	11
81	The Rajah of Furreedkote	11
82	The Rajah of Khyloor	11
83	The Sir Dessae of Sawunt Waree	9
84	The Nawab of Maleir Kotela	9
85	The Rajah of Chota Oodeypore	9
86	The Rajah of Barria	9
87	The Rana of Burwanee	9
88	The Rajah of Nagode	9
89	The Rana of Ali Rajpore	9
90	The Rana of Loonawarra	9
91	The Nawab Babee of Balasinore	9
92	The Rajah of Soanthen	9
93	Native Chiefs at Aden	9 to 12
94	The Rajah Nudaon	7

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
1	Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, G. C. S. I. ...	21*
2	Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B. ...	19*
3	Ranojee Rao Scindia, Chota Maharajah of Gwalior ...	17†
4	Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I. ...	17*
5	Prince Azem Jah, of Arcot ...	15*
6	Her Highness the Koodsia Begum of Bhopal. (Bhood-shahee) ...	15*
7	Maharajah of Vizianagram ...	13‡

We shall now proceed to classify the Feudatories, stating, where possible, the area and population of their estates according as they are under the direct supervision of the Madras, Bombay or Supreme Governments. Pensioners merely are marked with an asterisk and Mussulmans in italics.

MADRAS.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension.
* <i>Prince Azim Jah</i> ...	Carnatic ...			£15,000
Maharajah of Travancore, G. C. S. I. ...	Travancore	6,653	1,262,647	448,063
Rajah of Cochin ...	Cochin ...	1,131	399,060	152,545
Rajah of Poodoocottah ...	Poodoocottah	1,037	268,750	32,413
<i>Jaghirdar of Bungunpully</i> ...	Bungunpully	500	35,200	16,617
Rajah of Suendoor ...	Bellary	145	13,446	3,782
<i>Ali Rajah</i> ...	Cannanore and Laccadive Islands.		1,000	2,000
Total ..		9,466	1,980,103	670,420

* For life.

† Within limits of Gwalior territory.

‡ On every occasion of visiting and leaving the Bengal Presidency.

BOMBAY.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension. £
Brought forward	...	9,466	1,980,103	670,420
Rajah of Akulkote	... Akulkote	986	77,339	15,000
The Punt Sueho	...	500	110,193	12,000
The Punt Prithes Nidhee	...	350	67,967	7,500
The Dufay	... S. Konkan	700	58,794	6,500
The Nimbalkur	...	400	47,100	7,500
The Waekur	...			664
Rajah of Kolhapore	... Kolhapore	3,184	546,156	100,000
Chief of Sawuntwarce	... Sawuntwarce	900	152,206	20,000
Chief of Jamkhunde	...			25,000
Do. of Meeraj	... Southern			23,000
Do. of Koorundwar	... Mahratta			15,000
Do. of Sanglee	... Jagherdars			35,000
Chief of Raundroog	... The Bhawar			5,000
Chief of Moodhole	... The Goreputray			10,000
* The Angria Family	... Colaba			5,356
The Seedee of Jinjeera	... Jinjeera	324	71,000	17,000
* The Granddaughters of the Nawab of Surat	... Surat			10,000
Nawab of Sueheen	... Sueheen		13,000	8,500
Rajah of Banda	... Banda		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore	... Dhurumpore		15,000	9,000
Rajah of Jowar	... Jowar	300	8,000	2,590
* Descendants of Nawab of Barouch.				
Nawab of Cambay	... Cambay	350	175,000	35,000
The Guikwar	... Baroda	4,399	1,710,401	600,000
418 separate jurisdictions in Kattywar, of which the principal are Okamundul, Joona-gluur, Nowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Jafferabad, Wudwar	...	21,000	1,475,685	865,276
Rajkote	...			
Rao of Kutch	... Kutch	6,500	409,522	150,000
Pahlumpore Agency containing 11 States Pahlumpore, Radhumpore, Warge, Tezndra and 7 Hindoo States	...	6,041	321,645	64,090
Maheekanta (The Rajah of Edur is the only powerful Chief)	...	4,000	311,046	51,400
Rajah of Rajpeepia	...	4,500		27,500
Rajah of Baria	...	1,600		7,500
Chief of Chota Oodeypore	...	3,000		10,000
Rajah of Loonawara	... Rewakanta	1,736		4,200
Chief of Soruth	...	900		2,200
The Babee of Bataincore	...	400		4,000
55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of	...			19,000
Carried forward	...	71,536	7,569,160	2,851,290

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension.
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.				
Lower Bengal.				£
Brought forward	...	71,536	7,569,160	2,851,290
*The Nawab Nazim of Bengal	Moorsehda-bad			160,000
*Rajah of Jyntia	...			600
5 Cossyah States	...			
Rajah of Nungklow	...			
Rajah of Moleem	...			
Rajah of Munipore	...	7,584	500,000	1,425
Rajah of Cooch Behar	...	1,287	300,000	
21 Mehals forming S. W. Frontier Agency	Chota Nag-pore	42,500	1,000,000	
16 Tributary Mehals of Cuttack	Orissa	16,068	750,000	
North Western Provinces.				
The Nawab of Rampore	... Rohilkund	1,140	390,232	100,000
Maharajah of Benares	... Benares		200,000	
Rajah of Gurwhal	... Himalayas	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rajah of Shahpoora	... Ajmere			30,000
Punjab.				
*The Maharajah Dhulleep Singh	England			40,000
Maharajah of Puttialla	...	5,412	1,586,000	300,000
Rajah of Jheend	...	1,236	311,000	40,000
Chief of Nabha	...	863	276,000	40,000
Chief of Khulsiah	...	155	62,000	
Chief of Maleir Kotla	...	165	46,200	10,000
Rajah of Furreedkote	...	643	51,000	
80 Minor Jaghirdars	...			83,184
Nawab of Dojaur	... Delhi			6,000
Khan of Loharoo	...			4,500
Rajah of Sirmoor or Nahun	...		75,595	
Rajah of Kubler or Belaspore	...		66,848	7,000
Chief of Hindon	...		49,678	6,000
Rajah of Bussahir	...		45,025	7,000
Rajah of Keonthul	...		18,083	3,000
Chief of Baghul	...		22,305	3,500
Rana of Joobul	...		17,262	1,800
Rana of Bhujee	...		9,001	1,500
Rana of Koomharsein	...		7,829	700
Carried forward	...	153,089	1,365,321	3,707,499

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue.
Brought forward		153,089	13653218	3,707,499
Rana of Kothar	Hill States.		3,990	500
Rana of Dhamee			2,853	400
Rana of Bughat				
Chief of Bulsun			4,892	600
Chief of Mylog			7,358	800
Thakoor of Beejah			981	200
Thakoor of Turoch			3,082	250
Thakoor of Koonhar			1,906	300
Rana of Mungul			917	100
Chief of Durkotee			500	61
Nawab of Bhawalpore	Mooltan	22,000	600,000	10,000
Maharajah of Jummoo	Cashmere	25,000	700,000	400,000
Rajah of Kuppooorthulla	Trans-Sutlej States	598	212,721	57,700
Rajah of Mundee		1,080	139,259	30,000
Rajah of Chumba		3,216	120,000	12,000
Rajah of Sooket		420	44,552	8,000
Directly under the Government of India.				
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar	Rajpootana.	11,614	1,161,140	266,127
Maharajah of Jeypore		15,250	1,900,000	376,500
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar		35,672	1,783,600	175,000
Maharao of Boondee		2,291	220,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah		5,000	433,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar		2,500	226,000	150,000
Nawab of Tonk		1,800	182,000	80,000
Maharajah of Kerowlee		1,873	188,000	30,000
Maharajah of Kishengurh		720	100,000	22,570
Maharaja of Dholepore		1,626	525,000	100,000
Maharajah of Bhurtpore		1,974	650,000	252,900
Maharao Rajah of Ulwur		3,300	1,000,000	200,000
Maharajah of Bikaner		17,676	539,000	60,000
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere		12,252	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serohi		3,020	55,000	12,500
The Rawul of Doongurpore		1,000	100,000	12,600
The Rawul of Bauswarra		1,500	150,000	12,600
Rajah of Pertabgurh		1,460	150,000	26,240
Maharajah Sindia	Central India.		2,500,000	930,910
Maharajah Holkar		8,318	576,000	300,000
Begum of Bhopal		6,764	663,656	137,625
Rajah of Dhar		2,091	125,000	45,700
Chief of Dewas		256	25,000	25,900
Nawab of Jowrah		872	85,456	65,524
Carried forward		344,232	28907781	7,820,273

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension. £
Brought forward	...	344,232	28907781	7,820,273
Rajah of Rutlam	...	500	94,839	45,663
Rajah of Sillana	...	103	88,978	24,900
Rajah of Seetarnhow	...			
Chief of Punth Peeploda	...			
„ Peeploda	...			
Thakoor of Jawasca	...			
„ Now barra	...			
„ Sheogurh	...			
„ Dabree	...			
„ Bichrode	...			
„ Kalookhera	...			
„ Nurum	...			
„ Lalgurh	...			
„ Peeplia	...			
„ Nowgong	...			
„ Dutanu	...			
„ Agraoda	...			
„ Dhoolatia	...			
„ Biloda	...			
„ Burdia	...			
Chief of Jchut	...		7,000	800
„ Mutwarra	...			200
„ Khuttewarra	...			120
„ Ruttonmal	...			60
„ Alirajpore	...			
„ Jhabooa	...	1,500	60,000	12,300
„ Neemkhera or Tirla	...			
„ Chota Burkhera or	...			
Sorepore	...			
„ Mota Burkhera	...			
„ Kalee Bource	...			
Thakoor of Mooltan	...			
„ Kachee Baroda	...			
„ Bukthgurh	...			
„ Baisola or Dhotia	...			
Rajah of Nurum	...			
Thakoor of Bhadoura	...			
„ Khaltoun	...			
„ Sirsee	...			
Rajah of Ragoogurh	...			
„ Baroda	...			
Thakoor of Burma	...			
Chief of Burwanee	...		22,000	5,900
Chief of Barudpoora	...			
„ Jamma or Dabir	...			
„ Rajgurh, Ghurree or	...			
Bhysa Kheree, Sillanee and	...			
Bukthgurh	...			
Carried forward	...	346,335	29180598	7,910,216

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue.
				£
Brought forward	...	346,335	281,805	7,910,216
Chief of Chandguri	Nimar			
" Jantee	Agency			
" Cheta Kusrawud	Guaranteed			
Thakoor of Pitharee	Chiefs			
" Baglee	Indore Central Agency ; Mediatized Chiefs.			
" Karodia				
" Tonk				
" Patharee				
" Dhungong				
" Singhana				
" Bacc				
" Mayne				
" Dhaura				
" Kunjara				
" Raggoguri				
" Kaytha				
" Khursee				
" Jhalaria		162		
" Poonghat		80		
" Bhojakeree		68		
Chief of Koorai			22,349	7,500
" Mahomedguri			4,000	700
" Basowda			5,000	700
" Rajguri				
" Nursinguri				
" Khilcheepore				
" Larawut				
" Patharee				
" Agra Burkhera				
" Dubla Dheer				
" Dhuna Kheree				
" Khumalpoore				
" Dubla Ghosee				
" Khursia				
" Jhalera				
" Heerapore				
" Ranguri				
" Kakurkheree				
" Sootalee				
" Jalria Bhcel				
" Gagronee				
Koonwur Chae Sing				
Bulwant Singh		96,337		
Lutchmun Sing and IsreeSingh				
Salim Singh				
Carried forward		442,982	292,119	7,919,116

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square miles.	Population.	Annual Revenue or Pension.
Brought forward		442,982	29211947	£ 7,919,116
Sohawul	Bundelcund Agency.			
Jigees				
Chutterpore				
Chirkary				
Ajeygurh				
Bijawur				
Duttia		22,400	3,170,000	635,800
Myhere				
Nagode				
Oorcha				
Punnah				
Rewah				
Sumpthur				
<i>The Nizam of Hyderabad</i>	Deccan.		10,666,080	1,650,000
* Maharajah of Mysore	Mysore.			150,000
* <i>The Tributary King of Oudh</i>	Calcutta.			120,000
* <i>The Ameers of Sindh</i>	Sindh, &c.			41,275
Grand Total		465,382	43048027	10516191

Tribute from Feudatories, 1865-66.

Government of India.—Tribute.			£	£
Kotah	...	...	53,080	
Odypore	...	...	19,214	
Jhalawar	...	...	8,500	
Banswarra	...	...	4,108	
Doongerpore	...	...	4,108	
Jeypore	...	...	40,000	
Joudpore	...	...	9,800	
Boondee	...	...	8,000	
Various Petty States	...	...	13,566	
Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Chouth Contributions.	...	...	10,811	
Joudpore	...	...	21,220	
Kotah	...	...	10,000	
Bhopal	...	...	18,182	
Various Petty States	...	...	30,072	248,617
Punjab.—Tribute.			£	£
Mundee	...	...	10,000	
Kupoorthulla	...	...	13,100	
Chumba	...	...	1,225	
Various Petty States	...	...	4,100	28,485
Madras—Peishchush and Subsidy.			£	£
Mysore Government	...	...	245,000	
Travancore do.	...	...	79,641	
Cochin do.	...	...	20,000	341,641
Bombay and Sind.—Tribute.			£	£
Subsidy from the Cutch Government	...	...	18,605	
Kattywar Tribute	...	...	59,318	
Various Petty States	...	...	5,194	
Contributions from Jagheerdars, South Mahratta Country, &c.	...	...	4,640	87,857
Total Tributes and Contributions	...	...		709,632

Allowances to Feudatories and Pensioners, 1865-66.

<i>Government of India.</i>		£	£	£
Pension of Wajeed Ally Shah, ex-king of Ordo	...	120,000		
Proportion of Pension of Maharaja Duleep Sing	...	1,200		
Pension to Ally Bahadour, ex-Nawab of Banda, including Allowance to the Family of the late Zoolficar Ally	...	4,100		
Stipends and Extra Allowances. &c., to the Families of the late Hyder Ally and Tipoo Sultan	...	7,206		
Pensions to the Family of the ex Rajah of Coorg	...	1,040		
Compensation	...	344		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	...	1,389		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	...	13,005		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	17,580		
			166,633	
<i>Oudh.—Territorial and Political Pensions.</i>				
Nawab Malka Jehan	...	5,742		
Nawab Sultan Begum	...	673		
Malk Dooran Nawab Rookya Sooltan Begum	...	2,333		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	...	38,487		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	30,657		
Maafce Compensation	...	289		
Miscellaneous	...	2,812		
			80,982	
<i>Central Provinces.</i>				
Gond Rajah Sulliman Shah	...	10,684		
Janoojee Rao Ehoslah Rajah Bahadour, and the widows of the late Ruler	...	19,500		
Trimbuckjee Nana Acheer Rao	...	1,000		
Eshwant Rao Goojur	...	3,571		
Purbut Rao Goojur	...	654		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	...	6,890		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	69,734		
			112,033	
<i>Ferar.</i>				
Pensions to Maharatta Galianadars	...	3,330		
Maharatta Choute	...	10,811		
Political Pensions, including charitable and religious grants	...	1,872		
				10,013
<i>Eastern Settlements.</i>				
Political Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	1,970		
Ditto under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	1,532		
Local Pensions (Compensation to Landowners)	...	1,038		
				4,940
<i>Bengal.—Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamut.</i>				
His Highness Nawab Nizam's Personal Allowance	...	73,250		
Her Highness Munoo and Buhoo Begum	...	2,212		
Rajmehal Family	...	3,241		
Syed Azim Ally Khan	...	5,565		
Raisoonissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	...	9,982		
Syed Sufarah Khan	...	3,075		
Nawab Shumshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedoonjah)	...	4,480		
Nawab Mulkzumaneah Begum (second wife of ditto)	...	3,733		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum*	...	14,027		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	28,017		
			147,488	
<i>Pensions and Charitable Allowances</i>				
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Sing)	...	2,550		
Unnoobutter charges paid in Cuttack	...	495		
Compensation to the Bhootahs for the resumption of Doars in Assam	...	2,500		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	963		
			16,488	
<i>Convention with the French Government.</i>				
Annual Compensation to that Government, in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them	...	28,625		
Compensations exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	894		
Ditto not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	3,119		
			32,638	160,624

North-Western Provinces.—Territorial and Political.		£	£	£
Pensions.				
Ishroopersad Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares	...	10,000		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum each	...	13,856		
Rajah Bulwant Sing	...	2,400		
Pensions granted on resumption of Mafce Tenures	...	12,317		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	28,737		
Ex Rajah of Coorg	...	3,300		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			70,470	
Charitable Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	...	4,897		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	5,517		
Sayer Compensation.			10,414	
Rajah Mohender Sing	...	2,611		
Miscellaneous Compensation under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	6,458		
Punjab.—Territorial and Political Pensions.			9,069	89,863
Rajah Bukht Ali	...	1,690		
Murdan Sing	...	960		
Nawab Ali Reza Khan	...	224		
Rajah Fyzululub Khan	...	1,000		
Rajah Jeswant Sing	...	1,000		
Sirdar Satch Mahomed Khan	...	1,200		
Mohun Lal	...	600		
Bahadoor Jung Khan	...	1,200		
Sirdar Dewan Sing	...	720		
Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan	...	720		
Sirdar Soetan Secunder	...	600		
Nazir Kharoolla	...	400		
Mirza Ellahce Bux	...	250		
Ajoodiah Persad	...	650		
Stipends of Rances of deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to Dependents and Adherents	...	4,413		
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Mafce Tenures	...	30,711		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	20,770		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			67,098	
Pension of Mirza Ellahce Bux	...	955		
Pension of Rance Kissan Kour of the late Rajah Bullab Ghur	...	600		
Pension of Kour Khosal Sing	...	600		
Charitable Allowance under Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	38,597		
Sayer Compensation.			40,752	
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished	...		4,308	
Madras.—Tanjore.				112,158
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, including commutation of Pension &c.	...	48,132		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Ameer Sing	...	1,416		
Masulipatam.			49,678	
Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam	...		3,716	
Ceded Districts.				
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal	...		3,407	
Compensation, Pensions and Charitable Allowances.				
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensation in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including Salt Compensations	...	96,603		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	...	5,041		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	...	11,180		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jageerdars, and Enamdars, &c.	...	27,581		
			140,465	197,166

Carnatic.—Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependents of the late Newab, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependents, &c.	64,660	197,166	
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor	23,100		
Payment to the French Government at Pondicherry, on account of the Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam	355	£ 88,115	
<i>Kurnal.</i>			
Stipends to the Family and Dependents of the Newab of Kurnal	...	11,992	
Total Madras			297,273
<i>Bombay and Sind.</i>			
Pensions to the Family and Dependents of the late Newab of Surat	...	10,000	
Newab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor	...	6,278	
Aeesahab Maharaj	...	6,000	
Subsidy to the Khan of Khelat	...	5,000	
Aga Mahomed Ismail Khan	...	2,800	
Portab Rao Goojur	...	1,100	
Various Pensions and Allowances of Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 10,000 per annum	...	8,771	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5000 per annum	...	45,827	
Enamdars and Surrumjamdars	...	502,797	
Pay and Miscellaneous Compensations	...	44,964	
Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lahaj	...	1,412	
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Ameers of Sind, and others,	...	27,519	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams	...	27,333	
Cristna Rao Wittul	...	2,202	
Dewasthan and Wurhasun Allowances	...	43,331	
Total Bombay and Sind			735,134
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c.			1,801,793

Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.			
Residents and Political Agents, &c., at Feudatory Courts: Salaries and Allowances, Establishments and Contingent charges	82,739		
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	4,922		
Sundry Items	8,647		
<i>Central Provinces.</i>			96,308
Durbar Presents	...		625
<i>British Burmah.</i>			
Political Establishments and charges, including expenses on account of State prisoners	...		5,871
<i>Bengal.</i>			
Political Establishments and charges	4,049		
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of rank, &c.	1,000		
Shootan charges	66		
Sundry Items	290		
<i>North Western Provinces.</i>			5,425
Political Establishments and charges	2,062		
Sundry Items	853		
<i>Punjab.</i>			3,815
Pay of British Envoy at Cabool, and other Political Establishments and charges	6,389		
Durbar Presents, including Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	1,953		
Sundry Items	2,556		
<i>Madras.</i>			10,898
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent charges	9,700		
Charges on account of State prisoners	182		
<i>Bombay and Sind.</i>			9,882
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent charges	70,598		
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Natives of rank, &c.	6,325		
Sundry Items	10,909		
Total			87,832
Total			820,656

The Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaties of alliance, either equal or to protect them, are Burmah, Sikkim, Nepaul, Affghanistan, Persia, Kelat, Beyla and Hedge; with the Sultan of Muscat, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Shoa, and several of the maritime tribes on the coast of Arabia and Africa, it has conventions with the object of stopping the slave trade. There are also engagements with the Tumongong of Johore and the chiefs of the Malayan Peninsula.

The Administration of Travancore, 1865-66.

Judicial.—A provision was made for disposing of civil or criminal cases by a *single* judge of the Zillah Court. The jurisdiction of Moonsiffs was doubled and their award was made final in certain petty cases. The Dewan was authorised to offer a full pardon to participators in crime on condition of their turning evidence against their fellow participators.

The 4 Zillah and 15 Moonsiffs' Courts disposed of 17,682 civil suits out of 23,006 against 11,297 out of 13,599 the previous year. The value of the suits was about Rs. 18,40,000. The Sudder Court disposed of 252 civil appeals out of 472 against 204 out of 424 the previous year. There were 401 criminal cases involving 1,007 prisoners and 371 cases were disposed of involving 896 prisoners; 462 prisoners or 46 per cent. were acquitted, the ratio of acquittals in the previous year being about 50. The number of charges entertained by the police was 14,842, or 1,492 more than in the preceding year, and at the end of the year, only 26 charges remained undecided; 398 or about 2½ per cent. were committed for trial to the higher tribunals. Six per cent. of the persons charged were females, chiefly with petty assault and theft. The law prohibits the infliction of death on females. The total number of persons charged was 29,083, of whom 982 were sent up to the Zillah Criminal Courts, 15,561 were convicted; 4,029 were discharged on compromise; 8,412 were acquitted, and 99 furnished security for good behaviour. Of the persons convicted 13,532 were fined; 1,422 imprisoned; 69 whipped; 238 were both imprisoned and fined; 74 were imprisoned and whipped; and 2 were fined and whipped. The amount of fines awarded was Rs. 44,014, and 31,276 Rs. were realised. The amount of property represented to have been stolen was 57,179 Rs. and the amount recovered by the Police, 27,222 Rs. The number of convicts in the jails at the beginning of the year was 564 and 441 were admitted in the year. Of these 391 were released on expiration of sentence and 25 died. The

average cost was 52 Rs. per convict, being an increase of about 10 Rs. a convict over the previous year.

Revenue.—The total revenue from land realized in the year, inclusive of arrears, was Rs. 16,83,549. The rain fall was at least 19 inches below the ordinary average. About 1,028 acres of paddy land and 2,010 pieces of garden land were reclaimed in the year. Labour and enterprise are both wanting in great degree. Several European planters carry on coffee cultivation on the Ghats, holding estates of several thousand acres. The revenue from Land and Sea Customs, exclusive of that from pepper and tobacco, was Rs. 2,50,805, falling short of the previous year by Rs. 1,27,408. The export duty on pepper, shows an increase of Rs. 35,968, being Rs. 79,394 against Rs. 43,426. Salt yielded Rs. 7,04,316 against Rs. 5,49,000, while the quantity sold was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the previous year. The Sircar has a monopoly of the sale of salt and raised the selling price in assimilation to the British Indian selling price, to prevent smuggling into British territory. The profits from *Forests* during the last ten years amount to Rs. 4,11,702. The demand under the head of Excise and opium, amounted to Rs. 89,436 and the recoveries to Rs. 86,086. Rs. 3,33,346 were expended on Public Works, of which Rs. 1,07,232 went to the Victoria Canal. The entire revenue collections amounted to Rs. 44,80,634 against Rs. 42,11,140 and the disbursements to Rs. 43,07,644 against Rs. 40,47,734. The subsidy of Rs. 1,99,152 was paid to the British Government.

Education.—The number of pupils under instruction was 1,779 and the average daily attendance 882. The cost of education in the district schools amounted to Rs. 12,778. The sum spent on education by the Sircar was Rs. 11,448, 1,289 Rs. being realised as fees. A graduate of the University of Edinburgh was appointed Head Master of the Central School of Trévandrum; a senior department formed of 10 matriculated students, and 20 youths prepared for matriculation. Twenty students against 11 of the former year passed the different examinations in the Madras University. A Law class was attached to the school and a vernacular Law class of 25 was supported by the Sircar. A book depot was established into which 25,500 books were received to be sold to pupils at a trifle above cost price to cover the carriage. Rs. 20,000 were spent to promote vernacular education and a vernacular Normal school was to be organised under a master trained in a Madras Normal School. In the schools conducted by Christian Mis-

tionaries 12,979 boys and 3,224 girls were educated; 20 of these scholars were taught English, 186 Tamil and 828 Malayalam.

The Medical Department was under charge of Dr. Ross, Durbar Physician. A new Civil Hospital was opened at a cost Rs. 18,000, into which 289 patients were admitted, of whom 227 were cured in nine months. Sixty surgical operations were performed in that time. In all the hospitals under the Durbar Physician, there were 253 cases remaining under treatment when the year began, 4,007 were admitted, giving a total of 4,260 for the year. Of these 3,804, or about 90 per cent. were cured or relieved; 121, or nearly 3 per cent. died; and the remaining 299 were under treatment when the year ended. The greatest amount of mortality was from the following diseases: anasarca 24; cholera 14, diarrhœa 12, anæmia 8, dysentery 7, lepra 6, dropsy 5. The number of out-patients treated was 7,352. Under Dr. Pulney Andy 23,999 were vaccinated during the year. The cost of the medical establishment was 53,000 Rs. or Rs. 9,000 in excess of the previous year.

Post Office or "Unjell."—There were 59 Post Offices at which 101,000 private letters were received, or 23 per cent. more than in the previous year. The number of official letters was 334,154.

Miscellaneous.—A small Observatory well provided with instruments and a Museum and public garden are kept up at the cost of the Sircar. In the garden at Peermade different varieties of Chincona are successfully cultivated, also tea and fruits. The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was conferred on H. H. the Maharaja in the course of the year, the investiture being performed by Colonel A. Stewart, R. A., specially deputed for that purpose by the Governor of Madras.

The Administration of Cochin, 1864-65.

Judicial.—Three judges were dismissed from the Zillah Court, one for corruption, and the other two for incompetence; their places were filled with well educated natives who had passed the examination for a Moonsiffship in the British service. The Zillah courts are composed of three judges, two of whom constitute a quorum. The number of *original* civil suits on the files of the courts during the year was 3,782 against 2,952 and 3,101 were disposed of against 2,205. There were 242 *appeals*, filed against 250, and 146 against 158

were disposed of. There were 128 criminal cases pending and filed against 122, and 30 against 27 were committed to the sessions. The number of charges that came before the Police was 1,191 or nearly the same as in the previous year; of these 147 charges were found to be entirely unfounded, and 425 were dismissed for want of proof. Punishment was awarded in 270 cases on 601 persons. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 1,933½ on 390 persons. One hundred and fifty-eight were sentenced to imprisonment and 61 to corporal punishment. Seventeen alleged robberies were committed during the year and 11 cases and 68 prisoners were committed to the Criminal Court. The number of convicts in the jails was 248 against 313; of these 75 were released, 6 died and 1 escaped during the year. Exclusive of European medicine the jail expenses were Rs. 9,852 for food and clothing, Rs. 2,478 for guarding and Rs. 48 for repairs, being altogether Rs. 12,351.

Revenue.—The total receipts were Rs. 15,25,457 and the disbursements Rs. 10,74,881 giving a balance of Rs. 4,50,576. The *Land* revenue amounted to Rs. 5,83,154 or 54 per cent. of the total receipts. The *Excise* Revenue fell from Rs. 29,606 to Rs. 17,377, a decrease attributable mainly to a prohibition from the R. C. Bishop of Verapoly to the members of his church, who are numerous in the country, from selling and drinking arrack, &c. The proceeds from the sale of salt increased from Rs. 1,32,000 to Rs. 1,70,470. The assimilation of the selling price of salt to that in the adjoining British territory seriously affected its sale. There were disbursed for the expenses of the palace Rs. 161,760, Rs. 105,642 for administrative establishments, Rs. 250,830 for miscellaneous expenses and Rs. 2,00,000 as a subsidy to the British Government.

Education.—The number of schools continued the same. A Sanskrit school was established at Trichoor in consequence of which the Sircar ceased connection with the Normal school at Cannanore. The most important Government school is at Ernacollum.

Public Works.—The total sum spent in the department was Rs. 1,75,795, of which Rs. 67,324 were laid out on roads, canals and bridges, Rs. 8,141 on irrigation, Rs. 23,877 on pagodas, Rs. 38,621 on palaces and Rs. 25,780 on cutcherries and other public buildings. The port of Narakal was surveyed at the request of the British Government and a reliable chart was prepared; 21 vessels called at it containing 14,218 tons being an increase of 7 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 6,666 tons. The Port dues amounted to Rs. 902.

Miscellaneous.—The forest revenue was Rs. 50,140 against Rs. 36,765. Eight thousand six hundred and forty persons were vaccinated with success in 7,560 cases, the number of vaccinations in the former year being 8,010 of which 7,295 were unsuccessful. The hospital at Ernacollum admitted 230 against 231 *in-door* patients of whom 189 against 181 were cured and 16 against 20 died. Two thousand and eighty-eight against 2,107 *out-door* patients were treated, of whom 2,000 against 2,011 were cured and 50 against 33 died. The expenditure was Rs. 8,552, Cholera broke out in several parts of the country during the year with unusual severity; 12,358 cases or 3 per cent. of the entire population were attacked. Of these 9,966 or 80 per cent. of the cases were fatal and only a little more than 2,000 recovered. These are probably under the real numbers. After the cholera subsided a fever broke out and attacked 1,276 people with fatal results in nearly half the cases. The population was estimated at 399,056 souls.

The Seventy-one States under the Central India Agency.

GENERAL.

The feudatory territory supervised by the Central India Agency, the head-quarters of which is Indore, forms three grand divisions. The North-East division comprises the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah. The Northern division consists of the Northern and Central districts of the Gwalior States. The South-West division comprises the table-land known in modern times as Malwa—though far within the ancient limits of the Province of that name—and the sub-montane territory between it and the Nerbudda, as also a considerable tract south of that river, extending to the Kandeish frontier. The first, extending from the Bengal Presidency in the east to the Gwalior State in the west, includes Rewah and 35 other states and petty chiefships. Its area is about 22,400 square miles; its population about 3,170,000 souls; and its public revenues aggregate about Rs. 63,58,000. The 2nd, or Northern division, extends from Bundelcund and the Saugor district, and has an area of about 19,500 square miles; its population is about 1,180,000 souls and its public revenues about Rs. 67,65,000. The 3rd, or South-West division goes on westward to the Bombay Presidency and contains the remainder of Gwalior, Holkar's estates, Bhopal, Dhar and Dewas and other small states. The area of this division is about 41,700 square miles, its population about 3,320,000 souls and its public revenues about Rs. 1,30,00,000. The states and petty chiefships in the whole

territory comprised within the Central India Agency are thus classed :—

	Mahratta.	Mahomedan.	Boondela.	Rajpoot.	Brahmin.	Other Classes.	Total.
Principal States ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
Secondary do. ...	2	2	6	12	...	1	23
Minor and petty do. ...	...	4	11	20	...	3	44
Total ...	4	7	17	33	*6	4	71

Their aggregate general statistics are about—area, 83,600 square miles, population, 76,70,000 souls, annual revenues, Rs. 2,61,23,000.

The Country and People vary greatly in their character. Nothing can be a greater contrast than the desolate wilds and jungles of the Western Sathpooras, and parts of the country extending from them to the Vindhya with their savage inhabitants, the Bheel tribes, who abhor field, or, indeed, any other manual labour, and the adjoining richly cultivated plains of Malwa, extending, with occasional intervening tracts of hill and jungle, from the Mhye on the west to Bhilsa on the east, a stretch of close on 200 miles; and from the crest of the line of the Vindhya to Mundissore and Oomutwarra, a distance of from 100 to 120 miles, and populated by a thrifty, agricultural people. This is succeeded by the more hilly and jungly land of Oomutwarra, Seronje, and Keechiwarra, with their scanty population. Northwards towards Gwalior the country becomes more open, except on the wild border tracts of Kotah of Bundelcund till we come to the carefully cultivated plain of Gwalior stretching for a distance of 140 miles between the Chambul Pahooj and Sind rivers. A vast portion of Bundelcund is hilly and unproductive, forming the northern slope of the table land of the Vindhya, but the scenery is strikingly grand. Rewah possesses much mineral wealth but the greater part has never been seen by Europeans; the Topographical Survey is now

* Sic in orig.

opening it up. Its plains are fertile, but the valley of the Soane to the south of the Kymore range is desolate. The people of Rewah are described as indolent and untrustworthy ; and they, and the country generally, are certainly far less civilised than the neighbouring States and people of Bundelcund. Though widely different in other respects, there is one characteristic common to the Baghels of Rewah, the Boondelas of Bundelcund and the Rajpoots of Gwalior and Malwa,—a dislike to labour or service away from their homes, so that they do not generally take an active part in the business of tilling the soil, such being, as a rule, left to the inferior and servile classes. The instances are rare in which any of them have entered the military service of the British Government. They are, throughout the territory generally, regarded as the local heads of society, or of the village communities to which they belong ; and many of them possess much influence amongst those around them, as the representatives of the ancient families of the respective clans ; but the condition of the Rajpoots in the States of Central India is most miserable and pitiable. Deprived of the field for action and excitement of former times, numbers of them, Chiefs and dependents, have no occupation congenial to their tastes, and give themselves up to the immoderate use of opium, and to sloth, while their means are altogether unequal to their decent support, those who possess lands or *tankas* being for the most part irretrievably in debt. Though the Mahrattas have long been the predominant ruling powers in Gwalior and Malwa, they are still regarded as foreigners ; and a strong feeling of animosity and dislike exists towards them on the part of most of the Rajpoot tribes. The numerous settlements, mediated under Sir J. Malcolm's authority, were principally on behalf of the hereditary claims of the heads of these classes, who, having been dispossessed of their estates, and, in many instances, driven to the jungles, were, at that period (under the designation of "Grassiahs" and "Sondiahs") the local, as the Pindarees were the general, pests of the country, their whole subsistence being obtained by violence and marauding. These settlements secured to them the regular payment, by the Native Governments, of the *tankas* or cash allowances, or the grant of their equivalent in land, to which they were deemed fairly entitled. To them the extraordinary recovery of the province from past misrule is to be ascribed. The maintenance of the terms of these mediations, to which the British faith is pledged, is undoubtedly still essential to the preservation of order in Malwa. Their general abandonment would at once be followed by a return of

the troubles and excesses of former times, with which—as has been shown in the case of even individuals of these classes, who have from time to time broken loose—the Native Governments would be quite unequal to cope; and which nothing but the power of the British Government, and fresh mediations of the same description, would finally suppress. In Bundelcund and Rewah, differing in this respect from Central India, there is no decadence among the clansmen; the old families still hold the land.

The Judicial and Police Systems in most of the states are crude and unsatisfactory, though efforts have been made under British management to improve them in Gwalior, Bhopal, and other states during minorities. In the rest justice is rudely administered, according to the Shasters, or Mahomedan Law. There is no defined procedure; the officials to whom the duty is entrusted being open to influences, which must materially affect their proceedings, while there is little to inspire confidence in their qualifications otherwise for their responsible posts, and their decisions are liable to be set aside at pleasure by the Ruler, or, in Civil cases, to be allowed to remain unenforced. Offenders under sentence in ordinary Criminal cases can generally, it is believed, obtain a remission or mitigation of their sentences, if their friends are in a position to purchase them. The seven feudatories, Sindhia, Holkar, Bhopal, Rewah, Tehree, Duttia and Sumthar exercise supreme criminal jurisdiction except over British subjects; in the case of all the others such jurisdiction lies with the British Political Authorities, to whom also all serious crimes within their limits are reported by the minor Petty Chiefs. All the States maintain a Police of some sort, and the chief lines of road are more or less efficiently guarded throughout; but the general arrangements in this respect elsewhere are, in many parts of the territory, inadequate and inefficient. Yet heinous crime and insecurity are less than might be expected. The Jail system in almost all Feudatory States is miserable. Not one has any just sense whatever of being under the obligation of providing proper accommodation and subsistence for criminals under confinement by its Courts or orders. Something in this respect has been done in all the States that have been temporarily under British management; but the maintenance of the arrangements introduced on such occasions cannot be guaranteed. The minor states cannot afford such arrangements but there is no excuse for the larger states.

The Revenues of the Feudatory States are derived chiefly from

the land tax, which is levied under various systems. In Gwalior, the village lease system has been for several years in force, and the settlements have been made, on the whole, on a liberal basis, for terms varying from 5 to 20 years; that of all Sindhia's Malwa Districts is for the latter period. The substitution of this system for that previously in force, under which the country was given over to the oppressions of Amils and Contractors, has had the best effect on the people generally of the State; comparative contentment on this subject prevailing in the Districts which formerly gave the Durbar the greatest trouble in the realisation of the revenue. In some of the other States the same system has been introduced, more or less modified; whilst in others the Government rent is levied, either direct by the officials from the zemindars' and ryots, or through the headmen of villages, who receive a certain percentage of the proceeds for their expenses and services; or, as in Rewah, the lands are still farmed out to contractors under the old system, though this practice is not common now. In addition to that derived from the land, all the States raise a revenue from Abkary, Sayer, and Customs dues, which, in some of the larger Chiefships, yield considerable amounts. In Gwalior this branch of the revenue is stated to be not less than 15 lakhs.

Education is far from being in a satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the advice and efforts of the Political Officers. Few of the feudatories desire progress of this sort among their tenantry, some consider it objectionable. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore both take an interest in this question; and the Madrisas at their respective capitals are creditably maintained and well attended. That at Indore has turned out several pupils with an unusually good knowledge of English, and otherwise well educated, some of whom occupy important posts in the service of the State. There are about 25 other public schools in the Indore States, but they receive little care and attention from the authorities; and the private institutions, which are between 70 and 80 in number, are in consequence better attended by pupils. Maharajah Sindhia some time ago placed Major Filose of his service, a grandson of Jean Baptiste, and a gentleman of good education and attainments, at the head of this Department in his State. The Gwalior State maintains 91 public schools, which are attended by nearly 3,000 pupils, and there is also a great number of private institutions which give instruction to probably four or five times that number. The Sekunder Begum of Bhopal takes an interest in education, and proposes establishing female schools throughout her State. The

Dhar Chief has shown every disposition to maintain and extend the usefulness of the institutions which were established in that State when under British supervision. The Girls' School at Dhar is progressing satisfactorily. In Burwani a commencement has been made. The Dewas State has 5 public and 25 private schools, which are fairly attended. There are very promising State schools at Jowra and Rutlam, at which English is taught. Education is more backward in Rewah and Bundelcund than in the States of Central India; and the only schools that have as yet made satisfactory progress there, are those at Duttia and Chirkary, which are very creditably maintained. About 20 States have either already established one public school within their limits, or have promised to do so. The want of fairly educated and competent teachers is felt throughout these territories; the rates of remuneration offered to this class being quite insufficient to obtain the services of persons trained in the British schools.

The Public Works in Feudatory States are the high roads constructed under the supervision of British Officers. During 1865-66, the principal works under construction by the Chiefs themselves were—The water-works at Bhopal, for supplying the city with water, which are being executed at the charge of the Koodsea Begum, and at an estimated cost of between 3 and 4 lakhs of Rupees. Similar works by Maharajah Holkar for supplying Indore with water. These are now nearly completed. A portion of the Etawah and Gwalior Road, *vid* Blind, within the latter territory, which is being carried on by Maharajah Sindia, and which will be an important line when completed. Serais for travellers on the Gooena Division of the Agra and Bombay Road. Various works of public improvement about the town of Rutlam. The British Military Works are those under construction in the large Station of Morar and the Fort-ress of Gwalior, and at Nowgong, which, like Morar, is being enlarged for occupation by an additional European force, and are of a very extensive character, which it will probably take some years to complete.

The Military Forces maintained by the States of Central India and Bundelcund are, so far as numbers go, very considerable:—

	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.
	Guns.	Gunners.			
Rewah and Bundelcund ...	388	967	3,111	26,821	1,368
The Gwalior State ...	48	480	6,000	5,000	3,000
The States of Malwa ... (omitting the Gwalior Dis- tricts)	119	761	5,279	11,305	4,120
Total ...	535	2,208	14,390	43,126	4,888

Except in the case of Gwalior many of the guns are altogether unserviceable, and many unfit for field purposes. These figures do not include the guns mounted on the numerous old Forts in the Gwalior territory; and are by no means complete in this respect as regards other States. The Return of Cavalry shows all the mounted men of every description maintained by the State. That of Infantry includes also the armed Police of several which have been entered with their, more strictly speaking, Military force of this arm. But, again, the Police entered opposite the Gwalior State are only the Battalions of Nujeebs, which are little inferior to the regular troops, and do not include the numerous Road and District Police employed by it, which amount to probably little less than 10,000 men. The Gwalior Army is a well-drilled and equipped force, but little inferior in these respects and general appearance to the British Native troops. Indore, Bhopal, Rewah, and Tehree maintain a considerable number of troops, but they cannot be compared with those of Gwalior; the sum expended by Maharajah Sindhia on the latter being several lakhs in excess of the entire annual revenue of any of those states.

Agriculture.—In the four years ending 1864-65 the crops were far below the average, and large exports of grain to Bombay took place. In June 1865, a scarcity of food,—amounting to actual famine in Western Malwa and the Districts under the Bheel Agency,—prevailed throughout Malwa, causing much distress and loss of life from starvation amongst the destitute classes of the community. This was partially relieved by the

contributions of Captain Baunerman and Colonel Daly and the Central India Horse, and by a grant from a fine levied on the Chief of Jhabooh. The crops of that year were good, and though the drain from Malwa westward continued, and prices were high, there was no actual scarcity. The area under cotton fell off in 1865-66, owing to the fall in price. From rain and hail the out-turn of Opium was diminished, but the unusually high price of the drug in China led to an export of 54,199 chests, made up by stocks and inferior qualities reserved generally for home consumption. The amount of Pass Duty realised between 1st May 1865 and 30th April 1866 was Rs. 2,05,15,500. A larger sum was expected in 1866-67. The agricultural population have been enriched by the large increase in the price of grain, cotton and opium in the last five years. During this period the price of grain has been fully doubled, and cotton has realised three and four times its previous rates,—while opium, for some time past, has paid the cultivator 20 per cent. more than formerly. In Sindiah's Malwa Districts, which are leased on a 20 years' settlement, and the Gwalior territory generally, the agricultural population have reaped the full benefit of this rise in prices, subject, of course, to abatement for the enhanced cost of labour; but some of the Native Rulers have not been slow to turn it to account by raising the land tax, and, in a revenue settlement of his territory now in progress, Maharajah Holkar hopes to be thus able to add a considerable sum to the income of his State. All employes on fixed incomes and the lower classes suffered from this rise. Sindhia alone granted special allowances while the Jubbulpore railway works, and the public works in cantonments relieved the labouring class. Fifteen months before, Colonel Meade was told by some of the chiefs in Eastern Bundelcund that the regular and liberally remunerated employment, available to their people on the Jubbulpore Railway, had been the saving of the country, and that but for it their lands would have been depopulated.

Trade is chiefly carried on in Malwa and at Gwalior. In Malwa the principal marts are Indore, Bhopal, Oojein, Mundissore, Rutlam, Dhar, Jowra, Angur, Neemuch, Slioojawulpoor and Bhilsa. Opium chiefly is sold, except at Bhopal and Rutlam where there is cotton. The imports are chiefly English cloth and piece goods, from Bombay for sale or in transit to Rajpootana. The bankers and merchants of Malwa are closely connected with those of Bombay, but they appear generally to have kept clear of the troubles that have overtaken the latter. At Gwalior, there is a very considerable, general

as well as local, trade, and the number of wealthy bankers and merchants established there is very large. It used to be said that the wealth of the residents of this class, in the principal street, exceeded five millions sterling, a large proportion of which was buried in their houses, in cash or bullion. Bhind, the ancient capital of the Bhadowra Rajas, on the high road from Gwalior to Etawah, is the mart for the cotton grown in that quarter of the Gwalior territory, and enjoys an extensive business in connection with that staple. The trade carried on in Bundelcund is principally of a local description. The chief commercial mart is Chutterpoor, which is centrically situated on the main lines of road, traversing the Province from north to south and from west to east; and will, doubtless, when these are completed, become a place of considerable importance. The diamond mines of Punah attract to it jewellers and merchants who trade in precious stones; and lac, and other forest produce, which form items of traffic, are collected in the jungles of this and other adjoining States, and are exported to the British districts. Tehree, Duttia, Chirkary, and some of the other chief towns of the various States, have a considerable local trade. The principal place of trade in Rewah is the capital, where a good deal of general business is carried on in connection with Mirzapore, which is the great entrepot for the traffic between this State and the British Provinces. The Rewah Forests supply sleepers for the Railway, and much valuable produce of various kinds for trade purposes. Some of its districts contain coal-fields and minerals that, under an intelligent and enlightened Government, might become a source of great wealth; but there is no present prospect of such a result, everything connected with its administration being in a most backward, and, in some respects, almost barbarous condition. Trade is exposed to serious obstructions or transit duties and tolls and the want of security.

Public Health.—Cholera prevailed in many districts, appearing in Malwa in April 1865 and travelling up the Vindhya. It carried off the lamented Nawab of Jowra, Ghous Mahomed Khan. It was followed in some of the villages of Western Malwa by a peculiarly fatal type of fever, called the "Goojerati Bimari." The prevailing scarcity of food throughout the States under the Bheel and Western Malwa Agencies, predisposed the Bheels and the poorer classes of the community to disease, and many perished from these epidemics. Cholera committed serious ravages, also, in many parts of Bundelcund; and there, as in Western Malwa, was followed by fever of a fatal type. It also visited Gwalior and Bhopal.

Forests.—Many parts of Central India are covered with dense jungle, and the trees in some of these tracts approach to a size which would almost warrant their being described as forests; but with the exception of Rewah—of the forest capabilities of which State, there is no accurate information,—the timber to be obtained from these tracts is rarely of a valuable or even useful description. Within the last 50 years the country has been denuded of its timber owing chiefly to the increasing demand, and also to the want of conservation and frequent fires. Simple rules have been drawn up for conservation, but there is little left to conserve. The Mowa thrives especially in Bundelcund, where it grows to a great size, and has a very handsome appearance. It is much prized there, and many serious and bloody affrays have, even of late years, occurred at the fruit season for the right of possession of trees of this class, on the disputed boundaries of the various States in that quarter.

THE VARIOUS STATES.

Indore.—With this state the relations are under the direct control of the Governor General's Agent as Resident. Its Administration is conducted by Maharajah Holkar himself on the system established by him some years ago, and which may be briefly described as arbitrary and despotic in the fullest Eastern sense. The Ruler himself makes, and at pleasure administers, the law, of which there is no written code, and which is wholly undefined, though, in practice, justice is ordinarily meted out according to the Shasters, or custom, or precedent. The principal State officials consist of an hereditary, and merely nominal, Dewan; a Naib or Working Dewan, who is, however, only a ministerial officer, and possesses no executive power or authority; and a Council composed of these two persons, and the three principal Military Officers of the State, *viz.*, the Commanders of the Household troops, the Cavalry, and the Artillery, and Infantry, respectively. But neither does the Council, as a body, nor any of its members, in their individual capacity, possess or exercise any definite powers or authority; and it is merely the medium of receiving and laying before the Chief representations for his consideration and orders, or of submitting reports or suggestions in connection with the business or administration of the State. Practically, it disposes of much of the business of a minor or petty nature that comes before it; but as it enjoys no defined authority, its orders, even in such matters, are liable to be cancelled or modified at pleasure by the Chief. The same principle obtains

with respect to all the other State officials. The marvel is that, under such a system, the administration of the State is carried on so well as is the case; and that it is so is mainly, due to the fact that the Chief, when roused, acts with undoubted energy; that he readily hears and enquires into complaints of corruption or oppression against his officials, and, when such are proved to his satisfaction, punishes the accused parties with the utmost severity. With respect to Maharajah Holkar himself, His Highness was, in his early youth, of an active and energetic temperament; but he is now, partly probably from an ailment from which he suffers ordinarily, of a slothful disposition. He does not devote that constant and regular attention to his Government, which must be specially needed under such a system as that above described. The Revenue Department is by far the best administered branch, but it absorbs much more of the Chief's time and attention than it ought to do, with reference to his other duties; the means of adding to his income taking precedence of all other matters in his mind. Yet the administration is, on the whole, better supervised and conducted than that of most Native Chiefships. Maharajah Holkar's policy is regarded as aggressive by all the States with which his territory is in contact; and their general feeling towards him is one of distrust and dislike. As regards his own subjects, the Chief cannot be said to be popular the general feeling respecting him being that he is a hard and exacting master; while those who serve him best are conscious that their position and prospects are uncertain. The Military force is in every respect indifferent. The Chief has, for the last 18 months, been engaged in preparations for a new land settlement throughout his territory, the term of which is to be twenty-one years. There is, it is stated, a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the people at the advanced rates proposed to be imposed under this settlement; these rates being arbitrarily fixed by the Durbar according to the class of the land, and the cultivators having apparently little option allowed them as to their acceptance of them or not, as they are mere tenants-at-will, and can be ousted by the Durbar at pleasure. During the year, the final sanction of Government has been given to the capitalization of the annual contributions of the Indore State by the payment by it of Rs. 23,81,520 by ten annual instalments, commencing from 1st May 1865, the same being invested, on realization, in Government Securities in Maharajah Holkar's name, but deposited with the British Government, to

which the interest accruing thereon is to be assigned. The measure is a highly favourable one to the Indore State, and is duly appreciated by the Maharajah. The territorial exchanges pending since 1861, between this State and the British Government, would, it was hoped, have been finally concluded by the end of the past year; but a serious difference of opinion between Maharajah Holkar and the Bombay Government, as to the valuation of His Highness' Deccan lands prevented the consummation of this important measure. It is impossible to say when it will be completed.

Dewas.—The affairs of both the Chiefships comprising this State were satisfactorily conducted during the year. Those of the senior branch of the family are administered by the widow of the late Chief, the Rajah Kishnajeo Rao Puar being still a minor, though now in his 18th year. The young Rajah is a well disposed Prince, of prepossessing manner and appearance; but he has not as yet shown any remarkable amount of intelligence. He is, however, attentive and obedient to his mother's wishes. He is married to Maharajah Sindhia's eldest daughter. The management of the affairs of the junior branch is conducted by the Karbari of the late Chief, Govindo Rao Ramchunder; the Raja, Narain Rao Puar, being a child of only $5\frac{1}{2}$ years of age. The total revenue receipts of this branch of the State, during the year, were close on Rs. 2,59,000, and the expenditure about Rs. 2,24,800, leaving a surplus of about Rs. 34,000, a portion of which has been applied to the liquidation of debt. The Military force of both branches amounts to 19 guns, and about 800 horse and foot, very indifferently equipped.

Baghee.—The affairs of this petty Chiefship were conducted satisfactorily.

Gwalior.—The system established by the able Ex-Minister, Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao, is in the main still adhered to; his reforms in the several Departments of the Administration, and the regulations compiled by him being still in force; but it cannot be denied that it is worked in a very different and far less efficient and satisfactory manner in every respect than would be the case if he were still at the helm of affairs. Maharajah Sindhia himself conducts and supervises the Administration, his chief and most trusted servant being the Naib Dewan, Dada Khurkay, through whom all important business passes; the Dewan being, from age and its attendant failings and infirmities, unequal to the laborious duties of his office. On 29th November 1865 the Maharajah adopted a lad of the name of

Gunput Rao—a scion of the house of Sindhia—as heir to his possessions, under the name of Ranajee Rao Sindhia. His Highness was previously in a disturbed state of mind, but since this event he appears to have abandoned the wild scheme he entertained of withdrawing from public life and has devoted himself more to the business of his state, which, for some time, had been seriously neglected. So long as the village lease system continues, the people will think comparatively little of other causes of discontent and dissatisfaction. The danger to be apprehended on this head is, that a continual temptation is offered to the Chief and his officials to break through these conditions, in individual cases, on one pretext or another; and this can only be permanently averted by a just sense, on the part of the Ruler, of the reciprocally binding nature of the engagements that have been so contracted, which, unfortunately, is but too apt to be lost sight of where the latter interfere with the gratification of the wishes of the Chief or his favourites. The want of competent and trustworthy officials is much felt in the Gwalior State. Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao, finding that his influence and example failed to effect the reform of the Pundits (his own class) who filled all the offices of the Administration, and, by their general corruption and oppressions, had brought the country to the brink of ruin, endeavoured to introduce into the Gwalior service, persons trained in the Revenue Department of the British Provinces, and, for some time, with apparent success. But these arrangements have not been maintained, and the Pundits may be said again to engross most of the important posts, though Maharajah Sindhia, who thoroughly distrusts them, has struck more than one severe blow at the class by his nominations to the principal offices; and entertains a strong desire to be freed from the domination their numbers and mutual understanding enable them to the exercise. On 12th January 1860 the Maharajah directed the attachment of Rajah Dinkur Rao's Jageer village of Billowa, for his non-attendance at the Durbar held for the formal adoption by the Chief of an heir to the State. The circumstances connected with this painful occurrence had not been cleared up. There were seven attacks on the Government mail in Gwalior territory during the year, of which six occurred in Malwa; three of a singularly outrageous and determined character being committed on three successive nights in March 1866, evidently by the same gang, in the neighbourhood of Mundissore. There is a general feeling of distrust towards the Durbar and its proceedings amongst the minor States and petty Chiefships of Central India, its feuda-

tories, whether under the protection or not of the British Government; but its general relations towards the adjoining independent Chiefships are not unfriendly, though there is no intimacy between it and them. There has been an indication, on more than one occasion lately, of attempts to establish a direct communication between the Rulers of this State and Indore, which has necessitated interference as being at variance with the treaties between both States and the Government. These attempts appear to have wholly originated with Maharajah Holkar. There is no Chief within the limits of this Agency who sets a higher value than Maharajah Sindhia on the good opinion of the Viceroy and Governor General, or is more anxious to obtain His Excellency's commendation. His Highness has generally evinced a becoming respect for the views and requisitions of the British Government, even when they have involved sacrifices most opposed to his inclinations.

Bhopal.—The administration of the Bhopal State was conducted, as heretofore, by the Nawab Sekunder Begum who, however, associated her daughter, the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, with her therein; the current business of an ordinary nature being transacted by the latter lady. The system of administration in the several Departments established in this State, and which has been in force for several years past, is well suited to the wants of the country, if fairly and honestly worked out. While Her Highness the Sekunder Begum occupied the post of Regent, this is stated to have been the case; but, whether from a falling off of the active and energetic attention and supervision of former times on the part of the Ruler, or from a change in the class and character of the principal officials, there appears, from the Reports of the Political Agent, to have been much laxity for some time past in some of the State Departments, especially in the Judicial Branch of the administration, which, that Officer is of opinion, is very indifferently conducted. On the last occasion of Colonel Meade's meeting Her Highness, she alluded in terms of much depression to the losses her service had sustained during the year by the death of several of her best officials, persons who, she observed, had been trained up to the business of the State under her own eye and direction, and whom she could not hope to replace for a long time to come, if at all. The Sekunder Begum agreed to the permanent abolition of all restrictions on the general exportation of grain, except the payment of the ordinary duty, on condition that she is permitted to levy a moiety of such duty on sup-

plies purchased for the British Cantonments, which has been acceded to by Government. This measure, if honestly carried out, will be of vast importance to Western Malwa, which is, to a great extent, dependent on Bhopal for its supplies of food, and has, at various times of late years, been reduced to great straits by the enforced suspension, by the ruler, of all exportations of grain from that State. The Begum has not yet concurred in the advisability of working a line of railway from Bhopal to the G. I. P. Railway. The Begum undoubtedly possesses many valuable qualities as a Ruler. Though she has defects of temper and in some other respects, she is—as she so well proved at the most trying crisis—thoroughly well disposed to the paramount power.

Rajghur.—This State is administered by the Chief himself, Rawat Motee Sing, in a tolerably satisfactory manner.

Nursinghur.—The management of this State is left by the Chief almost wholly to his Kamdars, whose proceedings have given rise to many complaints amongst the people. Rajghur and Nursinghur are tributary to Gwalior and Indore, respectively, but they have no direct relations with those States; and are under the special protection and guarantee of the British Government, through which their tributes are paid to them. Of the minor Chiefships, Kilchipoor—held from Gwalior, but under British protection—is favourably reported on.

Bheel Agency.—The state of the territory under the Bheel Agent was generally satisfactory notwithstanding scarcity of food. The practice of cattle-lifting, which is the prevailing crime in almost all the wilder portions of the frontier districts of the States under this and some of the other Agencies, is reported as specially flourishing on the Kooshulghur border, which has always borne a bad reputation in this respect. *Dhar.*—The affairs of this State have been satisfactorily carried on by the Chief, Anund Rao Puar, with the assistance of the Dewan, Rughonath Narain. The Chief has greatly improved in every way. Dhar, like Bhopal, has lately agreed to the abolition of all restrictions on the export of grain. The serious notice taken by Government of the case of mutilation at Jhabooa, to which the Chief was a party, had a satisfactory effect on him. The Jhabooa State is under the protection of the British Government, but its relations with Indore—owing to the possession by that State of many of its villages, and the assignment to it of the Tankas of several of the Oomraos, in lieu of the tribute, and also its claims on the sayer dues levied in Jhabooa—are troublesome and unsatisfactory, the policy of Maharajah Holkar being to regard and

treat the State as a subordinate dependency, and the Chief as a mere Tankadar of Indore. *Ali Rajpooor*.—The proceedings and condition of the Chief of this State have been far from satisfactory. His dissipated habits have seriously affected his intellect; and his conduct towards the Kamdar, who managed the State during his minority, has driven him from his service, while he himself wholly neglects all public business. The debts of the State have largely increased, and the administration has become much disorganised. There is generally some trouble with respect to the Indore Assigned Pergunnahs in Jhaboos, and the Gwalior District of Amjhera, within the limits of this Agency.

Deputy Bheel Agency.—*Maunpooor*.—The administration of this Pergunnah has been satisfactorily conducted. *Burwani*.—The steady progress of this—so recently as 1861-62—wild, disordered, and unsettled tract of country, since it was taken under British management, has been most creditable to the Deputy Bheel Agent and the Native Superintendent. During the five years, the annual revenue has risen from Rs. 23,500 to Rs. 59,000; the whole of the debts, which amounted to a considerable sum, when compared with the then income of the State, have been discharged, and there is a fair cash surplus in the treasury. *The Guaranteed Bhoomias* are five in number; but Gurhee and Kotceday are no longer under the British guarantee, they having, of their own accord, relinquished, or materially altered, the settlements mediated under the latter, without the knowledge and concurrence of the British Political Officers concerned. The conduct of the Indore Durbar to the principal of these Bhoomias, Humeer Sing, a lad of 10 years of age, the present representative of the once notorious Nadier Potail of Jumnia, who is loaded with debt, has given much trouble.

Western Malwa Agency.—In *Jowra* the young Nawab, Mahomed Ismail Khan, succeeded. Under the excellent system introduced by the late Nawab, the State has flourished, and its condition is highly prosperous; but there is a considerable amount of debt. The young Nawab is a delicate boy, well-disposed, and studious. Since the death of the late Chief, Maharajah Holkar has, on several occasions, evinced much dissatisfaction that formal and authorised relations with the Indore State have been conducted wholly through the local Political Officer and the Agent's Office, which he deems to be at variance with his supremacy. The subject is one of great soreness to His Highness, as, indeed, is everything connected with the settlements of 1818. *Ruttam*.—The affairs of this principality have been successfully administered by the Superintendent, Khan Bahadoor Mir Shas

hamput Ali. It was on the brink of ruin from the grossest mismanagement at the period of our intervention in its affairs. The actual receipts for 1861-65 were Rs. 4,56,635, and the expenditure Rs. 3,06,326, leaving a surplus of 1½ lakhs to be applied to the liquidation of the State debts, which have been already reduced from Rs. 10,03,909 to Rs. 7,48,417. A fair sum has been disbursed on works of general public convenience and utility, and sanitary improvements have been liberally provided for. The modern portion of the town of Rutlam was admirably laid out by Colonel Borthwick, when in charge of the State about 40 years ago, and it possesses, from this circumstance, greater capabilities of improvement than any town in Central India. When the measures now in progress have been completed, as an important commercial centre, and the residence of wealthy Bankers and Merchants it will be entitled to a high position amongst the cities of the Native States of Hindostan.

Sillana.—The affairs of this State have not much improved, though the Chief got rid of the Kamdar, and the evil associates who pandered to his vices, and has entered into engagements for the reduction of his expenditure. Most of the merchants have left the place, and no dependence can be placed on his following the only course that can save him and his State from the ruin that impends over both. The Chief has been very fairly educated, and has good natural abilities, and an excellent capacity for business, being in this respect very far superior to the Princes generally of his class, but his slavish indulgence in intoxicating liquors has already impaired his faculties. *Seetamow.*—The venerable Chief of this State has arrived at an age which incapacitates him for the active supervision of its affairs, and the management has been conducted, since the death of his son, two years ago, by his grandson, a young man of about 26 years of age, who, however, acts in all matters of importance under the advice of his grandfather. The administration of this principality has always been creditably conducted since the time of Malcolm. Colonel Meade draws attention to the prevention, by the old Chief's orders, of an attempted Suttee and to the frank and decided language in which he declared that no such crime should be committed in Seetamow with his knowledge. Rutlam, Sillana and Seetamow are tributaries of Gwalior; but they are under the direct and sole protection and guarantee of the British Government. The tributes of the two former, Rs. 34,000 and Rs. 42,000 respectively, are paid to the British Government, being part of the

assignments for the late Gwalior Contingent; and that of Seetamow is remitted, through the Indore Treasury, to the Gwalior Durbar. Sillana and Seetamow are off-shoots from Rutlam, from the ruling family of which the Chiefs of both States are descended; but there is no intimacy between any of them. *Guaranteed Tankudars.*—There are 15 petty Chiefs who receive guaranteed allowances through this Agency, and hold estates mediated under Sir J. Malcolm's settlements, amongst some of whom—as elsewhere—there has been an uneasy feeling of late, owing to indications, on the part of the Indore and Gwalior Durbars, of an intention to exercise a more direct authority over them, and more active interference in their affairs than heretofore. The state of the Police arrangements throughout Western Malwa is far from satisfactory, especially in Sindhia's districts. *Political Assistant, Goona.*—The charge of the Political Assistant at Goona consists of the Kheechi Chiefs of Ragooghur, Ghuorra, and Danowda; Raja Man Sing of Parone (the Titular Raja of Nurwur), and three other petty Chiefs, all of whom are feudatories of Gwalior. The aggregate revenues of the seven Chiefs amount to only about Rs. 75,000, but their lands cover a very considerable extent of country, and, if fairly populated and cultivated, would yield a vastly larger amount. The Raja of Ragooghur is the representative of the ancient Rajpoot Kingdom of Keecheewarra, as Raja Man Sing is of that of Nurwur. The former is a man of intelligence and good manners, but not of practical ability; and his thoughts chiefly dwell on the ancient position and power of his race, and on the contrast between their condition and his. Raja Man Sing, of Parone, has been going on fairly and quietly since he was restored to his State in July 1859. The grant to him of a village in British territory in Jageer, of the annual value of Rs. 1,000, has been lately sanctioned as a reward for the service rendered by him in April in 1859, the capture of the Rebel Tantia Topce. The cattle lifting propensities of the Dewan of Sirsee have long been notorious. Fear and keen distrust are the chief characteristics of the feeling of all these petty Chiefs towards Gwalior.

Bundelcund Agency.—The Jagirdar of Paldeo and Reis of Sohawal died in 1865-66 and the succession of the next heir in each case was duly sanctioned. One case of Suttee occurred in Rewah, in which severe measures for the due punishment of those concerned were taken by the Rewah Chief. One was also attempted in Nagode, which, though prevented, caused the death of the woman from injuries she received on the occasion. The band of dacoits on the Allahabad and Rewah frontier was

dispersed. The States of Sohawal and Jignee are under British management and those of Chutterpoor and Chirkary under general supervision. *Sohawal* has been under British management for several years, owing to the imbecility of the late Reis Lall Sheo Sing, who died on 31st October 1865. His grandson and successor, a lad of 14 years Shere Jung Bahadoor Singh, is in the Wards' Institution, Benares. *Jignee* is similarly managed for a similar reason. The utter disorder in which we found *Chutterpoor* 3 years before prevented much progress there. The administration of *Chirkary* was carried on by the Native managers on the system established by the late Chief. *Adjyghur*.—The young Chief, close on his majority, fell into the hands of some ill-disposed persons. The interference of Colonel Meade resulted in some improvement. *Bijawar*.—The Chief of this State continues to administer it with judgment and good sense. He promises to be an able and enlightened ruler. *Duttia*.—The Maharaja, Bhewany Sing, has maintained the reforms and improvements effected in this State while it was under British management. He is well disposed, but unfortunately of an indolent disposition. *Myhere*.—The Reis Rughbeer Sing has managed his affairs well since the estate was made over to him two years ago. *Nagode*.—The Raja Rughobin Sing has administered his State very fairly since its management was restored to him two years ago. *Oorcha*.—The young Maharaja Humeer Sing is on the eve of attaining his majority. He is studious and ready with his books, but sadly deficient in manner and bearing. *Punnah*.—The Maharaja Nirput Sing continues to administer his State with judgment and ability. *Rewah*.—The Chief shows no disposition to introduce into the administration any of the reforms or improvements which are so much called for. There were two cases of "Munsmaree" in this State in which 15 persons were killed. The crime consists of the deliberate murder or sacrifice of one or more members of his family by an oppressed or aggrieved party, in presence of his oppressor, where he finds himself unable to contend with him; the idea, doubtless, being that he thereby brings down a curse on, or that the responsibility for the crime rests with, the latter. The Maharaja himself is intelligent and well-disposed, but he is wedded to the old Native views of management. *Samptur*.—There has been at times a strong tendency to trouble between the young Prince, Raja Bahadoor, and his mother.

The Civil Courts.—The Courts of the Political officers adjudicate civil claims of an ordinary nature, amongst the residents

within the limits of their respective Agencies, when the cause of action arises therein, and the defendant is actually residing, or carrying on business, within such limits at the time of the commencement of the suit; claims of a considerable amount are referred to a Panchayet. At Indore and Sehore there are also Sudder Ameens' Courts, which try suits up to Rs. 100, an appeal lying from their decision to the Courts of the Assistant Agent, Governor General, and Political Agent, respectively. These Courts have been in existence for many years, and answer the purpose for which they are maintained; but they do not appear to possess any legal *status*. The Kamasdar of the British Pergunnah of Maunpoor, and the Superintendent of Burwani, try suits up to Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, an appeal lying from their decision to the Deputy Bheel Agent. There are five Courts of Small Causes at the British Military Stations—Gwalior, Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong and Nagode, presided over by the Cantonment Magistrates, and empowered to try civil suits up to Rs. 500. There is no appeal from their decisions. The Court of the Agent, Governor General, hears appeals from the Courts of the Political officers, and it is vested with the powers of the High Court, contemplated in section 46 of Act XI. of 1865, in respect of the Cantonments Small Cause Courts. Maharajah Sindia has lately given his consent to the establishment of a Civil Court at Goona, under the Political Assistant, to take cognizance of the numerous claims preferred to that officer against the Government Postal or other Establishments, the Bullock Train Department, &c, in that neighbourhood. An appeal lies under certain circumstances, to the Political Agent of Gwalior. The procedure followed and the scale of fees taken in all the above Courts are in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code and the Stamp Act, though neither of these Acts are in force in these territories. The number of suits during the year was 4,974, of which 4,691, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,51,706, were adjudicated. The average value of each suit was Rs. 32-5-5, and the average cost of conduct Rs. 2-12-7, or, nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Most of the suits were for simple debt. Two hundred and eighty-three suits remained on the file undisposed of at the end of the year, or 6 per cent. of the number instituted. The average duration of suits was $16\frac{3}{4}$ days in the Courts of the Political Officers (including Maunpoor and Burwani), and $3\frac{1}{4}$ days in the Small Cause Courts, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ days for all. The chief causes of the long duration in many of the cases were, first, the

slowness of punchayets in coming to a decision; second, the great difficulty experienced in obtaining the attendance of witnesses from the Native States; and third, the unavoidable postponements and adjournments of the Courts, owing to the absence elsewhere, on duty, of the presiding Officers. Of 2,219 witnesses summoned 1,593 were detained for one day, 338 for two days, 245 between three and six days, and 41 between eight and twenty-three days, the general average for each witness being 1-3-5th days. There were nine appeals to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, all which were dismissed.

The Criminal Courts.—All the Political Officers exercise the powers of Magistrates within their Agencies, as well as in instances of crime, of an international or inter-jurisdictional character in the Native States and in all cases in which British subjects are concerned as principals. The Court of the Political Agent for Bundelcund takes special cognizance, of crimes involving a sentence of death, transportation, or imprisonment for life, occurring in the non-treaty States, as do those of the Political Officers in Malwa, in respect of the same class of crimes, in the territories of the mediatised Chiefs therein. In the case of the estates of many of the guaranteed petty Chiefs and Thakoers of the latter Province, especially those under the Bhopal Agency, the entire criminal jurisdiction appears, for many years past, to have, in practice, lain wholly with the Political Officers, though some of the feudal Chiefs have of late begun to call in question the right of the latter to exercise such authority. The Cantonment Magistrates exercise the powers of Magistrates, two of these Officers (at Nowgong and Nagode) being Assistants in the Political Department. The Courts of the Political Agents, within the limits of whose charge these Cantonments are situated, are the Courts of session for the latter, and of appeal from the orders of the Cantonment Magistrates. The Political Assistant at Nagode and the Tahsildar of Sohawal exercise the powers of a Magistrate and subordinate Magistrate, respectively, on the portion (about 100 miles) of the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway which falls within the territory of the Native States. The Native Superintendent of Burwani, and the Deputy Magistrate of Khull on the Agra and Bombay Road exercise the powers of Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class, and the Kamasdar of Manpoor of the 2nd class, respectively, appeals lying from their orders to the Court of the Deputy Bheel Agent. The Superintendents of Rutlam and Jignee exercise the powers of Magistrate and Subordinate Magistrate,

respectively, in the States under their management. In the case of crimes beyond their powers as Magistrates, which are brought before the Courts of the Political Officers—excepting committals from the Cantonments, in respect of which they are vested with the powers of Sessions Judges—the proceedings are referred for confirmation by the Court of the Agent, Governor General, which exercises the functions of a High Court over all the Lower Courts above referred to, saving in the case of capital sentences, which, if concurred in by it, are submitted for the final orders of the Government of India before they are carried into execution. The law is administered according to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes excepting by the Superintendent of Rutlam, who acts in accordance with the laws of that State. The Criminal Procedure Code is formally in force only within the limits of the five British Cantonments. The number of crimes brought before the Courts of the Political and Cantonment Magistrates was 1,548, of these 36 were murder and attempted to murder, 4 culpable homicide, 2 rape, 3 dacoity with murder, 73 dacoity, 24 robbery, 34 housebreaking, 560 theft of cattle and ordinary theft, 20 receiving stolen property, and 792 miscellaneous. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 44 against 49 at the close of 1864-65. The average duration of the cases disposed of was nearly $15\frac{1}{2}$ days in the Courts of the Political Officers, and seven days in those of the Cantonment Magistrate; the aggregate average being about $10\frac{3}{4}$ days. The duration of some of the cases was owing to the difficulty of obtaining the attendance of witnesses from the Native States. Of the persons brought to trial during the year, 64.1 per cent. were convicted, and 35.9 were acquitted. Of the prisoners committed, 12 died, and 9 escaped while under trial. The punishment of whipping was imposed in 97 cases. There were only two appeals to the Court of the Agent, both of which were dismissed.

The Police Force maintained in British cantonments and states under direct British management numbered 903 costing Rs. 84,933, of which Rs. 23,580 was met by local funds. The only *Jails* may be said to be those at Indore, Sehore, and Gonna. The others are quite unsuitable. New jails have been sanctioned for Indore, Augur, Gwalior, and Nowgong. There were 1,861 prisoners in jail during the year and 308 at the end of it. The average cost of each was Rs. 58-10. The health and conduct of the prisoners were satisfactory.

Revenue.—The only revenue realised under the Central India Agency for the Government of India, is that derived from the

Maunpoor Pergunnah, and the Abkary, Telegraph, Postal, and Stamp collections, and the Small Cause Court and other judicial receipts of the British cantonments and agencies amounting in all to Rs. 2,29,460.

Education.—In the schools under the administration or supervision of British officers there were 1,302 pupils daily, the cost was Rs. 16,167, which was met from grants-in-aid, fees, subscriptions and a one per cent. land cess. The principal institution is the Sehore boys' school. The girls' school at Sehore was established in July 1864 by the Political Agent, and its prospects so far are most encouraging, the number of pupils being already 135.

The amount sanctioned for *Public Works* was Rs. 7,52,000. The sum of Rs. 37,203 was expended from local funds.

Military.—There are 12 British cantonments or stations within the limits of the Central India Agency, at which troops are located, 8 being garrisoned by the regular army, and 4 by the local corps under the office of the Agent, Governor General. The total strength of all ranks amounts to about 12,190 men, of whom 3,950 are Europeans.

Surveys.—The Topographical Survey was in progress in Gwalior, Rewah and Eastern Bundelcund. The Rewah Survey party completed an area of 3,208 square miles, with a triangulation of 4,539 square miles, making the entire work, since the commencement of the survey 7,794 square miles, of which 6,474 are in Rewah, and 1,320 in the adjoining states of Bundelcund.

Medical Aid.—The tables show that 49,808 patients were treated in 19 of the Dispensaries during the year. The number of deaths, while under treatment, in 15, was so many as 1,225. Vaccination was performed in 14,849 cases. The aggregate charges amounted to Rs. 23,458-5-9. About 1,260 were in-door patients, most of whom were supported from the Dispensary Funds. The number of deaths while under treatment was very large; but of the 276 returned for the Indore hospital and dispensary, most were pilgrims *en route* to, or returning from, Oonkar Mandatta, who were already past recovery. Of the vaccinations about 11,150, or 75 per cent., were successful.

In closing his Report Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., expresses his satisfaction with the whole of the Political Agents and Assistants, and the other officers—Major Hutchinson, Gwalior; Major Osborne, C. B., Bhopal; Doctor Stratton, Bundelcund; Colonel Daly, C. B., Western Malwa; Captain Bannerman, Bheel Agent; Lieut. Blowers, Officiating De-

puty Agent; Captain Martin, Political Assistant, Goona; and Mr. Coles, Political Assistant, Nagode.

The Eighteen Fendatory States of Rajpootana.

GENERAL.

The Country and People.—Rajpootana stretches from 23° 15' to 30° North Latitude, and from 69° 30' to 78° 15' of East Longitude, containing an area of 1,23,000 square miles, with a population approximately estimated at ten millions. Excluding the imperial possessions of Ajmere and Mairwarra, the province is divided into eighteen separate States. The configuration of Rajpootana is that of an irregular pentagon; bounded on the North and North East by Bhawalpore and the districts of Huriana, Goorgaon, Muttra and Agra; on the East by the dominions of Scindhia; on the South by Holkar's territory, the Mahee Kanta, the Rewa Kanta, Pahlunpoor and Guzerat; and on the West by Sindh. Its extreme length from Bikaner on the North to Banswarra on the South is not less than 460 miles; and its breadth from Dholepore on the East to Jeysulmere on the West 530 miles. The Aravullees, running in a direction North East and South-West, divide Rajpootana into two not unequal parts. To the North West 70,000 square miles comprehending the states of Marwar, Bikaner, Jeysulmere and Shekawuttee, of sand hills and rocky ridges, roll away to Bhawalpore and the Indus. The other half consists of the Alpine Division in the Aravullees and collateral spurs, embracing the great part of Meywar, and Banswarra, Doongurpore and Pertabgorh; the South East Division containing the picturesque and well wooded states of Haraotie and the Eastern division of champaign and cereal-producing land. In the Serohi State the Aravullees culminate in Mount Aboo, the sanitarium of Rajpootana, 5,800 feet above the sea. The passes though the hills are few and exceedingly difficult. In the 250 miles between Burr and Edur there is only one road practicable for wheeled carriage and that has been recently opened out. Other ridges connect the great range with the Vindhyas. The principal hills not offshoots of the Aravullees are those on which Jodhpore is built, the Boondie and Indurghur hills which rise on an almost level plain like islands in the sea; the Mokundra range in Haraotie, a most important strategical line, the pass through which has been rendered memorable by Monson's disastrous retreat; the Rajmahal hills in Jeypore and Tonk, through which the river Banas has forced for itself a wild and picturesque passage; the Kerrowlie Hills; the

Ulwur group ; and the Hilly tracts of Meywar, Doongurpore, Banswarra and Pertabgurh.

The most important river in Rajpootana is the Chumbul, which, rising in Central India, enters the province near Hingiazgurh, a fort historically famous as the place to which Holkar used to deport his State prisoners. After separating Boondce from Kotah this river forms the boundary between Jeypore, Kerrowlie and Dholepore and Scindhia's territories. The scenery on many parts of the Chumbul, more especially in the neighbourhood of Kotah, may well bear comparison with that on the Rhine. The district is full of game of the larger species ; and for generations the Chiefs of Kotah have prided themselves on a sport unique, as ordinarily free from danger, which they can show to their friends and their guests within almost a cannon shot of the capital ; for in the cool pleasant shade under the cliffs along the banks of the river tigers constantly lie, and on being forced by missiles from the heights above to quit their sylvan and rocky retreats, fall easy victims to the guns of the sportsmen seated in boats on the stream below. The Chumbul is joined by the Kalee Scinde, the waters of which have already been swelled at Gagrone by the Ahoo and at Rajgurh by the Newuj ; while further north it receives the Nej, the Parbutty and the Bunas ; eventually discharging itself into the Jumna, of which it forms one of the most important tributaries. Besides these there are other streams, such as the Bangunga, Sumbheer and Dhoond in the Eastern states ; the Loonee, or salt river, and its tributary the Sookree, which issues from the Ajmere lake, and after a course of 270 miles empties itself into the Runn of Kutch, and the Suburnuttee and Western Bunas in the Meywar Hills. The most remarkable natural feature in Rajpootana is its magnificent lakes, natural and artificial. After the Sambhur lake, which is of natural formation, the Deybur is the most extensive. But the finest in an engineering point of view is that at Kankrowlie or Rajnuggurh in Meywar. The retaining wall of this lake cannot be less than two miles in length, built of massive masonry and of great height and thickness, supported by earthen embankments. In places the wall is 40 feet in height and faced with marble. The area of the lake is about 12 square miles, and the depth is said to be very considerable. It is one of the finest works of its kind in India.

Of the cities Jeypore is the handsomest, with its broad and regular streets well drained and paved. Between it and the deserted capital of Ambair is a broad sheet of water. Jhalra

Patun comes next with its numerous and beautiful temples. Kotah, with its high fortifications, lies on the right bank of the Chumbul. Jodhpore is large and ill-arranged. Kerrowlie is situated in a network of ravines. Boondee hangs on the gorge of a range of wooded hills. Bhurtpore with its mud walls is uninteresting, but the chiefs have concentrated their wealth on the palaces and gardens of Deeg. Ulwur resembles Boondee in its position. Oodeypore clusters round the eastern bank of a fine lake, whilst on the opposite margin wooded hills rise from the water brink throwing long deep shadows across the silvery expanse. The lake itself is studded with rocky islets on which elegant water palaces have been erected. Almost every village of any importance possesses defences and a keep of some kind, which in many instances are kept in good repair and are mounted with old ordnance. Many of the large fortresses are estimated to be impregnable; and against an Asiatic power they probably would be so. The most famous are:—Rintumbore, Jalore, Gaghrone, Sherghur, Shahabad, Salombur, and Chittore. Even yet considerable jealousy is evinced in permitting strangers visiting these forts. Towards the south the rocks may be briefly described as granitic; while towards the north their character changes to fissile sandstone and mica schist. The hills to the east of Meywar are of sandstone, resting on a bed of transitional slate. Various strata exist, but sandstone predominates. Through this range runs an endless vein of hæmatite of iron yielding from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure metal. Coarse white and black marble of inferior grain is quarried within a few miles of Jeypore, where it is skillfully worked and used in ornamental building. At Mukrana also, near the Sambhur lake, there are fine quarries of white marble. Of minerals, zinc and copper are found in Meywar. There are unworked mines about 25 miles from Oodeypore towards Kherwarra, from which in olden days large quantities of silver were extracted. Copper and alum are found in Jeypore, and iron is smelted in Meywar, Boondee and Jawud Neemuch. There are unworked lead mines at Ajmere, and copper ore is also found in Ulwur. In the vicinity of the Rajmahal hills carbuncles abound.

The Chiefs and Political Agents.—In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree War its states accepted our protection. Of the 18 chiefs 15 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan.

Rajpoot.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Meywar. | 8. Kishengurh. |
| 2. Jeypore. | 9. Jeysulmere. |
| 3. Marwar. | 10. Ulwur. |
| 4. Boondee. | 11. Sirohi. |
| 5. Bikaner. | 12. Doongurpore |
| 6. Kotah. | 13. Banswarra. |
| 7. Kerrowlie. | 14. Pertabgurh. |
15. Jhallawar.
- Jat.*
16. Bhurtpore. 17. Dholepore.

Mahomedan.

18. Tonk.

These States are under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent, with a staff of four Assistants and five Political Agents, accredited respectively to the courts of—1, Meywar ; 2, Jeypore ; 3, Marwar ; 4, Bhurtpore ; and 5, Haraotie. The jurisdiction of the Political Agent in Meywar extends over the States of—1, Meywar or Oodeypore ; 2, Pertabgurh ; 3, Doongurpore ; and 4, Banswarra. The duties of the Political Agent Jeypore appertain to that State only. The Marwar Agent attends also to Mullanee. The Bhurtpore Agent helps to attend to Dholepore. The Political Agent in Haraotie is accredited to the Courts of—1, Boondee ; 2, Kotah ; and 3, Jhallawar. This officer is also Superintendent of the Meena districts of Meywar, Jeypore and Boondee, commonly called the Meena Kherar. The 1st Assistant to the Agent Governor General is also Political Superintendent of Sirohi, and Magistrate of Aboo. Our relations with the principalities of—1, Bikaner ; 2, Jeysulmere ; 3, Kishengurh ; 4, Kerrowlie ; 5, Ulwur ; 6, Tonk ; and 7, Dholepore, are directly under the control of the Governor General's Agent. The 2nd Assistant to the Agent Governor General holds the office of Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Rajpootana in addition to his other duties. The Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps stationed at Khairwarra, and the 2nd in Command of that Regiment detached at Kotra, are *ex officio* Assistants to the Political Agent in Meywar ; and the former is moreover, Superintendent of the Meywar Hilly Tracts. Distinct from the Political Staff, as above enumerated, there is for the administration of the British districts of Ajmere and Mairwarra, which are situated in the heart of the province and under

the Government of the North Western Provinces, a separate Civil Commission, the Governor General's Agent being *ex officio* Commissioner. The Chiefs exercise supreme civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of their respective States. Controlled by no law but that of custom, and restrained by no check save the moral influence and fear of the British Government, their powers for good or evil are most extensive. The check of revolt by the petty nobles and people the British Government has removed. These petty nobles or Thakoors form the landed aristocracy. Descended, in most cases, from the same stock as the reigning family, their estates were originally assigned as a reward for military service; and, so long as they perform their obligations to their suzerain, the grants are not resumable. The conditions on which they hold their lands are not very onerous; a small annual rent or tribute, amounting to 8 per cent. and upwards, is paid; and horsemen and foot soldiers have also to be maintained for the service of the State. But heavy fees are levied on occasions of succession, marriage, birth, &c., and it is usually regarding these demands that ill-feeling is excited. The landed nobles are held responsible for the safety of life and property within their estates; and they exercise certain powers over their tenants in criminal and civil matters. As a body the Jageerdars and petty chiefs do not abuse the authority entrusted to them. They are decidedly popular amongst the middle and lower classes. In many places they harbour predatory tribes whose gains they share.

Law and Justice.—No system exists in any State which is not under British management. Unwritten customary law based on the Shasters, or on the Koran in the Tonk chiefship, is understood to be the law of the land. But there are no permanent or reliable officials to administer it. In some States, offices combining important judicial and revenue functions are openly leased out at a fixed annual rental, the leaseholder reimbursing himself by fines and often by illegal extortion. When public outcry against his acts becomes general, the Chief of the State commonly imprisons him until he disgorges, in the shape of a heavy fine, a part of the money squeezed from the unhappy people. Having paid the fine he is frequently re-employed. Civil suits are usually settled, by private arbitration, compromise, and caste punchayets; and such settlement causes little dissatisfaction. In criminal cases the tendency is to leniency, while caste offences are dealt with rigorously. Cow-killing is especially heinous. Capital punishment is opposed to Hindoo feeling and is rarely awarded. Political Agents take notice only of

cases of mutilation and torture now rare. Despite these shortcomings, Colonel Eden represents the great bulk of the population as both well contented and prosperous. Although the administration of our own provinces is incomparably superior in every respect, it may be fairly questioned whether as a body the people are better satisfied. This undoubtedly arises from a feeling, deep-seated in every human breast, of pride and complacency at being governed by those of the same race and religion. Whilst material wealth and progress are far greater and more rapid in British India than in Rajpootana, less actual poverty and destitution are to be found in the latter. Previous to the mutiny of 1857 our motives were often viewed with fear and suspicion, and our interference with dread and jealousy. Half the chiefs have no male heir, and were apprehensive about the succession. But the liberal policy pursued since 1857, in according to Chiefs the right of adoption, in granting honours and distinctions, and even in associating them in the Council Chamber of the Empire, has happily changed this feeling, and far more cordiality and trust are now evinced in their relations with our Government than was formerly the case. Nor have our acts in respect of our own feudal aristocracy been unheeded. The grant of Civil and Judicial powers to Thakoors and Jageerdars in Oude, the Punjab and elsewhere, and the general improved status in which they are held, have all been hailed as indications of our future conduct towards them.

Inter-Feudatory Cases.—For the adjudication of criminal cases between different states Courts of Vakeels were established 23 years ago, at Mount Aboo, Oodeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore and Deolee, the respective head quarters of the Governor General's Agent, and the Political Agents of Meywar, Jeypore, Marwar and Haraotie. These tribunals are simply courts of equity awarding both punishment to offenders and redress to the injured. They are, though far from perfect, admirably adapted to meet the requirements of the country. Instituted for the general protection of life and property throughout these States, they have been very successful in their object, violent crime and highway robbery having materially diminished. The troops perform police duties. Along the main lines of communication guards and posts are maintained. The pay allowed is a mere pittance, and is disbursed at irregular intervals. Efficiency from such a force cannot be expected, and is certainly never exacted. Putting aside highway robbery and affrays consequent on border and clan disputes, the amount of crime is proportionately less than in our own provinces. In larceny, in

crimes of fraud, and in similar offences the contrast would be specially favourable. But dacoity and cattle robbery remain lamentably rife. The Meena dacoits of Shekhawattee, of Ulwar, and of Goorgaon are noted for their daring and skill. In the southern districts, too, the Moghecas and Bheels are expert, troublesome, and constant robbers. The commission of crimes against property is much favoured by the extensive wastes, the sparseness of the population, and the many interlaced jurisdictions.

Infanticide and Suttee.—These crimes, formerly very common, are now almost extinct. Infanticide has been diminished, if not extinguished, by the check placed by the Chiefs on the exorbitant demands made by the Charuns and Bhats on occasions of marriage. The Rajpoots themselves now regard it as a crime of a heinous nature, for which they can urge no religious sanction. Evidence of the frequency of Suttee in former times is found in the numerous stones on which the figures of the husband and the wife who burnt herself after the death of the former are engraven. In Rajasthan many such mementoes may be seen in every village; the images of sometimes two and three female figures being carved thereon. Such self-sacrifice is rarely voluntary. It is generally due to time-honoured custom, the exhortations of the family and bards, and maddening drugs. On the death of the Maharana of Oodeypore in 1861 his wives refused to sacrifice themselves but his favourite slave girl was induced by her brother to burn for the honour of the head of the Seesodia clan. In June 1866 the Maha Rao of Kotah died, and his last obsequies were observed without the sacrifice of human life: one lady, indeed, was anxious to become a Suttee, but was prevented by the deceased's son, the present Chief of Kotah.

Jails.—With the exception of Meywar, Jeypore, Bhurt pore and Ulwar (which during minorities have been under British management) and Kerrowlie, jail accommodation within the States of Rajpootana is very defective. The promiscuous lodging of male and female prisoners in one lock-up, has ceased to exist.

Revenue is derived chiefly from land but also from transit duties. In the States of Jeypore, Marwar and Bhurt pore the most important of the minor branches is that derived from salt. An immense quantity of salt is exported from Rajpootana. The total public revenue of the eighteen States, excluding that of all petty Chiefs, may be set down at £2,350,000, of which £1,500,000 may be estimated as realized from the land. This latter sum

amounts to about 3 annas per acre. In no way can the degree of advancement and fertility of the different districts of Rajpootana be better exemplified than by comparing the areas and land revenues of a few of those most isolated. Bhurtpore on the east, with an area of 1,974 square miles, raises a land revenue of $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or Rs. 840 to the square mile; whilst Jeysulmere on the west with an area of 12,252 square miles obtains but Rs. 25,000 from land, or about rupees two to the square mile. Kishengurh, in the centre of Rajpootana, has an area of 724 square miles and a land revenue of Rs. 1,50,000, whilst Sirohi on the south-west, with an area of 3,000 square miles, realizes scarcely Rs. 70,000 from land. The cultivated area of Rajpootana is not known: it certainly does not exceed one-sixth or one-seventh of the whole surface. It is true that in Marwar, Bikaneer, Jeysulmere, and parts of Shekhawattee the soil is in a great measure unculturable, but in Southern and Eastern Rajpootana no such cause exists to account for the extensive wastes of grass lands and scrub jungles. The population is sparse when compared with our own provinces. In the North Western Provinces 430 inhabitants to the square mile is not considered excessive, here it is not 100. Bordering on the populous districts of Upper India, it might have been supposed that a tide of emigration of the rural classes would have flowed into Rajpootana, but it has not. The cause may be found in the absence of any fixed land assessment. During the minorities in Ulwur and Bhurtpore, settlements for terms of years were completed to the great advantage of the States and of the people. In the other principalities the land revenue is raised under various systems. In some, money payment is exacted; in most, it is taken in kind. The assessment is commonly made yearly, when the crops are standing or after they have been gathered; the Government revenue officer then estimates the turn-out of the harvest, and fixes the amount of the Government share accordingly. The Government demand varies; one-third to one fifth of the total outturn is considered equitable, but oftēn as much as two-fifths is exacted. It is not unusual to lease out villages to contractors for short terms of years varying from one to five. The evils of such a system are too apparent to require lengthened notice. In Rajpootana the rights of the ryot are secured by no tenant law. Legally he would seem to be a tenant at will; but by usage he is not considered liable to ejectment so long as he pays the revenue.

Education is little attended to except by the Maharajah of Jeypore. Girls' schools especially obtain little favour. There are some schools, well cared for, in Meywar, Bhurtpore and Ulwur also.

Public Works.—A system of good metalled communications remains the great desideratum of Rajpootana. A first class road has been in course of construction for some years to connect Agra and Ajmere, via Bhurtpore and Jeypore. During the recent minority of the Maha Rana of Oodeypore, an excellent metalled road was constructed from the capital to the confines of the State in the direction of Neemuch, a distance of some 40 miles. The outlay on the work amounted to Rs. 2,77,000. In the Bhurtpore State, now under British management, metalled roads have been completed on most of the important lines of traffic. It is much to be regretted that the British possession of Ajmere should have been so much neglected in the matter of communications. Since the formation, however, of the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works in 1863, the wants of Ajmere have received a fair measure of attention. The subject of an extension of the railway system into Rajpootana has been constantly brought forward during the past two years. The consent of almost all the Chiefs in these States has been obtained to the conditions which the Government deems essential before any project can be sanctioned.

The Military Establishments and Armed Police maintained by the States under this Agency are shown approximately in the following return. This statement does not include the guns and troops and kept up by the petty chiefs. If these were added the numbers would be increased by about one-third. Nine out of ten of the guns are unserviceable. The Cavalry are not disciplined and are armed with swords and matchlocks. With the exception of a few regiments, the Infantry soldiers are miserably armed and equipped. Flint muskets or matchlocks form the principal armament. This branch is recruited from all parts of the country, and from all classes. The troops are generally from three to twelve months in arrears of pay.

STATES.	ORDNANCE.		Cavalry.	Artillery, Infantry and Armed Police.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Field Guns.	Guns mounted on forts.				
Meywar ...	*10	40	1,000	4,200	5,200	{ This does not include the Jageer- dar Horse, which in Jeypore number about 3,000. Do. which number 3,700.
Jeypore ...	40	200	1,450	9,800	11,250	
Marwar ...	30	30	1,600	4,500*	6,100	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Kotah ...	20	70	1,500	7,000	8,500	
Bhurlpore ...	21	17	1,300	7,400	8,700	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Bikaner ...	12	26	600	1,600	2,200	
Udaipur ...	30	200	1,500	6,500	8,000	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Dholepore ...	6	6	300	1,700	2,000	
Tonk ...	12	40	600	3,800	4,200	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Jhalawar ...	15	20	500	6,500	7,000	
Bóondéc, Kerrowlie, Jeysulmére, Sirohi, Kishengurh, Panswara, Purtabgurh, Doongurpore ...	32	76	900	7,800	8,700	Not including Jageerdar Horse.
Total ...	228	895	11,250	60,800	72,050	

Trade.—The principal marts of Rajpootana are Pallee, Jey-pore, Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalra Patun, and the salt depots of Sambhur, Puchbuddra and Deedwana in Marwar. Pallee, situated on the main road from Ajmere to Ahmedabad, and about 50 miles from Jodhpore, is the commercial capital of the south-western division of the province; that is to say, of the vast tract of country to the west of the mountain barrier of the Aravulli range, from Sambhur on the north to Guzerat on the south. The Pallee merchants are famous as enterprising traders, having commercial relations with most parts of India, but more especially with Bombay, where they are known as “Mar-warees.” Salt and cotton are the chief exports, piece goods and sugar the principal imports. The trade across the various frontiers is thus estimated:—

	Imports.	Exports.
South-West Frontier	£750,400	£755,700
Eastern Frontier	£511,100	£654,000
North and North-West Frontier	£250,000	£100,000
South and South-East Frontier	£250,000	£700,000
Total . . .	£1,761,500	£2,213,700

or a total trade of £3,975,200, the exports exceeding the imports by £452,200, which is balanced by receipts in bullion.

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY.—*Bikaner.*—The area is 17,680 square miles, or half that of Ireland, whilst the population does not exceed 5,50,000. The territories of this Chiefship, with those of the contiguous State of Jeyaulmere and a great part of Marwar, form the vast tract known as the Indian Desert. Yet a rainfall, which would be deemed miserably scant in richer soils, ensures to the agriculturist a plentiful harvest of “bajree,” and “moth,” of water-melons and oil plants. The quality of the “bajree” is highly lauded, and the excellence of the water-melons is equally famous. The capital has a population of 60,000 and in it many opulent merchants invested their savings till oppressive exactions of late have driven them away. The administration of affairs is far from satisfactory. The Maharajah is of an amiable disposition, and in manners and courtesy a perfect Native gentleman. But his Highness is unfortunately of a suspicious temper, and lacks judgment and foresight. The officials are constantly changed and heavily fined. Men of integrity, even in the native sense of the word, refuse to accept office. Dr. Coleridge and his son, Captain Coleridge, have been employed by the Maharajah for the last 17 years, the former as his private physician, and the latter lately as Dacoity

Officer and in various other capacities. By their untiring efforts in the cause of good order, they have earned for themselves the confidence of all classes.

Jaysulmere.—On 19th October Colonel Eden installed the Maha Rawul after long anarchy. Although this principality covers the wide area of 12,250 square miles, the revenues are very insignificant being only Rs. 91,671 in 1865-66 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,18,520. The capital contains 8,000 people and was, like Bikaner, a retreat for the Oswall, Pulliwall, and other rich merchants of India from the Moguls, Mahrattas and Pindarees. Of late many have left for British territory.

Kishengurh is well administered by its present Chief, the Maharajah Pirthi Singh. The area is about 724 square miles, and the population may be estimated at 1,00,000. The chief towns are Kishengurh, Roopnugurh, and Surwar. The income of the State is Rs. 2,25,703.

Kerrowlie.—Maharajah Muddun Pal, G. C. S. I. of Kerrowlie is the head of the Jadoon tribe of Rajpoots. The area of the State is about 1,870 square miles, and the revenues between three and four lakhs per annum. The administration is very satisfactory. Almost all matters and cases are submitted through the "Musahibut," or the Maharajah's Privy Council, to the Maharajah; and the orders passed are forwarded to the executive minister, Thakoor Birik Bhan Singh. One of the members of the Privy Council, Mallook Palljee, is head of the forces. The jail is one of the best in Rajpootana.

Uluur.—The minority ceased in September 1863. The revenue amounts to about Rs. 20,00,000, of which Rs. 17,22,597 is derived from the Land Revenue. A ten years' settlement was made by the Political Agent in 1863, and has been most beneficial. The Maharao Rajah has the large cash balances which were in hand on his accession. In June 1866 the peace was disturbed by the entrance into the State of Thakoor Luck-deer Singh at the head of a considerable armed following. No person of note rallied round him, and he was quickly driven out.

Tonk.—The present Nawab, Mahomed Ally Khan, a son of the late Chief, Wuzcer-ood-dowla, and grandson of the famous Pindaree leader, Ameer Khan, succeeded in June 1864. His administration does not lack in vigour. But his periodical visits are dreaded by the people as precursors of a demand for money. Excessive exactions have been levied from every class, and trade has declined. The Chief's ultra-Mahomedan proclivities render him unpopular with Hindoos.

The building of Hindoo temples is said to be interdicted, and even the repair of those in existence to be discountenanced. The late Nawab was orthodox in his tenets, but tolerant. The absence of all except Mahomedans, whether in the military or civil offices, exhibits a bigotry strangely contrasting with the liberality displayed in the surrounding Rajpoot Principalities, in all of which persons of every creed are employed. The Thakoor of Lawa, the most powerful petty noble, resisted a demand for excessive *nuzzerana*, and in 1865 was unsuccessfully besieged by the Nawab. Our mediation resulted in the submission of the Thakoor, but the Nawab has sought to bring about a fresh disturbance by means more plausible than truthful or creditable.

Dholepore has an area of 1626 square miles and a population of 525,000. Misrule, intrigue and debt marked the administration from 1861 to 1863. Under a new minister, the brother of Sir Din-kur Rao, a marked improvement has taken place, but his efforts have been in a great measure nullified by the evil influence exercised over the Chief by a Mahomedan prostitute. The income is estimated at Rs. 10,00,000. The heir apparent is a young man of 28, whom the effects of debauchery have rendered an object of compassionate regret. He is still on bad terms with the Rana; but his son, a boy of 4 or 5 years of age, is a great pet of his grandfather.

MEYWAR AGENCY.—*Oodeypore*.—In November 1861 the late Maharana Suroop Singh died and was succeeded by an adopted son, the present Maharana Sumbhoo Singh, a minor then 14 years of age. During the minority the administration was carried on by a Regency Council, supervised by the Political Agent. The Council worked badly. In 1863 the misgovernment became so atrocious that the Political Agent received more powers. The Maharana, recovering from a severe illness the result of excesses, began to reform. He was installed in September 1865, when the cash balance in the Treasury exceeded 30 lakhs of rupees. The revenue in 1865-66 was Rs. 26,61,273 and the expenditure Rs. 24,456 more. The Maharana has asked for the restitution of part of Mairwarra, which has been under British management since 1821. The Maharana invested the Rao of Salambur during 1866.

The Meywar Hilly Tracts, the most unprofitable part of India, contain 150,000 Bheels in 16 clans which can muster 30,000 fighting men. The Superintendent of the hilly tracts maintains a general supervision over the district, though the civil administration rests with the Rana. Each tribe governs itself

under its own Chief. Some as the Chiefs of Panurwa, Oganah, Joora Maiipoor and others, are powerful, maintaining little courts in which great etiquette is observed.

Doongurpore had an income of Rs. 1,26,618 in 1865-66 and its expenditure was Rs. 44,746 more. The Chief, Maha Rawul Oodey Singh, is about 28 years of age, and belongs to the Secsodia family of Rajpoots.

Banswarra is said to have an income of Rs. 1,26,000. The Chief, Maha Rawul Lutchman Singh, is very intelligent and active in his habits. He has one legitimate son, an infant, named Jey Singh.

Pertabgurh.—The revenues are set down at Rs. 2,50,000. Maha Rawul Opdey Singh succeeded in March 1864. Although scarcely 17 years of age, his aptitude, intelligence and general conduct were so well reported on that the charge of the administration was at once entrusted to him.

JEYPORE AGENCY.—*Jeypore*, if not the most extensive, is certainly the wealthiest state in Rajpootana. The area is estimated at 15,250 square miles, with a population of about 1,900,000. The State is fortunate in its present ruler, the Maharajah Ram Singh. Without possessing any marked ability, and wanting perhaps in firmness of purpose, his Highness is truthful and benevolent, and possesses a clear understanding, coupled with an earnest desire to promote the welfare of his people. The late Prime Minister, Pundit Sheodeen Singh, left the impress of his ability on all departments of the State. As the Maharajah is himself somewhat dilatory and disposed to postpone the settlement of difficult questions, business has very naturally fallen into arrears. There is a want of energy and of despatch in all branches of the administration; and until the Maharajah introduces more individual responsibility into the system, it will work, as now, indifferently. The revenue is about £440,00 and the expenditure £360,000. Much of the land has been allotted as endowments and is held by chiefs, on tributary, allodial and Jagheer tenures. *Shekarwuttee* is dependent on Jeypore. *Seekur*, *Khetree*, *Patun* and *Bussao* are the principal tributary chiefships. Futteh Singh, the young chief of Khetree, has introduced a most enlightened policy and reforms. The Rao of Patun is the direct lineal descendant of the Tuar Kings of Delhi, who, when expelled by the Ghor dynasty, settled at Patun. The affairs of the chiefship are in a very unsatisfactory condition. To the very south of Jeypore is the petty chiefship of *Ooniara*. Though lying in one of the richest portions of Jeypore, it has, through the mismanagement of its Chief, be-

come hopelessly involved. The schools of Jeypore are attended by 3,000 pupils. There are dispensaries, hospitals and a medical school. A new jail has been erected.

MARWAR AGENCY.—*Marwar* is in area the largest of the Rajpoot principalities. Its greatest length north and south is about 250 miles, and its breadth not less than 290. Without Mullanee, the tract adjoining Sindh, the breadth of the State would be hardly 200 miles, with an area of some 35,000 square miles. Omitting Mullanee, the feudatories of which are managed by the Political Agent, paying tribute only to the Maharajah, the population is estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Takht Singh, the Maharajah, formerly a Vakeel at Edur and selected by the nobles and officials to succeed, is addicted to excessive drinking, spending the greater portion of his life in the female apartments. The affairs of the State are left to underlings, who have not the welfare of their master or the people at heart, and who pander to the Maharajah's avarice, his ruling passion. The dissensions in his own family are notorious; the disputes between himself and his elder sons are unseemly in the extreme. One of his Highness's prominent failings is the desire to provide for his very numerous offspring from the jagcers of his nobles. The Heir is Juswunt Singh, 30 years of age. Reared in such an atmosphere, and with the example he has had before him, it cannot be a source of wonder that he is reported to be violent, passionate and dissolute. It is notorious, too, that both he and his brothers entertain parties to levy contributions throughout the country, and it is even affirmed that they plunder the merchant and the traveller. Marwar is undoubtedly the worst administered State in Rajpootana, perhaps in India. As an example, the legitimate dues to the Raj of the tract from Loheanee to Sanchoore, amount to Rs. 30,000 a year and it has been farmed for Rs. 80,000. The revenue of the whole state was calculated at Rs. 20,00,000 in 1840 but it must have increased.

BHURTPORE AGENCY.—*Bhurtpore*.—Maharajah Juswunt Singh being a minor, the Political Agent has administered the state since 1855. The State is divided into the districts of Bhurtpore and Deeg, the former comprising 8 pergunnaahs with an area of 1,300 square miles, and the latter 5 pergunnaahs with an area of 653 square miles. Exclusive of crown lands valued at Rs. 1,18,000 per annum, which have been set aside for the expenses of the Maharajah's household, the land revenue demand amounts to Rs. 15,55,845. The total area of the State is 1,263,408 acres, thus divided:—

Rent free lands (maaftee)	...	... acres	1,17,200
Crown lands (Khalsa)	{	Under cultivation	... „ 7,40,000
		Arable, lying fallow	... „ 1,15,000
		Waste	... „ 2,91,200

so that the land assessment exceeds Rs. 2 per cultivated acre. This does not appear to press upon the people, for land is in great requisition. The present settlement, which was effected in 1862 for six years, terminates in 1868. Measures are under consideration for a new settlement for a term of from 20 to 30 years. During the period of the present assessment, i.e. 4½ years, 949 new wells have been dug and 292 are under construction. In 1865-66 the total receipts were Rs. 26,29,064 and the expenditure Rs. 28,92,307, owing to special causes. There was still a cash balance of Rs. 9,20,135. The Government of this principality is beyond all comparison more just, more liberal, and more popular than that of any other chiefship in Rajpootana.

HAROTIE AGENCY.—*Harotie* comprising *Boondee*, *Kotah* and *Jhallawar*, has an area of nearly 10,000 square miles, with a population of 900,000 souls, and yields a revenue of about 45 lacs of rupees. *Boondee* alone has an area of 2,291 square miles, a population of 20,400, and a revenue estimated at 5 lakhs. *Maha Rao Rajah Ram Singh*, the present ruler, is about 58 years of age, and is most aristocratic chief in mien and manner. A “sense of impecuniosity” is everywhere apparent. The Chief has shown a tacit determination to decline every measure of improvement. *Kotah* comprises an area of 5,000 square miles, with a population of 4,50,000. The revenue is estimated at 25 lacs, of which Rs. 1,84,720 is paid as tribute to Government, and 2 lacs as a contribution towards the maintenance of the *Deolie Irregular Force*. The chief has a fondness for intoxicating spirits. The chiefship of *Jhallawar* contains an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 2,26,000. From its gross revenue of 15 lacs, an annual tribute of Rs. 80,000 is payable to Government. The Chief is a popular ruler, and the affairs of the State generally are creditably administered.

SIROHI SUPERINTENDENCY—*Sirohi*, although comprising an area almost equal to that of *Ulwur*, 3,620 square miles, yields a revenue of only 1½ lakhs owing to its hilly character. In 1865-66 the income was Rs. 1,26,043 and the disbursements Rs. 85,000. Under *Rao Oomeid Singh* the State has improved, but it is not in a satisfactory condition.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

With the exception of the court of the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and Magistrate of Aboo, there are no civil courts under British officers within these States. At the close of 1863 the operations of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department were brought to a close in British India. At the same time the department was reorganized in the Native States. In 1865 eighteen, and in 1866 twenty three registered dacoits were committed. Against receipts for tribute to the amount of Rs. 15,77,158 has to be set charges for political establishments and irregular corps to the amount of Rs. 11,81,168 leaving a surplus of Rs 3,96,090. In the British district of Ajmere the administration is under great obligation to the United Presbyterian Mission there, which had 1,884 pupils on the rolls of their 44 schools with an average attendance of 1,562. The school established at Mount Aboo in 1854 by Sir Henry Lawrence has trained 276 children of soldiers since that time at a monthly cost of Rs. 21-12 each. The British force garrisoning Rajpootana consists of one battery of Artillery, six squadrons of Native Cavalry, one regiment of European and four regiments of Native Infantry, the whole numbering on an average 4,750 fighting men, 992 being Europeans.

Colonel Eden concludes his report by noticing favourably the executive staff of the political department—Major Nixon, Major Beynon, Captain Impey, Captain Walter and Lieutenants Bruce and Muir; and his Assistants, Mr. J. Blair, Captains N. W. Roberts and C. Blair, and the other officers military and civil. He describes the responsibilities of a Political Agent as most onerous. His actions in the cause of justice and good government are rarely known to the public, or to the Government, and do not find record in reports. Without authoritatively interfering, he is, and must in a measure be, moved to counsel and urge the Chief of the State, to which he is accredited, to reforms and progress. Without this impulse, advancement there would be little or none, and more often retrogression. He is, too, a channel through which persons of all conditions, oppressed by State officials, secure an audience or attention to their grievances, which they could not otherwise obtain from the head of the State. And yet in thus acting he must be careful to avoid giving offence to the Chief. There must be no semblance of active authority or interference; for the Rajpoot rulers are jealous of their prerogative. Good temper, tact, patience, and ability are required of a political officer; without these qualities he will assuredly fail in obtaining the co-operation of the native governments.

CHAPTER XII.

TRADE.

External Trade.

FROM the beginning of 1866-67 the Government of India made arrangements for the periodical publication of the Trade returns of all India, in a form somewhat similar to that adopted by the Board of Trade. The first results have appeared in the Official Supplement to the *Gazette of India*. For past years they differ somewhat from those published by Parliament. We present the results, as published in India, for the years since the close of the Mutiny campaigns and for those affected by the American War:—

Year.	Exports.		Imports.		Total Merchandise.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1859-60	16,856,286	9,477,637	2,979,722	21,304,913	50,618,558
1860-61	21,507,552	9,868,874	2,745,610	20,670,541	54,792,577
1861-62	21,888,152	9,464,631	2,610,910	19,639,476	56,633,172
1862-63	35,687,433	10,547,877	2,681,759	19,937,489	68,854,558
1863-64	52,561,603	10,757,421	3,400,180	23,729,189	90,448,384
1864-65	53,505,940	12,195,803	3,001,032	25,220,828	93,923,603
1865-66	59,797,762	11,793,639	3,518,501	25,996,925	92,106,827

The influence of the American War becomes more apparent when we look at details. And first as to the articles of export chiefly affected:—

Exports in	Cotton Raw.	Jute Raw.	Wool.	Silk Raw.	Rice.
	£	£	£	£	£
1859-60 ...	5,572,204	.....	71,796	799,252	.....
1860-61 ...	7,330,637	409,283	473,554	961,281	2,938,876
1861-62 ...	10,202,761	537,415	355,840	625,838	3,219,247
1862-63 ...	18,779,183	750,309	787,821	800,350	3,316,376
1863-64 ...	35,864,785	1,506,896	866,038	948,530	3,806,075
1864-65 ...	37,573,666	1,256,258	1,001,687	991,781	5,295,968
1865-66 ...	35,578,290	636,575	674,027	499,946	4,657,522

The following articles are produced or manufactured chiefly by English settlers:—

Exports in	Assam Tea.	Coffee.	Indigo.	Sugar.	Saltpetre.
	£	£	£	£	£
1859-60 ...	97	97,910	...	928,475	...
1860-61 ...	101,693	249,095	1,846,540	976,403	661,614
1861-62 ...	130,298	402,988	1,635,721	727,816	828,378
1862-63 ...	178,089	426,489	2,118,842	230,056	896,808
1863-64 ...	220,394	518,768	1,726,326	641,480	722,165
1864-65 ...	263,651	608,602	1,809,785	681,164	542,461
1865-66 ...	258,550	705,508	1,808,068	229,435	605,346
Last 8 Months of 1866 ...	237,497	187,009	...	68,120	220,020

The demand for imports of sugar, precious stones and English cloth created chiefly by the increased wealth of Bombay, is seen in the following:—

Imports in	Sugar.	Precious Stones.	Cotton Twist.	Cotton Cloth.
	£	£	£	£
1860-61 ...	220,266	127,910	1,748,185	9,317,918
1861-62 ...	233,146	120,115	1,487,191	8,760,829
1862-63 ...	382,269	154,397	1,282,343	8,346,418
1863-64 ...	443,786	220,745	1,553,427	10,404,909
1864-65 ...	324,893	213,857	2,247,759	10,979,728
1865-66 ...	416,510	752,399	1,982,554	11,829,909
Last 8 Months of 1866 ...	324,389	104,427	...	...

According to the Statistical Abstract published by Parliament the total value of the Imports and Exports (including Treasure) of British India, by Sea, from and to Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April was:—

YEARS.			IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
			£	£	
1841	...	...	10,202,193	13,822,070	24,024,263
1842	...	...	9,629,901	14,340,294	23,970,195
1843	...	...	11,046,894	13,767,621	24,814,515
1844	...	...	13,612,476	17,999,554	31,612,030
1845	...	...	14,506,537	17,697,052	32,203,589
1846	...	...	11,583,438	17,844,702	29,428,140
1847	...	...	11,836,587	16,069,307	27,905,894
1848	...	...	10,571,008	14,738,435	25,309,443
1849	...	...	12,549,307	18,628,244	31,177,551
1850	...	...	13,696,696	18,283,543	31,980,239
1851	...	...	15,370,598	18,705,439	34,076,037
1852	...	...	17,292,549	20,798,342	38,090,891
1853	...	...	16,902,240	21,519,863	38,422,103
1854	...	...	15,994,615	20,778,435	36,773,050
1855	...	...	14,770,927	20,194,255	34,965,182
1856	...	...	25,244,782	23,639,435	48,884,217
1857	...	...	28,608,284	26,591,877	55,200,161
1858	...	...	31,093,065	28,278,474	59,371,539
1859	...	...	34,545,650	30,532,298	65,077,948
1860	...	...	40,622,103	28,889,210	69,511,313
1861	...	...	34,170,793	34,090,154	68,260,947
1862	...	...	37,272,417	37,000,397	74,272,814
1863	...	...	43,141,351	48,970,785	92,112,136
1864	...	...	50,108,171	66,895,884	117,004,055
1865	...	...	49,514,275	69,471,791	118,986,066

The total value of Merchandise and Treasure respectively imported into British India, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April was:—

YEARS.			MERCHAN- DIZE.	TREASURE.	TOTAL.
			£	£	£
1841	...	...	8,415,940	1,786,253	10,202,193
1842	...	...	7,788,565	1,841,336	9,629,901
1843	...	...	7,603,602	3,443,292	11,046,894
1844	...	..	8,817,797	4,794,679	13,612,476
1845	...	...	10,754,066	3,752,471	14,506,537
1846	...	...	9,087,479	2,495,959	11,583,438
1847	...	...	8,896,663	2,939,924	11,836,587
1848	...	...	8,597,617	1,973,391	10,571,008
1849	...	...	8,344,803	4,204,504	12,549,307
1850	...	...	10,299,889	3,396,807	13,696,696
1851	...	...	11,558,789	3,811,809	15,370,598
1852	...	...	12,240,490	5,052,059	17,292,549
1853	...	...	10,070,863	6,831,377	16,902,240
1854	...	...	11,122,659	4,871,954	15,994,613
1855	...	..	12,742,671	2,028,256	14,770,927
1856	...	...	13,943,494	11,301,288	25,244,782
1857	...	...	14,194,587	14,413,697	28,608,284
1858	...	...	15,277,629	15,815,436	31,093,065
1859	...	...	21,728,579	12,817,071	34,545,650
1860	...	...	24,265,140	16,356,963	40,622,103
1861	...	...	23,493,716	10,677,077	34,170,793
1862	...	...	22,320,432	14,951,985	37,272,417
1863	...	...	22,632,384	20,508,967	43,141,351
1864	...	...	27,145,590	22,962,581	50,108,171
1865	...	...	28,150,923	21,363,352	49,514,275

**Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and of Treasure
of the Years ended**

Principal Articles.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee ...	75,723	73,100	100,509	81,306	97,490
Cotton, Raw ...	1,775,309	2,201,178	3,174,789	3,019,989	3,629,494
Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn ...	690,584	742,320	673,549	819,049	930,877
Drugs ...	17,869	31,395	19,502	14,320	30,043
Dyes { Indigo ...	2,693,471	1,838,474	1,980,896	2,025,313	1,809,695
{ Other Kinds ...	46,584	68,891	102,431	98,919	100,559
Grain { Rice ...	858,691	757,917	752,295	869,002	889,160
{ Wheat ...					
{ Other Kinds ...					
Gums ...	40,667	54,624	44,790	42,296	32,580
Gunnies and Gunny Bags ...	165,777	212,235	166,397	287,411	231,159
Hides and Skins ...	193,765	219,346	324,444	303,089	337,849
Ivory and Ivory Ware ...	70,829	56,718	43,086	90,140	55,886
Jewellery and Precious Stones ...	72,787	82,927	63,912	68,037	129,360
Jute ...	68,717	88,989	196,936	180,976	112,617
Lac ...	82,453	148,226	139,177	105,824	150,680
Oils ...	41,823	106,948	129,021	92,722	90,039
Opium ...	5,772,526	5,973,395	5,459,135	6,515,211	7,034,975
Saltpetre ...	369,513	403,285	375,632	431,379	448,804
Seeds of all Sorts ...	71,092	216,731	341,511	501,420	448,770
Shawls, Cashmere ...	59,887	147,092	171,709	146,270	215,659
Silk, Raw ...	719,632	666,004	619,319	688,640	667,545
" Goods ...	302,323	441,749	355,223	260,225	315,305
Spices, of all Sorts ...	82,388	132,459	92,603	94,561	69,457
Sugar and Sugar Candy ...	1,814,404	1,925,003	1,823,789	1,801,690	1,729,762
Tea ...	35,525	27,231	33,979	50,220	58,113
Timber and Woods ...	28,435	24,145	26,717	20,162	19,207
Tobacco ...	37,155	21,590	26,729	23,454	20,160
Wool, Raw ...	55,501	48,925	68,335	100,612	172,110
Total of all Merchandize ...	16,088,502	17,312,291	18,161,150	19,879,406	20,461,633
Treasure ...	2,539,742	971,244	541,286	918,930	1,055,230
Total Merchandize and Treasure ...	18,628,244	18,283,535	18,702,436	20,798,336	21,516,863

Exported from British India, by Sea, to Foreign Countries, in each 30th April.

1851.	1852.	1853	1857.	1858.	1859	1860.	1861.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
109,702	82,804	120,201	132,819	99,727	135,036	183,532	337,433
2,802,150	2,128,761	3,314,951	1,437,919	4,301,768	4,004,100	5,637,624	7,312,168
769,315	817,103	779,647	832,241	809,183	813,604	763,589	786,557
78,574	78,950	55,808	90,571	91,482	61,112	44,838	45,239
2,067,769	1,701,825	2,424,332	1,937,907	1,731,339	2,118,016	2,021,288	1,886,525
113,518	115,127	58,901	87,151	123,123	121,279	111,485	203,042
1,261,503	1,562,318	2,598,070	2,301,182	3,419,172	2,433,145	2,276,296	2,062,497
152,151	180,212	173,883	138,499	142,761	116,915	1,112,222	135,059
		124,309	117,775	198,441	251,781	200,044	253,321
32,712	43,448	83,244	26,535	27,014	31,271	17,114	20,785
171,790	215,335	302,338	376,252	217,194	392,424	333,977	350,343
402,365	402,392	431,729	572,530	639,702	511,080	411,537	601,723
80,895	66,921	82,381	128,096	19,805	98,167	97,129	33,039
116,652	47,497	96,989	145,186	118,161	137,351	149,440	164,578
214,768	229,211	329,076	274,957	303,292	525,099	290,018	409,372
162,791	92,287	126,878	105,375	109,111	80,641	78,182	172,774
104,170	130,958	154,510	179,161	265,271	192,562	180,066	217,094
6,437,008	6,231,278	6,290,571	7,056,630	9,109,635	10,827,642	9,054,394	10,184,713
523,574	481,791	419,390	576,346	390,387	528,096	481,226	601,772
471,797	812,799	1,273,457	1,118,654	1,380,001	2,059,445	1,548,721	1,785,520
170,551	198,338	209,705	290,640	227,618	311,062	252,828	351,174
640,451	599,165	707,706	782,146	766,673	725,955	817,853	1,036,728
326,571	263,453	341,035	231,45	158,224	213,108	191,509	134,831
114,722	106,139	197,035	104,23.	166,034	123,231	101,886	86,638
948,582	1,135,609	1,359,104	1,786,077	1,175,771	1,450,767	1,631,944	1,032,416
43,006	40,504	63,075	121,061	53,331	60,533	127,771	151,981
181,921	128,518	128,437	208,697	233,593	234,855	233,192	170,158
24,418	20,830	22,488	37,962	58,336	45,317	36,656	32,969
205,601	207,263	272,942	314,216	387,104	349,895	430,672	478,390
10,295,139	18,927,222	23,038,259	25,338,451	27,456,036	29,962,871	27,960,203	32,070,605
1,483,296	1,267,033	601,170	1,253,420	822,438	669,427	929,007	1,119,549
20,778,435	20,194,255	23,639,435	26,591,877	28,278,474	30,552,298	28,880,210	34,060,154

Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and Treasure Exported from British India, by Sea, to Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
		£	£	£	£
Coffee	...	467,901	513,257	657,672	801,908
Cotton, Raw	...	10,203,470	18,770,040	35,861,796	37,573,637
Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn	...	748,385	785,437	1,167,577	1,013,900
Drugs	...	60,420	83,314	104,505	101,043
Dyes	{ Indigo	1,647,503	2,126,870	1,756,158	1,860,141
	{ Other Kinds	112,911	80,287	93,788	80,354
Grain	{ Rice	3,635,075	3,378,490	3,975,505	5,573,537
	{ Wheat	117,501	112,050	73,076	110,265
	{ Other Kinds	257,362	237,358	271,136	272,606
Gums	...	22,760	43,013	34,821	31,517
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	...	186,815	131,628	111,207	102,858
Hides and Skins	...	794,137	904,280	897,573	725,236
Ivory and Ivory Ware	...	120,367	60,200	80,398	77,217
Jewellery and Precious Stones	...	95,332	100,330	113,596	49,164
Jute	...	537,610	750,456	1,507,037	1,307,844
Lac	...	252,780	235,000	212,021	297,394
Oils	...	209,502	372,107	422,175	217,730
Opium	...	10,553,912	12,491,128	10,756,093	9,911,804
Saltpetre	...	828,621	897,228	722,204	542,389
Seeds, of all Sorts	...	1,206,331	1,833,851	2,032,832	1,912,433
Shawls, Cashmere	...	459,441	308,157	275,391	251,407
Silk, Raw	...	486,083	822,892	954,619	1,165,901
.. Goods	...	168,306	163,136	115,465	106,612
Spices, of all Sorts	...	162,434	127,192	161,509	143,165
Sugar and Sugar Candy	...	826,936	296,234	716,857	765,110
Tea	...	192,442	223,763	271,229	301,022
Timber and Wood	...	450,314	278,166	220,740	436,756
Tobacco	...	141,892	38,869	46,224	81,968
Wool, Raw	...	400,342	841,323	995,048	1,151,002
Total of all Merchandise	...	36,317,042	47,859,645	65,825,449	68,027,016
Treasure	...	683,355	1,111,140	1,270,435	1,444,775
Total Merchandise and Treasure	...	37,000,397	48,970,785	66,995,884	69,471,791

Total Value of Imports (including Treasure) at Each Presidency or Province of British India, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April.

Years.	Bengal.	British Burmah.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£		£	£	£
1841 ...	5,509,563	The trade of British Burmah has been included under Bengal for these earlier years.	837,079	3,855,551	10,202,193
1842 ...	5,252,528		745,888	3,631,485	9,629,901
1843 ...	5,563,897		660,594	4,822,403	11,046,894
1844 ...	6,226,849		767,505	6,618,122	13,612,476
1845 ...	7,515,355		1,235,455	5,755,727	14,506,537
1846 ...	6,223,623		1,022,211	4,337,604	11,583,438
1847 ...	6,649,672		1,029,003	4,157,912	11,836,587
1848 ...	5,418,585		1,108,817	4,043,606	10,571,008
1849 ...	5,770,623		1,065,271	5,713,413	12,549,307
1850 ...	6,498,035		1,027,442	6,171,219	13,696,696
1851 ...	7,304,686		1,157,933	6,907,979	15,370,598
1852 ...	9,393,877		1,203,834	6,694,838	17,292,549
1853 ...	8,387,662		1,417,386	7,097,192	16,902,240
1854 ...	7,759,352		1,533,868	6,701,395	15,994,615
1855 ...	7,244,608		1,281,556	6,244,763	14,770,927
1856 ...	13,338,550		2,201,873	9,704,359	25,244,782
1857 ...	14,172,485		2,540,739	11,895,060	28,608,284
1858 ...	14,960,502		2,253,096	13,609,467	31,093,065
1859 ...	16,156,427		2,638,400	15,750,823	34,545,650
1860 ...	20,717,598		3,000,846	16,903,659	40,622,103
1861 ...	15,550,277	£	3,205,097	15,415,419	34,170,793
1862 ...	14,307,358	533,790	3,474,519	18,956,750	37,272,417
1863 ...	14,979,456	572,956	3,408,640	24,180,299	43,141,351
1864 ...	15,080,219	565,519	4,055,024	30,407,409	50,108,171
1865 ...	17,780,203	812,015	4,262,689	26,659,368	49,514,275

Value of Bullion or Treasure Imported into and Exported from Each Presidency of British India, by Sea, for each Year ended 30th April, distinguishing Gold and Silver separately.

YEARS ended 30th April.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	BENGAL.			POMBAH.			BENGAL.			MAHARAS.		
	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.		Silver.
	£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£	
1841	915,538	1,120,627	68,543	43,258	751,011	100,210	3,000	290,404	572	68,728	Nonr.	130,970
1842	1,337,551	716	60,815	46,041	787,226	100,155	Nonr.	935,071	377	180,163	Nonr.	175,427
1843	1,867,888	115	70,208	57,223	1,637,314	272,981	46	272,981	46	25,271	1,000	116,515
1844	1,824,101	40	115,105	225,033	2,701,108	453,703	Nonr.	453,703	Nonr.	21,060	Nonr.	538,419
1845	2,611,335	2,302	185,090	538,172	2,139,573	308,513	Nonr.	308,513	Nonr.	65,053	9,353	689,300
1846	1,136,221	16,872	134,426	372,051	691,691	287,078	Nonr.	287,078	Nonr.	85,704	6,440	546,700
1847	215,531	27,366	119,068	606,712	811,752	3,000	Nonr.	290,404	35	68,131	2,855	380,295
1848	302,555	51,538	73,228	621,725	1,092,240	Nonr.	Nonr.	935,071	2,910	211,323	6,722	269,482
1849	457,172	87,487	75,780	616,231	1,702,145	41,228	Nonr.	730,122	1,410	722,738	10,434	1,012,831
1850	338,604	84,285	65,315	703,309	1,268,440	40,718	Nonr.	322,716	1,397	71,191	Nonr.	538,278
1851	918,085	576,291	43,473	802,102	1,500,319	637	Nonr.	275,393	605	170,535	474	169,345
1852	471,323	1,856,447	76,530	700,546	1,657,331	70,080	Nonr.	180,548	530	213,268	452,117	315,225
1853	601,472	2,732,614	49,730	620,114	1,280,370	115,478	Nonr.	339,536	380	36,082	23,027	815,006
1854	463,610	1,500,817	87,014	528,044	1,080,210	4,282	Nonr.	390,355	295	115,362	43,433	310,153
1855	318,604	329,520	99,521	801,583	683,920	11,211	Nonr.	112,136	5	70,673	2,003	415,307
1856	1,123,224	4,335,680	135,368	1,242,561	3,710,244	160	Nonr.	162,523	Nonr.	95,411	17,820	693,535
1857	825,940	5,502,627	258,106	1,021,650	5,825,957	68,939	Nonr.	162,523	Nonr.	46,411	285	606,430
1858	996,097	6,225,114	396,611	1,315,376	5,945,957	40,728	Nonr.	162,523	Nonr.	173,415	1,380	417,768
1859	2,147,269	3,343,052	292,971	1,967,069	4,443,742	4,346	Nonr.	305,280	Nonr.	25,051	3,797	346,698
1860	1,103,769	6,066,710	321,033	2,900,235	4,094,085	1,346	Nonr.	305,280	Nonr.	25,051	6,252	406,367
1861	1,257,885	2,271,818	486,400	2,109,216	3,407,993	3,438	Nonr.	305,280	Nonr.	173,415	3,797	346,698
1862	1,632,623	2,477,986	647,005	2,551,513	6,066,401	1,505	Nonr.	173,415	Nonr.	25,051	6,252	406,367
1863	1,846,208	2,924,474	745,001	4,025,332	5,057,123	13,360	Nonr.	173,415	Nonr.	115,324	19,925	514,189
1864	2,520,472	2,806,817	1,052,305	5,309,321	10,528,135	14,172	Nonr.	674,372	Nonr.	80,353	5,290	474,253
1865	3,028,594	4,106,781	977,832	5,868,072	6,327,539	6,019	Nonr.	223,657	Nonr.	23,510	5,539	1,075,255

Note — British Burmah is included under Bengal.

Emigration
Number of Emigrants embarked from Each Presidency of British India to various Destinations in each of the Years ended 30th April.

Years ended 30th April.	FROM BENGAL.					FROM MADRAS.			FROM BOMBAY.			TOTAL FROM BRITISH INDIA.				TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.
	To Mauritius.	To Natal.	To Réunion.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Port Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Mauritius.	To Natal.	To Réunion and Mauritius.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	
1856	8,325	1,153	.....	.....	1,017	9,912	6,343	.....	330	6,473	700	15,363	.....	.....	1,947	17,315
1857	3,334	.....	.....	.....	2,908	7,912	4,100	.....	700	4,900	513	7,917	.....	.....	4,008	12,555
1858	9,361	.....	.....	.....	2,987	12,331	5,800	.....	330	6,341	1,943	17,711	.....	.....	3,427	20,738
1859	15,980	.....	.....	.....	7,332	23,312	13,636	.....	1,523	15,491	6,232	35,803	.....	.....	9,137	45,095
1860	17,006	.....	.....	.....	7,934	25,500	10,751	.....	1,005	12,713	2,471	31,523	.....	.....	9,949	41,777
1861	5,418	1,153	.....	.....	7,062	14,533	4,252	984	1,213	6,473	894	10,560	2,497	.....	8,945	21,872
1862	9,936	.....	5,333	.....	10,331	22,600	5,738	.....	1,000	6,801	.....	14,633	5,333	.....	11,367	31,385
1863	2,234	.....	564	.....	2,967	1,710	4,121	.....	514	4,369	Emigration discontinued during this period.		864	2,967	2,254	12,486
1864	1,822	.....	201	.....	2,613	1,133	6,180	2,707	.....	1,063	.....	4,520	1,653	2,613	1,433	10,258
1865	6,965	401	1,027	3,139	1,450	13,465	2,927	73,624	748	425	7,121	936	None.	3,652	1,875	21,515

* Including Réunion in 1865.

Shipping.

Number and Tonnage of all Vessels (including Native Craft) Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India, in each Year ended 30th April.

YEARS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1841...	25,887	1,050,887	26,589	1,130,473	52,476	2,181,360
1842...	27,048	1,243,236	22,714	1,174,388	49,762	2,417,624
1843...	25,908	1,243,671	24,181	1,182,783	50,089	2,426,454
1844...	26,881	1,157,520	26,804	1,340,636	53,685	2,498,156
1845...	26,137	1,207,636	28,550	1,331,852	54,687	2,539,488
1846...	24,814	1,233,997	28,726	1,515,848	53,540	2,749,845
1847...	25,307	1,279,683	23,039	1,255,451	48,346	2,535,134
1848...	25,184	1,340,676	26,840	1,406,065	52,024	2,746,741
1849...	31,014	1,435,403	29,440	1,482,203	60,454	2,917,606
1850...	36,610	1,593,614	37,720	1,691,104	74,330	3,284,718
1851...	38,972	1,650,258	41,939	1,808,137	80,911	3,458,395
1852...	42,840	1,695,989	45,361	1,823,744	88,201	3,519,783
1853...	48,867	1,831,462	50,213	1,944,071	99,080	3,775,533
1854...	12,789	1,554,300	13,292	1,681,271	26,081	3,235,571
1855...	12,887	1,637,379	12,438	1,614,877	25,325	3,252,256
1856...	19,275	2,077,137	18,408	2,129,069	37,693	4,206,206
1857...	20,991	2,206,932	20,244	2,342,348	41,235	4,549,278
1858...	21,812	2,892,603	21,660	2,863,793	43,472	5,756,396
1859...	19,883	2,499,909	19,717	2,561,143	39,600	5,061,052
1860...	21,190	2,374,969	20,458	2,523,983	41,648	4,898,952
1861...	22,931	2,547,018	21,701	2,554,956	44,632	5,101,974
1862...	22,034	2,932,057	21,960	2,955,294	43,994	5,887,351
1863...	21,387	2,788,958	20,114	2,823,247	41,501	5,612,205
1864...	25,748	3,509,979	24,126	3,344,273	49,874	6,854,252
1865...	26,823	3,913,310	26,070	4,007,607	52,893	7,920,917

INDEX.

[The figures refer to the paging of Part I., except where II: is stated.]

A

- Aboriginal Tribes, Education among, 75. II.
 Aborigines of the Andamans, 319.
 Accidents and violent Deaths in Madras, 70.
 — Central Provinces, 93.
 — Bombay, 75.
 Aden, 6.
 — Population of, 7.
 — Crime in, 74.
 Africa, Area and Population of, 18.
 Africans in Calcutta, 9.
 Afghanistan, Area and Population of, 18.
 Agencies, Political, 333.
 Agra, 9, 10, 11.
 Agricultural Shows in Madras, 129.
 — Bengal, 135.
 Agriculture, Land Revenue and Survey, 125.
 Agriculture in the Straits Settlements, 312.
 — the Andamans, 319.
 Ahmedabad, 5.
 — Small Cause Courts, 37.
 Ahmednuggur, 5.
 — Small Cause Court, 37.
 Akyab, 17.
 Allahabad, 9, 10, 11.
 Allowances to Feudatories, 332.
 America, Area and Population of, 18.
 American War, Influence of, on Trade, 380.
 Andaman Islands, 314.
 — Civil and Criminal Justice in, 315.
 — Police, 316.
 — Convicts, 316.
 — Education, 317.
 Andaman Islands, Public Works, 317.
 — Marine, 318.
 — Finance, 318.
 — Population, 318.
 — Agriculture and Forests, 319.
 — Public Health, 319.
 — Aborigines, 319.
 Anam, Area and Population of, 18.
 Appeal in the Famine, 290.
 Appeals in Punjab, 24. II.
 — Central Provinces, 31. II.
 — and Commitments, N. W. P., 44. II.
 — in Bengal, 56. II.
 — Berar, 63.
 — Madras, 33.
 — Bombay, 38.
 — Bengal, 43.
 — Punjab, 49.
 — Oudh, 54.
 — Central Provinces, 57.
 — British Burmah, 59.
 Arabia, Area and Population of, 18.
 Arcot, North, 4.
 — South, 4.
 Army in Bengal, 226.
 — Vital Statistics of, 231.
 — Invaliding, 235.
 — Sanitation, 236.
 — Native, 239.
 — Schools, 97. II.
 — Strength of, 222.
 Armies, English and Native, 222.
 — The Three, 225.
 Armenians, 9.
 Arracan, 15.
 Asia, Area and principal States of, 18.
 — Population and Extent, 18.

Asiatics, 9.
Assam, 8, 381.

B

Bainswarra, 13.
Balaghat, 14.
Balasore, Famine in, 281.
Bangkok, 18.
Bangwara, 376.
Bareilly, 9.
Bassein, 17.
Beadon's, Sir Cecil, Visit to Orissa, 279.
Beerbhoom, Famine in, 290.
Behar, Famine in, 254.
Belgaum, 5.
— Small Cause Courts, 37.
Bellary, 4.
Benares, 9, 10, 11.
Bengal, 7.
— Lieutenant Governorship of, 8.
— Legislation, 27.
— Divisions, 7.
— Presidency Division, 8.
— Native States in, 2.
— Public Instruction in, 39.
II.
— Police of, 76. 47. II.
— Municipal Police of, 49. II.
— Railway Police, 49. II.
— Police Statistics, 50. II.
— Dacoity, 52. II.
— Administration of Police, 53. II.
— Magistrate's Courts, 54. II.
— Appeals, 56. II.
— Original Suits in, 39.
— Small Cause Courts, 41.
— Registration in, 43.
— High Court and Appeals, 43.
— Crime, 76;
— Jails, 80.
— Money Order System in, 110.
— Land Revenue, 132.
— Waste Lands, 133.
— Land Litigation, 134.
— Surveys, 134.
— Forests, 134.
— Mines, 135.
— Imports, 387.
— Agricultural Shows, 135.

Bengal Tea, 136.
— Chinchona, 137.
— Fisheries, 137.
— Customs and Salt, 161.
— Opium, 162.
— Excise, 162.
— Stamps, 163.
Berar, Area of, 17.
— Original Suits, 62.
— Appeals, 63.
— Police, 95.
— Jails, 97.
— Crime, 96.
— Cultivation, 150.
— Prices, 150.
— Forests, 151.
— Survey, 151.
— Revenue, 168.
— Population, 17.
Bhagulpore, 7.
Bhatias in Bombay, 6.
Bheel Agency, 354.
— Deputy, 355.
Bhootan Dooar Police, 50. II.
Bhopal, 353.
Bikaner, 373.
Bokhara, 18.
Bombay, European Residents in, 21.
— East Indians in, 22.
— Legislation for, 26.
— Native States in, 2.
— Sindh and Aden Commis-
— sionerships, 5.
— Civil Justice in, 35.
— Original Suits in, 35.
— Small Cause Courts, 36.
— High Court Appeals, 38.
— Judicatories, 39.
— Police, 71.
— Crime, 71.
— Jails, 75.
— Accidental and violent
Deaths in, 75.
— Crops, 129.
— Land Revenue, 129.
— Rent-free Lands in, 130.
— Survey, 130.
— Forests, 131.
— Cotton, 131.
— Customs, 160.
— Salt and Opium, 161.
— Feudatories, 327.
— Island, Census of, 6.
— Imports, 387.

Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore, 141.
 Boureah Colony, 11. II.
 Brahmans in Bombay, 6.
 British Burmah, its Divisions, 15.
 Progress in, 15.
 Races, 16.
 Missions, 20.
 Native Protestants in, 21.
 European Residents in, 21.
 Courts, 58.
 Original Suits, 58
 Appeals, 59.
 Recorders and Small Cause Courts, 60.
 Police, 94.
 Crime, 94.
 Jails, 97.
 Survey, 148.
 Forests, 148.
 Rice, 149.
 Cotton, 149.
 Tobacco, 149.
 Tea, 149.
 Karen Colony, 150.
 Fisheries, 150.
 Revenue, 168.
 Imports, 387.
 Broach, 5.
 Buddhists in Bombay, 6.
 Budmash Returns, 12. II.
 Bullion, Imports and Exports of, 388.
 Burdwan, 7.
 Famine in, 290.
 Burman Empire, Area and Population of, 18.
 Burmese, 16

C

Cabul, 18.
 Calcutta, Census of, 9.
 Population of, 18.
 European Residents in, 21.
 East Indians in, 22.
 University, 62. II.
 Canals, 196.
 The Ganges, 197.
 Candeish, 5.
 Canara, South, 4.

Canara, North, 5.
 Canning College, 83. II.
 Capital Sentences in Bengal, 57. II.
 Cash Balances, 102
 Caste of the Police of the North Western Provinces, 8. II.
 Castes in Bombay, 6.
 Cawnpore, 9.
 Census of Calcutta, 9.
 of Bombay Island, 6.
 Europeans, 21.
 East Indians, 21.
 Covenanted Officials, 21.
 Central Provinces Justice in, 27. II.
 Criminal Justice in, 27. II.
 Civil Justice in, 30, II. 32. II.
 Appeals, 31. II.
 Original Suits, 56.
 Appeals, 57.
 Police, 91.
 Crime, 91.
 Accidental and violent Deaths and Fines, 93.
 Jails, 93.
 Commissionerships, 13.
 Extent and Population, 13.
 Districts, 14.
 Survey of, 13, 144.
 Land Suits, 145.
 Prices, 146.
 Forests, 146.
 Cotton, 146.
 Waste Lands, 147.
 Mines, 147.
 Revenue, 167.
 Central Indian States, 340.
 Ceylon, Missions in, 20.
 Native Protestants in, 21.
 Chandernagore, 2.
 Chinese, 6, 9.
 Empire, Area and Population of, 18.
 Chinchona in Madras, 129.
 Bengal, 137.
 N. W. P., 141.
 Mysore, 152.
 Chittagong, 7.
 Chota Nagpore, Famine in, 289.
 Christians in Bombay, 5.
 Chutteesgurrh, 13.
 Civil and Criminal Justice in the Andamans, 315.

Civil Service, Strength of, 22.
 ——— Justice, 130.
 ——— Justice in Bombay, 35.
 ——— Justice in Central Provinces,
 30, II. 32. II.
 ——— Justice, N. W. P., 33. II.
 ——— Courts, N. W. P., 44.
 ——— Courts in the Central India
 Feudatory States, 359.
 Cochin Administration of Justice
 in, 338.
 ——— Revenue, 339.
 ——— Education, 339.
 ——— Public Works, 339.
 Coffee, 152, 381.
 Coimbatore, 4.
 Coinage, 124.
 Colleges, 178.
 ——— Government, 64. II.
 ——— Government and Independ-
 ent, 180.
 Colony of Karens, 150.
 Contrast of State Mission and Na-
 tive Schools, 73. II.
 Convicts in the Straits Settlements,
 314.
 ——— Andamans, 316.
 Cooch Behar, 8.
 Coolie Emigration from India, 389.
 Coorg, its Area, 18.
 ——— Land Revenue, 154.
 Cotton Cultivation, 125.
 ——— in Bombay, 131.
 ——— N. W. P., 140.
 ——— Central Provinces, 146.
 ——— British Burmah, 149.
 ——— Mysore, 152.
 ——— Exports, 380.
 ——— Cloth, Imports, 381.
 Courts, Small Cause, Punjab, 49.
 ——— in Bombay, 36.
 ——— Bengal, 41.
 ——— N. W. Provinces, 46.
 ——— Civil, in N. W. Prov., 44.
 Court of Nizamut Adawlut, N. W.
 P., 45. II.
 Courts of Session, 56. II.
 Covenanted Official Census of, 21.
 Creeds in India, 19.
 Crime in Madras, 66.
 ——— Bombay, 71.
 ——— Aden, 74.
 ——— Bengal, 76.
 ——— Calcutta, 77.

Crime in N. W. P., 81.
 ——— Oudh, 87.
 ——— Central Provinces, 91.
 ——— British Burmah, 94.
 ——— Berar, 96.
 ——— North Western Provinces,
 8. II.
 Criminal Courts in the Central In-
 dia Feudatory States, 360.
 ——— Justice, 27. II.
 ——— Justice in Bengal, 54. II.
 Cuddapah, 4.
 Cultivation in Madras, 125.
 ——— of Sindh, 131.
 ——— N. W. P., 138.
 ——— Berar, 150.
 Currency, Paper, in India, 121.
 ——— Securities, 122.
 ——— Establishments, 123.
 Customs Duty, Bombay, 160.
 ——— Bengal, 161.
 Cuttack, 7.
 ——— Famine in, 282.

D

Dacca, 8.
 Dacoity in Bengal, 52. II.
 ——— and Political Offences, N.
 W. P., 9. II.
 Degrees in the Universities, 178.
 Delhi, 12.
 Deputy Bheel Agency, 355.
 Derajat, 12.
 Despatches on Irrigation, 195.
 Destruction of Wild Beasts in
 Punjab, 19. II.
 Detached Administrations, 308.
 Dewas, 351.
 Dharwar, 5.
 Dholepore, 375.
 District Post, 220.
 Din, 2.
 Doongurpore, 376.

E

East Indians in Calcutta, 22.
 ——— Bombay (city), 22.
 ——— Madras (city), 22.
 ——— N. W. Provinces, 22.
 ——— Census of, 21.
 Education in Travancore, 337.
 ——— in Cochin, 339.
 ——— Cost of, 182.
 ——— in Madras, 92. II.

- Education in Central Division of Bengal, 70. II.
 ———— Vernacular, 76. II.
 ———— in Oude, 79. II.
 ———— in Punjab, 86. II.
 ———— Primary, 67. II.
 ———— in Straits Settlements, 310.
 ———— Andamans, 317.
 ———— Central India States, 344.
 ———— Science and Art, 171.
 Educational Statistics Bengal, 59. II.
 ———— Oudh, 80. II.
 ———— Punjab, 81.
 II.
 ———— Officers, 69. II.
 ———— Statistics, 87. II., 93. II., 174.
 Effect of British Administration on the Feudatory States, 379.
 ———— of the American War on the Trade of India, 381.
 Elephants, 148.
 Emasculation, 10. II.
 Emigration of Coolies from India, 389.
 English Army in Bengal, 228.
 Europe, Area and Population of, 18.
 European Officers and Soldiers, 21.
 European Residents in Calcutta, 21.
 ———— Bombay (city), 21.
 ———— Madras (city), 21.
 ———— N. W. P., 21.
 ———— British Burmah, 21.
 Europeans, Census of, 21.
 ———— in Calcutta, 9.
 Excise of Bengal, 162.
 ———— Punjab, 166.
 Exhibition, Nagpore, 148.
 Expenditure, Imperial, 98.
 ———— Departmental, 103.
 ———— of Madras, 105.
 ———— Bombay, 107.
 ———— Bengal, 109.
 ———— N. W. Provinces, 111.
 ———— Punjab, 113.
 ———— Oudh, 114.
 ———— Central Provinces, 115.
 ———— British Burmah, 116.
 ———— of Berar, 118.
 Expenditure, Mysore, 119.
 ———— Coorg, 120.
 ———— on Education in Madras, 171.
 ———— Bombay, 172.
 ———— Bengal, 172.
 ———— N. W. P., 172.
 ———— Punjab, 173.
 ———— Oudh, 173.
 ———— Central Provinces, 173.
 ———— British Burmah, 173.
 ———— Berar, 173.
 Expenditure on Public Works, 191.
 Exports, 384.
 Extension, Railway, 204.
 External Trade of India, 382.
 F
 Famine, Statistics of, 304.
 ———— Relief, 305.
 ———— Mortality in, 268, 306.
 ———— Results from, 306.
 ———— Price of Rice, 255.
 ———— in Orissa, 260.
 ———— Commissioner's Report, 261.
 ———— History of, 269.
 ———— in Balasore, 281.
 ———— Relief of, 287.
 ———— in Chota Nagpore, 289.
 ———— General Review of, 292.
 ———— Intensified by the Administrative System, 293.
 ———— Shortcomings of Officers in the, 295.
 ———— Individuals praised in, 297.
 ———— Periodicity of, 299.
 ———— Appeals to the Public in the, 291.
 ———— in the Behar and Sonthal Districts, 254.
 ———— in Eastern India, The Great, 243.
 ———— Ganjam, 243, 247.
 ———— Midnapore, 289.
 ———— Beerbhoom, 390.
 ———— Burdwan, 290.
 ———— Calcutta, 290.
 Famines Future, 300.
 ———— Previous, 244.
 ———— Mitigation of, 301.

INDEX.

Female Schools in Oudh, 85. II.
 Feudatory States, 320.
 Feudatories, Roll of, 321.
 ——— Salutes to, 324.
 ——— Personal Salutes to, 326.
 ——— under Supreme Govern-
 ment, 328.
 ——— Tribute from, 332.
 ——— Allowances to, 333.
 ——— under Central Indian
 Agency, 340.
 ——— in Madras, 326,
 ——— Bombay, 327.
 Fines in Madras, 70.
 ——— Central Provinces, 93.
 Finances of British India, 97.
 ——— of Feudatories, 332.
 Fisheries in Bengal, 137.
 ——— British Burmah, 150.
 Flax in Punjab, 142.
 Forest Department, 199.
 Forests in Madras, 128.
 ——— Bombay, 131.
 ——— Bengal, 134.
 ——— Punjab, 142.
 ——— Oudh, 143.
 ——— Central Provinces, 146.
 ——— British Burmah, 148.
 ——— Berar, 151.
 ——— Mysore, 153.
 French Possessions, 2.
 Furruckabad, 9.
 Future Famines, 300.
 Fyzabad, 13.

G

Ganges Canal, 196.
 Ganjam, 4.
 ——— Famine in, 243.
 General Statistics of Crime, in
 Oudh, 1. II.
 Geography and Statistics of Pala-
 mow, 100. II.
 Goa, 2.
 Godavery, 4.
 Goona Political Assistantship of,
 357.
 Goruckpore, 9, 10, 11.
 Government Securities of the Cur-
 rency Department, 122.
 Government Colleges, Bengal, 64.
 II.

Government Schools, Bengal, 65,
 II., 81, II., 88, II., 96. II.
 Grant-in-Aid Rule, 188, 66. II.
 Greeks in Calcutta, 9.
 Guaranteed Railway Contract, 202.
 ——— Bhoomias, 355.
 ——— Tankadars, 357.
 Gwalior, 351.

H

Haraotie Agency, 378.
 Henzadah, 17.
 Herat, 18.
 High Court in Madras, 34.
 ——— Bombay, 38.
 ——— Bengal, 43.
 Hindoos in Bombay, 5, 6.
 ——— Sindh, 5.
 ——— Calcutta, 9.
 Hissar, 12.
 Honorary Magistrates, 56. II.
 Hospitals in the Straits Settlements,
 313.
 Hue, 18.
 Hyderabad, 5.

I

Idiotrous Frenzy, 12. II.
 Immigration into Straits Settle-
 ments, 312.
 Imperial Legislation, 23.
 ——— Revenue and Finance, 97.
 ——— Cash Balance, 102.
 Imports, 383, 386.
 ——— and Exports of Bullion,
 388.
 Income-tax, 155.
 ——— in Calcutta and Suburbs,
 156.
 ——— in N. W. P., 164.
 India, its Boundaries; Area and
 Population, 1, 18.
 ——— Revenue of, 97.
 ——— Expenditure of, 98.
 ——— Net Revenue of, 99.
 ——— Finance of each Province of,
 100.
 ——— Cash Balance of, 102.
 ——— Paper Currency, in, 121.
 Indigo Exports, 381.
 Indo-Europeans in Calcutta, 9.

Indo-European Races and Creeds, 19.
 ——— Missions, 20.

Indore, 24

Infanticide and Suttee, 369.

——— in Oudh, 3. II.

Irrigation Works, 194.

——— Despatches on, 195.

Inspectors of Schools, 68. II.

Instruction, Public, in Bengal, 59.

II.

Inter-feudatory Cases, 368.

Invaliding in the Army, 235.

J

Jails in Madras, 71.

——— Bombay, 75.

——— Bengal, 80.

——— North Western Provinces,
 83.

——— Punjab, 86.

——— Oudh, 91.

——— Central Provinces, 93.

——— British Burmah, 95.

——— Berar, 97.

——— Straits Settlements, 313.

Jains or Shrawniks, 5.

Japanese Empire, Area and Popula-
 tion of, 18.

Jeddo, 18.

Jews in Bombay, 5, 6.

——— Calcutta, 9.

Jeypore Agency, 376.

Jeysulmere, 374.

Jignee, 358.

Jowra, 355.

Jubbulpore, 13.

Judicatories, Bombay, 39.

Judicial statistics of Punjab, 22. II.

——— Training of Officers, 59. II.

Jullundhur, 12.

Jury System in Bengal, 58. II.

Justice in Central Indian States, 343.

——— Travancore, 336.

——— Cochin, 338.

——— Administration of, 30.

——— Civil, 30.

——— in Bombay, 35.

——— in Madras, 30.

——— in Straits Settlements, 308.

——— in the Andamans, 315.

Jute, Exports of, 380.

K

Karen Colony, 159.

Karens, 16.

Kaira, 5.

Karikal, 2.

Kerrowlee, 374.

Kesho, 18.

Khyengs, 16.

Khyrabad, 13.

Kidnapping and Infanticide, N. W.
 P., 11. II.

Kishengurh, 374.

Kistna, 4.

Kurnool, 4.

Kurrachee, 5.

Kyanghen, 17.

L

Lahore, 12

Lamyethna, 17.

Land Tenures of Palamow, 103. II.

Land Revenue Survey and Agricul-
 ture, 125.

——— of Sindh, 130.

——— Bombay, 129.

——— Bengal, 132.

——— Litigation in Bengal, 134.

——— Straits Settlements, 310.

Land Suts in Punjab, 142.

——— Oudh, 144.

——— Central Provinces, 145.

Legislation, 23.

——— Imperial, 23.

——— for Madras, 24.

——— Bombay, 26.

——— Bengal, 27.

Lingayets, 5, 6.

Local Funds, 170.

Lucknow, 13.

M

Madras, High Court in, 34.

——— Police, 65.

——— Crime, 66.

——— European Residents in, 21.

——— East Indians in, 22.

——— Legislation for, 24.

——— Civil Justice in, 30.

——— Registration in, 30.

——— Native States in, 2.

- Madras, Area and Population, 3.
 — Districts, 4.
 — University, 94. II.
 — Jails, 71.
 — Revenue of, 104.
 — Expenditure, 105.
 — Prices in, 125.
 — Cultivation, 125.
 — Cotton, 125.
 — Rent-free Lands, 126.
 — Survey, 128.
 — Waste Lands, 128.
 — Forests, 128.
 — Chinchona, 129.
 — Tea, 129.
 — Agricultural Shows, 129.
 — Revenue, 158.
 — Salt, 159.
 — Feudatories, 326.
 Imports, 387.
 Madura, 4.
 Magistrate's Courts, N. W. P., 42.
 II.
 — Bengal, 54. II.
 Mahé, 2.
 Mahomedans in Sindh, 5.
 Malabar, 4.
 Malwa Agency, 355.
 Mandalay, 18.
 Marine, 312, 318.
 Marwar Agency, 377.
 Matriculation in the Universities,
 — 178.
 Maulmain, Civil Suits at, 61.
 Maunpoor, 355.
 Mecca, 18.
 Meerut, 9, 10, 11.
 Mergui, 17.
 Meywar Agency, 375.
 — Hilly Tracts, 375.
 Miaco, 18.
 Midnapore, Famine in, 289.
 Military drill of, N. W. P. Police,
 — 9. II.
 — Force in the Andamans,
 — 318.
 — force of the Central India
 — Feudatory States, 345.
 — Expenditure in the Mutiny
 — Years, 223.
 — Services, 227.
 — Force of the Straits Set-
 — tlements, 311.
 — in Rajpootana, 371.
 Mines in Bengal, 135.
 — Mines in Central Provinces, 147.
 Mirzapore, 9.
 Mitigation of Famines, 301.
 Missions, Summary of, in India;
 — Ceylon and Burmah, 20.
 Money Order System in Bengal, 110.
 Moradabad, 9.
 Mortality of Oudh, 5. II.
 — from Famine, 306.
 — among Troops, 242.
 — in the Famine, 268.
 Moulmein, 17.
 Mulberry and Silk in Mysore, 153.
 Municipal Receipts of Straits Set-
 — tlements, 312.
 Mutiny Years, Military Expendi-
 — ture in, 223.
 Mussulmans in Bombay, 5, 6.
 — in Calcutta, 9.
 Muttra, 9.
 Muttan, 12.
 Myanong, 17.
 Mysore, 17.
 — Divisions, 17.
 — Population, 17.
 — Land Revenue, 151.
 — Cotton, 152.
 — Cinchona, 152.
 — Coffee, 152.
 — Mulberry and Silk, 153.
 — Forests, 153.
 — Survey and Settlement, 154.
 — Revenue, 168.
 — Customs, 169.

 N
 Nagpore, 13.
 — Exhibition, 148.
 Native Army, 239.
 — Protestants, 21.
 — States in Bengal, 2.
 — — Madras, 2.
 — — Bombay, 2.
 Negro-Africans, 6.
 Nellore, 4.
 Nepal Frontier Police, 50. II.
 Net Revenue of India, 99.
 Non-Government Schools, 65, II.
 — 84, II. 89, II. 96. II.
 Normal Schools, 185.
 — —, 90. II.
 North Western Provinces, 9.

INDEX.

North Western Provinces, European Residents in, 21.

44. 33. II. Civil Courts in,

Police, 80.

Crime, 81. 41. II.

Jails, 83.

Customs, 164.

Stamps, 164.

Income-tax, 164.

Cultivation, 138.

Land Revenue,

139.

Survey and Settlement, 140.

Cotton, 140.

Tea, 141.

Chinchoua, 141.

Police, 7. II.

Caste of the Police,

8. II.

Dacoity and Political Offences, 9. II.

Kidnapping and Infanticide, 11. II.

Budmash Returns,

12. II.

Nursinghur, 354.

O

Oceania, Area and Population of, 18.

Officers and Soldiers, Census of, 21.

Officials in the Famine, 267.

Oodeypore, 375.

Opium, 161, 162.

Orenburgh, 18.

Original Suits in Madras, 31.

Bombay, 35.

Bengal, 39.

Punjab, 48.

Oudh, 52.

Central Provinces,

56.

British Burmah, 58.

Orissa, Famine in, 260.

Physical Geography of, 263.

History of Famine in, 269.

Oudh, 13.

Divisions and Districts, 13.

Original Suits, 52.

Appeals 54.

Registration, 55.

Police, 86.

Oudh, Crime in, 87.

Jails, 91.

Forests and Waste Lands, 143.

Surveys, 143.

Land Suits, 144.

Revenue, 167.

Police Administration of, 1. II.

Poisoning, 3. II.

Infanticide, 3. II.

Rural Police, 4. II.

Education in, 79. II.

P

Palamow, 100. II.

Pantanan, 17.

Paper Currency in India, 121.

Parsees in Bombay, 5, 6.

Calcutta, 9.

Patna, 8.

Peshawur, 12.

Pegu, 15,

its districts, 15.

population, 15, 16.

its races, 16.

Pensioners of Government, 333.

Periodicity of Famines, 298.

Persia, Area and Population of, 18.

Pekin, 18.

Personal Salutes to Feudatories, 326

Pertabghur, 376.

Poisoning in Oudh, 3. II.

Police of the Andamans, 316.

in Madras, 65.

Bombay, Sindh and Aden

71.

Bengal, 76.

N. W. P., 80.

Punjab, 83.

Qudh, 86.

Central Provinces, 91.

British Burmah, 94.

Berar, 95.

Establishment of Bengal, 47

II.

Municipal, 49. II.

Railway, 42. II.

Statistics of Bengal, 50. II.

Statistics of Punjab, 15. II.

Central India States, 361.

Political Agencies, 335.

Assistant, Goona, 357.

Political relations of the Straits

Settlements, 311.

Pondichery, 2.
 Poona, 5.
 — Small Cause Courts, 37.
 Poor Law, 302.
 Population of Madras, 2, 3.
 — Bombay, 2.
 — Calcutta, 2, 9.
 — Oude, 13.
 — Mysore, 17.
 — Berar, 17.
 — Coorg, 18.
 — Andamans, 318.
 — Palamow, 104. II.
 Portuguese Possessions, 2.
 Post Office, 217.
 — Establishment, 221.
 — Progress, 222.
 Pounding, 17.
 Prevention and Detection of Crime,
 Punjab, 17. II.
 Prices in Madras, 125.
 — Punjab, 142.
 — Central Provinces, 146.
 — Berar, 150.
 Primary Education, 67. II.
 Professional Colleges and Schools,
 184.
 Progress of the Post Office, 222.
 Promis, 17.
 Protestants, Native, in India, 20.
 Public Works in Straits Settle-
 ments, 310.
 Public Works in Cochin, 339.
 — Forests and Railways,
 191.
 — Expenditure, 191.
 — in Central Indian
 States, 345.
 Punjab, Original Suits, 48.
 — Small Cause Courts, 49.
 — Appeals, 51.
 — Registration, 52.
 — Divisions, 12.
 — Police, 83.
 — Crime, 84.
 — Jails, 86.
 — Land Suits, 142.
 — Forests, 142.
 — Prices, 142.
 — Flax, 142.
 — Tea, 142.
 — Survey, 143.
 — Revenue, 165.
 — Excise, 166.

Punjab, Stamps, 166.
 — Police in, 15. II.
 — Prevention and Detection
 of Crime, 17. II.
 — Destruction of Wild Beasts,
 19. II.
 — Increase of Crime, 20. II.
 — Civil Justice in, 22. II.
 — Appeals, 22. II.
 — Registration, 24. II.
 — Judicial Fees, 25. II.

R

Races and Creeds in India, 19.
 Railway Receipts, 208.
 — Capital, 206.
 — Shareholders, 205.
 — Extension, 204.
 — Police, 49. II.
 — New, Contract, 203.
 — Account between, and
 Government, 210.
 — cost of working, 210.
 — , 201.
 Rajghur, 354.
 Rajpootana States, 363.
 — Cities and Forts in, 365.
 — Chiefs and Political
 Agents, 365.
 — Revenue of, 369.
 Rangoon civil suits at, 61.
 — 17.
 Rawulpindee, 12.
 Recorders Courts in British Bur-
 mah, 60.
 Registration in Madras, 30.
 — Bengal, 43.
 — Punjab, 52.
 — Oudh, 55.
 — Punjab, 24. II.
 Relief of the Famine, 267.
 Rent-free lands, in Madras, 127.
 Rent-free lands, Bombay, 130.
 Results of the Famine, 306.
 Revenue of India, 97.
 — Madras, 104, 158.
 — Bombay, 106.
 — Bengal, 108.
 — N. W. P., 111.
 — Punjab, 112, 165.
 — Oudh, 114, 167.
 — Central Provinces, 115,
 167.

Revenue of British Burmah, 117, 168.

— Berar, 118, 168.
— Mysore, 119, 169.
— Coorg, 120.
— Rajpootana States, 369.
— Travancore, 337.
— Cochin, 339.
— Central India States, 344.

— and Finance, 97.
Rice in British Burmah, 149.
— Famine Price of, 254.
— Trade, 380.
Rohilcund, 10, 11.
Rules for Grants-in-aid, 188.
Rural Police in Oudh, 4. II.
Russia in Asia, Area and Population of, 18.
Rutlam, 355.
Rutnagherry, 5.

S

Saharunpore Botanical Gardens, 141.
Salem, 4.
Salt Revenue from 159, 161.
Saltpetre Trade, 381.
Salutes to Feudatories, 324.
Sanitation in the Army, 236.
Sattara, 5.
School Books, 187.
Schools, 180.
— Army, 97. II.
— Government, 65. II.
— non-Government, 65, II. 84, II. 96. II.
— Professional, 184.
— Normal, 185.
Seetamow, 356.
Settlement Operations, N. W. P., 140.
Service, Strength of Civil, 23.
Services Military, 247.
Sessions' Courts, Bengal, 156. II.
Sessions' Courts, N. W. P., 45. II.
Shajehanpore, 2.
Shans, 16.
Shareholders in Railways, 210.
Shipping of all India, 390.
Shikarpore, 5.
Shoaygher, 17.
Shoaydoug, 17.
Sholapore, 5.

Shrawniks or Jains, 5.
Siam, Area and Population of, 18.
Silk, 153, 830.
Sindh, Frontier Upper, 5.
— Land Revenue of, 180.
— Survey, 131.
— Cultivation of, 131.
Sirohi Superintendency, 378.
Sillana, 356.
Small Cause Courts, Benares, 38.
II.
— Bombay, 36.
— Poona, 37.
— Ahmednuggur, 37.
— Belgaum, 37.
— Ahmedabad, 37.
— Bengal, 41.
— N. W. P., 46.
— Punjab, 49.
— British Burmah, 60.
Smyrna, 18.
Sohawul, 358.
Stamps, 159, 163, 164, 166.
State, Mission and Native Schools contrasted, 73. II.
Statistics of Palamow, 104. II.
— of Crime N. W. P., 41. II.
— Educational, Bengal, 59. II.
— Oudh, 80. II.
— of the Famine, 304.
— Famine Relief, 305.
Straits Settlements, 308.
— Justice in, 308.
— Crime, 309.
— Land Revenue, 310.
— Education, 310.
— Public Works, 310.
— Marine, 310.
— Finance, 311.
— Political relations, 311.
— Military, 311.
Straits Settlements, Immigration, 312.
— Agriculture, 312.
— Survey, 312.
— Municipal Receipts, 312.
— Jails, 313.
— Hospitals, 313.

Straits Settlements, Convicts, 314.

————— Trade, 314.

Strength of Army, 222.

Sudder Court, 37. II.

Sugar Trade, 381.

Suits Original in Madras, 31.

————— Bombay, 35.

Surat, 5.

Survey, Land Revenue, and Agri-
culture, 125.

————— in Madras, 128.

————— Bombay, 130.

————— Sindh, 131.

————— Bengal, 134.

————— N. W. P., 146.

————— Punjab, 143.

————— Oude, 148.

————— Central Provinces, 144.

————— British Burmah, 148.

————— Berar, 151.

————— Mysore, 154.

————— Straits Settlements, 312.

T

Tanjore, 4.

Tannah, 5.

Taukaders Guaranteed, 357.

Tartary (Independent) Area and
Population of, 18.

Tavoy, 17.

Tea, 129, 136.

———— in Punjab, 142.

———— Exports, 381.

Teheran, 18.

Telegraph, 211.

Tenasserim ; its divisions, 15.

Thayetmyo, 17.

Thurr and Parkur, 5.

Tinnevely, 4.

Tobacco in British Burmah, 149.

Tonk, 374.

Toungoo, 17.

Toungthoos, 16.

Trade, 386.

———— of all India, External, 382.

———— of Rajpootana, 373.

Trade of Central India, 347.

———— of the Straits Settlements, 314.

Travancore ; Civil and Criminal
Justice, 336.

———— Revenue, 337.

———— Education, 337.

Tribute from feudatories, 332.

Trichinopoly, 4.

Troops in India, 220.

Turkey in Asia, Area and Popula-
tion of, 18.

U

Ulwar, 374.

Umballa, 12.

Umritsur, 12.

Uncovenanted Officials, 22.

Universities, 177.

University Matriculation, 177.

———— Degrees, 178.

———— of Calcutta, 62. II.

———— Madras, 94. II.

V

Vernacular Education, 76. II.

Vital Statistics of the Bengal
Army, 231.

———— Sepoy Army, 241.

Vizagapatam, 8.

W

Waste Lands in Madras, 128.

———— Bengal, 133.

———— Oudh, 143.

———— Central Provinces,

147.

Western Malwa Agency, 355.

Wool Trade, 380.

Y

Yabinga, 16.

Yandoon, 17.

Yanon, 2.

